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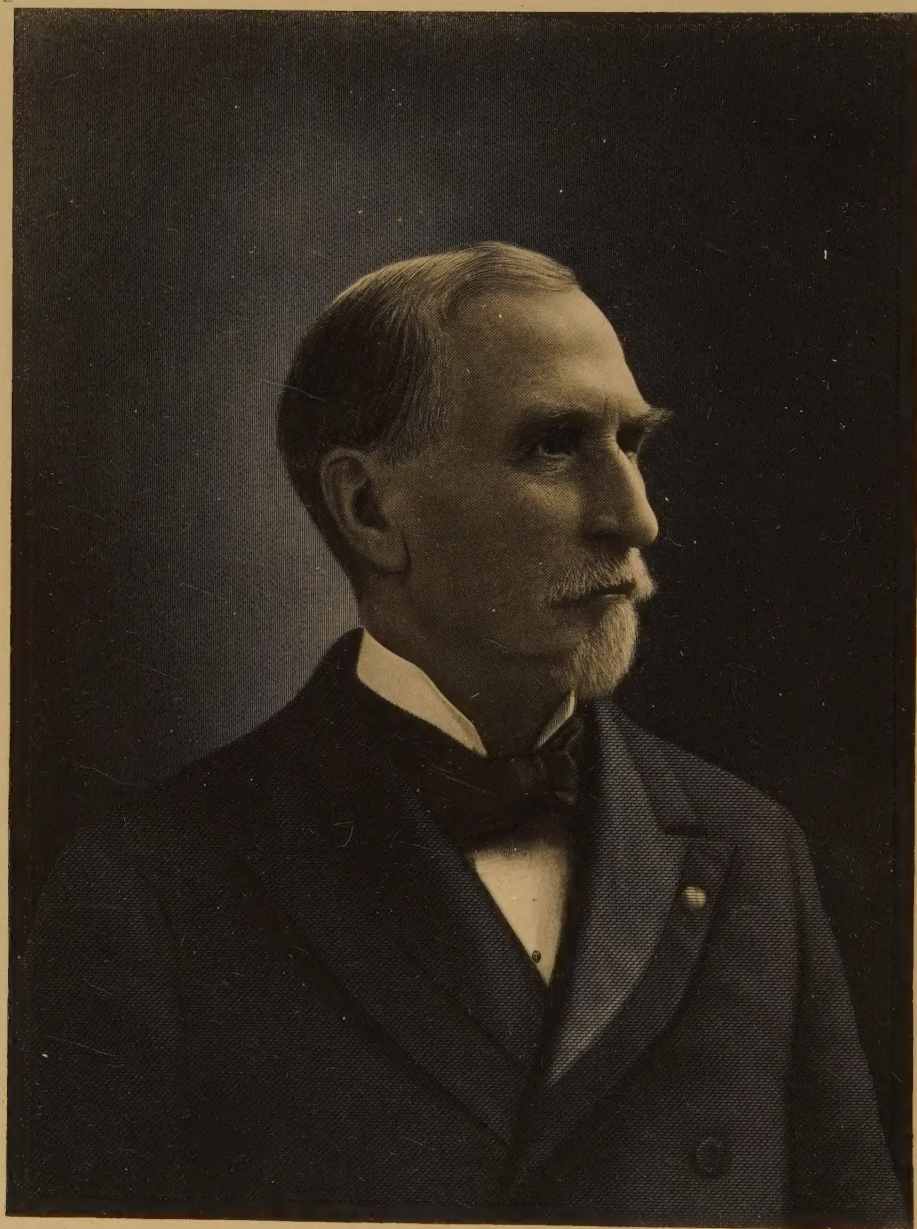
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HISTORICAL REVIEW
OF
CHICAGO AND COOK
COUNTY

AND SELECTED BIOGRAPHY

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VOLUME I

ILLUSTRATED

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHICAGO NEW YORK

1908

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PREFACE

The three volumes which are herewith presented to the public under the title of "Historical Review of Chicago and Cook County, and Selected Biography," represent the results of the labors which have been bestowed upon this undertaking since the plan was originally announced.

In addition to the "Historical Review," the prospectus announced the publication of a collection of individual biographies of citizens whose attainments and positions give them a distinction that is acknowledged without question.

The reader will find that this original plan has been broadened with the progress of the work. Special articles are published on the Chicago of today, and the scope of the entire work has been so enlarged that the volumes might afford a commentary on the history of this community that can be found in no other publication.

The high character of form and content, maintained throughout the work, is in accordance with the original plan and is befitting the general subject here treated. The mechanical features of the publication leave nothing to be desired. The volumes are bound in durable covers of rich material, the engraving and typographical work are high class, and the quality of excellence has been emphasized in every phase of preparation.

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CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY

A Consideration of the Influences That Have Made Chicago, and the Promise as to Its future

BY A. N. WATERMAN

So far as is known, Jean Nicollet, a native of Cherbourg, France, was the first white man who sailed or looked upon the waters of Lake

Michigan. Nicollet had been some twenty years

NICOLLET. in Canada, during the greater portion of which he had lived with the Indians and become thoroughly habituated to their mode of life. Rumors of a strange people without hair or beard who came from the West to trade at a large village located upon the banks of Fox river in Wisconsin, had reached the French authorities in Canada, and thither, in 1634, Nicollet, who had for a time been an interpreter at Three Rivers, was sent as an ambassador with instructions to learn the character of the people "without hair or beard who came from the West," and the route by which they had voyaged to the large village upon the banks of the Fox. The Canadian authorities thought the beardless traders to be Chinese or Japanese, and Nicollet carried with him a ceremonial robe of damask silk embroidered with birds and flowers. Leaving Three Rivers, Canada, in July, 1634, that or the succeeding year he passed across the northern waters of Lake Michigan and down Green Bay to the mouth of Fox river, which he ascended to the portage between it and the Wisconsin, from whence he may have gone down to the Mississippi. He seems to have visited the Pottawatomies and the Illinois Indians, and to have made a treaty with the Winnebagoes.

The Jesuits, whose zeal and courage as missionaries have never been exceeded, in 1660 founded a mission at Keeweenaw Bay on Lake Superior, but Chicago is not known to have been reached by any of the indefatigable order or any white man until the coming of Marquette in 1674. The fur traders of Montreal were equally energetic, but far less scrupulous and actuated by different motives in their explorations and dealings with the Indians. Many agents of the traders adopted the life and habits of the Indians—lived with them in their wigwams, journed, fished, hunted and intermarried with them. Known as "Coureurs des bois", they were in most instances the first white men who looked upon the lakes, rivers, plains and forests of this great region. They found here a situation such as will never again be presented to the gaze of man—a most fertile domain equaling in extent half of Europe, without cultivation and unoccupied save by a few thousand savages. That before the coming of Marquette, some of these traders and adventurers, for whom the unexplored and the unknown had the attraction which in all ages it has possessed, may have wandered to, reposed or laid down to die upon virgin soil now occupied by the city of Chicago, is not only possible, but probable.

No complete history of any man or any region has been or will be written. The mystery of the past, the uncertainty of the future, and the incomprehensibility of the present are ever with us.

The written history of Chicago begins with the record kept by Father Marquette, who, with Louis Joliet, starting from Montreal and following the course of the Great Lakes, in the

MARQUETTE. spring of 1673, arrived at the head of Green Bay, Wisconsin. Thence up Fox river and from it by a short portage to the Wisconsin, they sailed down the last-named to the Mississippi, which they reached June 17, 1673. Turning southward they voyaged upon the great river for more than a week, when, perceiving on the west bank an Indian trail, they disembarked and followed it until they came in sight of three villages. The Indians treated them kindly and gave them a feast of four courses. The next day six hundred of the natives accompanied them back to the Mississippi. Continuing their voyage down the "Father of Waters," passing the Illinois, the Missouri and the Ohio, they reached the Arkansas, where they were again entertained and warned by the In-

dians against going farther down the river. Upon the 17th day of July they began the tedious task of return, rowing all day against the swift current, and sleeping at night upon the low and unwholesome shore or in their canoes anchored upon the river. Reaching the Illinois they entered its mouth—Marquette rightly conjecturing that its ascent could be more easily made and thus the lake of the Illinois (Michigan) more quickly reached. Near the present site of the city of Utica they came to an Indian village then called Kaskaskia, consisting of seventy-four lodges, whence they were escorted by a band of young Indians to Lake Michigan and, proceeding northward, at the end of September arrived at Green Bay.

October 25, 1674, Marquette with two Frenchmen, Pierre and Jacques, left the mission at Green Bay, intending to go again, as he had promised, to the village of the Kaskaskias. Sailing southward along the west shore of Lake Michigan, about the first of December, they arrived at the Chicago river. Here they seem to have remained until about December 12th. The good father, in the journal he kept, says: "During our stay at the mouth of the river, Pierre and Jacques killed three buffaloes and four deer. * * * They contented themselves with killing three or four turkeys out of many which came around our cabin." At this time they seem to have been "cabined" about five miles up the river and near where the street now known as Ashland avenue crosses the west fork of the Chicago river. Of this he says: "Being cabined near the portage five miles up the river, we resolved to winter there, * * * being too much encumbered and my disability not allowing me to fatigue myself too much." At this time there seem to have been two Frenchmen, LaToupin and another who styled himself a surgeon, forty-five miles from where Marquette and his companions had built their cabin. These Frenchmen sent to the voyagers corn and buffalo meat, and in every way endeavored to be helpful to the black-robed priest. Marquette says: "One may say they have done and said all that could be expected of them: the surgeon having stayed here to perform his devotions." It is evident the "staying" by the surgeon "to perform his devotions," gave Marquette greater joy than the food which the Frenchmen bestowed. March 23rd Marquette writes: "The Holy Virgin Immaculate has taken such care of us during our hibernation that we have not been in want of provisions, having still a great bag of grain

left, some meat and some grease (lard and tallow mixed), we have also lived very easily, my illness not having prevented me from saying the Holy Mass every day; we have not kept Lent except Fridays and Saturdays."

The foregoing appears to us to be in accordance with the preponderance of the evidence. There are those who contend that Father Marquette at no time went up the Chicago river and never made the portage from it to the DesPlaines and thence reached the Illinois; that upon his return from his voyage down the Mississippi he visited a large Indian village near Utica and was by the Illinois Indians guided to the south end of Lake Michigan; that the succeeding year he entered the Calumet river and ascended it for a distance of some five miles. However this may be, the first written report we have of the condition of any portion of the territory now occupied by the city of Chicago is by the pen of Father Marquette.

At the time he visited these shores and for more than a century afterwards, the Chicago river near to a place now known as the southern end of Pine street, turned from its easterly course and ran southward to the present line of Madison street, whence it proceeded to Lake Michigan. North of the Chicago river, the land in the vicinity of the lake was then to a considerable extent covered with timber, while to the west of the river there was a good deal of marsh. For nearly a hundred years after the visit of Marquette and the voyages to this region of Joliet, LaSalle, Tonti and other distinguished Frenchmen, the country around Lake Michigan, as well as the territory stretching westward to the Pacific, was as unsettled and its few inhabitants as uncivilized as when Marquette first looked upon these shores. Many things contributed to this: First, there was here no demand for lands to till, no push of settlers eager for homes. Most important, perhaps, was the discovery that the Mississippi, instead of turning to the west and emptying into the Gulf of California, continued its southern course and found an outlet in the Gulf of Mexico, thus affording a water communication with Europe, uninterrupted by the ice of a Canadian winter. This known, the Montreal traders had either of two routes to the Father of Waters—the first discovered, by way of Green Bay, the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the Mississippi; the second, a portage from Lake Erie to the Wabash, down it to the Ohio and thence to the mighty, mysterious stream,

that, coming from the unknown northwest, seemed by the finger of God designed to hold together the Canadian forests, the fertile western prairies and the warm lands of the south, for the use of the subjects of His Christian Majesty, the King of France.

Regret is sometimes expressed that the Indian names of places have not been retained. In great part they have. Beginning with Ohio, nearly all of the northwestern states have Indian names. The principal rivers retain the names given to them by the natives. The French called the most easterly of the great lakes Frontenac, after the great governor of Canada; all—save Superior—of the five great inland bodies of water, have Indian names. The Indians knew nothing of writing or spelling; they had no rules for pronunciation. The French gradually adopted some one of the various pronunciations they heard and when they had occasion to write it out, used such letters as represented to them the sound of the name given. The various writers may have heard different pronunciations and may not alike have understood the spoken word. The most we know of the Indian names as spoken by them, two and three hundred years ago, is that our present pronunciation, probably, is a near approach to the name by which many of the red men knew and called the rivers, lakes and lands upon which they sailed and over which they wandered before the coming of the pale face.

Chicago, in the old French maps, is most frequently spelled "Che-cagou." The DesPlaines river is sometimes called the Chicago. In Gontan's map of 1703, the name is spelled "Chegakou." Upon a map of the discoveries of LaSalle, near the southwest shore of "Lac des Illinois" is "Cheagoumenan." Colonel DePeyster, a British officer, in 1779, writing of the place, spells the name "Eschkagou." Lake Michigan is frequently put down as "Lac des Illinois," sometimes with the addition "ou Missihigamin." On a map attached to a history of Canada, this lake is marked "Magnus Lacus Algonquiorum seu Lacus Foetetium." Upon a map made in 1688 Lake Michigan is marked "Lac des Illinois ou Michiganin ou Lac Dauphin."

On a map made in 1688 by Raffeix, Ontario is called "Lac Ontario ou De St. Louis," and beside it is "Lac Erie-Du Chat"; on another map Ontario is called "Lac Ontario ou des Iroquois." The Indians seemed to have called the lake "Ontario" or "Skanidario" (Beautiful Lake). Lake Erie is upon one map called "Lac Erie ou

de Conti." Ottawas was sometimes written "Outaouacs." Joliet, when, in company with M^{ar}quette, he first saw the Mississippi, called it Buade, in honor of the family name of Governor Frontenac. Descending this to the Ohio, he found this known by the Indians as the Ouabouskigou; the Arkansas he named Bazire after a merchant of Quebec and the Illinois, the Outrelaise, in compliment to a friend of the wife of Frontenac. The river St. Lawrence was known by the Indians as Hochelage.

In 1498 on account of the discoveries made by the Cabots, Great Britain claimed the territory now occupied by Chicago. Later on this territory was claimed and settled by the French. In 1717 by decree of the Royal Council, the country now known as Illinois was placed under the government established by France for Louisiana. In 1765 the claims of Great Britain to this territory were confirmed by treaty with France and a portion of the state of Illinois thus became a part of the English colony of Virginia. In 1774 by the act of Parliament known as the Act of Quebec, the state of Illinois would have become part of the Province of Quebec, but that in 1662, under a charter granted by Charles the Second, the colony of Connecticut was given a strip of territory extending north and south substantially from the 41st to the 42nd degree of north latitude (this strip being the width from north to south of the colony of Connecticut), and extending from the west line of the present state of Connecticut to the Pacific ocean, so far as Great Britain had power to grant. This grant included the region now known as Chicago and extended as far north as Evanston and south to the present south line of Kankakee county.

Under James the Second, an attempt was made to revoke the charter of Connecticut. To prevent this, the charter was hidden in the celebrated tree known as the "Charter Oak" of Hartford, Connecticut.

The territory now occupied by Chicago was also during and after the Revolutionary war claimed by Virginia, on account of the capture of certain English forts in Illinois and it is said the territory was also claimed by New York on account of the victories by the Iroquois over the Illinois Indians in and about the region now known as LaSalle county.

Long after the discovery of this continent, all men in the new-found world were divided into two classes—white men and Indians;



OLD STATE STREET BRIDGE LOOKING NORTH

it was and is, therefore, quite correct to say, as the Indians did, that the first white inhabitant of Chicago was a negro, Jean Baptiste Point de Saible, described as a large man, a trader, and pretty wealthy, said to have been born in St. Domingo and to have gone from there to Peoria, living with the Indians until about the year 1779, when he came to Chicago and here built a cabin on the north bank of the river, between where it turned to the south and its mouth. He is spoken of as our first landed proprietor—his cabin appearing to have been the first house built in Chicago. After living here seventeen years, he sold his cabin to one Le Mai, a French trader, and returned to Peoria, where he died; the cabin was in 1804 purchased from Le Mai by Mr. John Kinzie.

That Chicago was included in the treaty by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence of her revolted colonies is due to George Rogers Clark, who, in 1778, went from Kentucky to Virginia to obtain authority and assistance for wresting from the English, Fort Chartres, Kaskaskia and Vincennes in Illinois. Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, made him a colonel with authority to enlist recruits, and supplied him with arms, ammunition and other necessities. Over the mountains Colonel Clark marched to the Monongahela, whence he proceeded by boat to within a short distance of the Mississippi, where he disembarked and marched to Kaskaskia, halting a few miles above the town. July 4th, 1778, he advanced upon, surprised and captured it in the evening after dark. The French town of Vincennes surrendered to one of his lieutenants shortly afterwards. Thus all of Illinois came for a time under the control of the revolted colonies. Colonel Hamilton, the commander of the English forces at Detroit, afterwards recaptured Vincennes, and Clark, in February, 1779, marched from Kaskaskia to capture Hamilton. In the evening of the 23rd, Colonel Clark marched into Vincennes and firing began. In the afternoon of the next day the fort in which Hamilton's force was entrenched surrendered. The possession thus acquired was recognized in the treaty of peace made at the conclusion of the war and Chicago thus ceased to be British territory.

How many people know that Clark street, upon which the court house of Cook county stands, was named after George Rogers Clark? Ought not the state of Illinois to erect a monument to the memory of

the heroic soldier, but for whom its soil would have remained a part of the empire of Great Britain?

In 1784 Virginia ceded to the United States her rights over the territory northwest of the Ohio river, and in 1787, by act of congress, a territorial government was created, the ordinance providing for the future division of the territory into not more than five nor less than three states. This ordinance, as affecting the destiny of Chicago, is next in importance to the capture by Colonel Clark of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, for in it was contained the provision that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the offender shall have been duly convicted."

There may have been a fort on the Chicago river prior to 1803. Franquelin, a young French engineer in Quebec, in the seventeenth century, from sketches and reports of early explorers, made a number of maps of the western territory claimed by France. One of these, said to have been prepared in 1688, has upon the southwestern border of "Lac des Illinois" (Michigan), at the mouth of a small stream coming from the northwest and emptying into the lake, a designation with the words "Fort Checagou."

An agent of the state of Pennsylvania, appointed in 1718, seems to have mentioned in his report a fort, not regularly garrisoned, at the mouth of the "River Chicagou." By the treaty of peace made at Greenville, Ohio, in August, 1795, the Indians ceded to the United States various tracts and among others "one piece of land six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago river emptying into the southwest end of Lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood."

At the building of Fort Dearborn, an Indian agency house was built for the use of United States Indian agents, and in 1805 Charles Jouett, a native of Virginia, an educated and for a time a practicing lawyer, was appointed agent. He had been for a season, under appointment by President Jefferson, Indian agent at Detroit. He was a man of great muscular strength and entire integrity, who enjoyed the confidence of three presidents and was faithful to every trust reposed in him. The government of the United States instituted the factory system of supplying the Indians with useful articles, withholding whisky from and giving to them a fair equivalent for the furs they had to sell. In doing this the government was principally

actuated by motives of philanthropy and expediency. It was also moved to the course it took by a belief that the white traders made immense profits which could and should be received by the national treasury. That governments can make money by going into mercantile business has been for centuries and still is a cherished faith that "springs eternal in the human breast." The United States government could and did make laws designed to secure for itself a monopoly of the trade; it had unlimited capital and unequalled opportunity for security in the carriage of goods to the red men and furs from them to the markets in the far east; but it could not and did not make the business pay expenses, not even by excluding the salaries of agents from the item of expense. The system, after some twenty years of trial, proved a failure.

In July, 1803, Captain John Whistler, with a company consisting, December 3, 1803, in all of 69 men, came to the mouth of the "Chicago river" and at a place then having no other

FORT
DEARBORN.

name, in that year built "Fort Dearborn." At this time there were in Chicago but four cabins; three of these were occupied by French traders with their Indian wives. Up to 1812 there was little change in the condition of this small frontier post. In that year, on the 18th of June, under long-continued provocation, such that a renunciation of independence and an incorporation into the British empire would have been preferable to its endurance, the United States declared war against Great Britain. The British government had long been expecting the declaration, and its agents had been studiously ingratiating themselves with the Indians, with a view to their assistance in the impending war with the United States. The Indians had for some years been under British influence and received presents from agents of the English authorities each year.

Reports of murders of settlers by Indians became frequent. Upon a farm near to Chicago, two members of the Lee family were murdered by Winnebagoes; a son and an employe of Mr. Lee escaped by pretending to be going to feed the cattle. That night all the settlers around the fort remained within its walls. The Indians prowled about for several nights, but nothing came of this other than the loss of a few sheep. August 9, 1812, a special messenger brought orders from General Hull for Captain Heald to dispose of the public prop-

erty as he thought best, abandon the fort and march to Detroit. On the 13th Captain Wells, Indian agent at Fort Wayne, arrived with thirty friendly Miamis for the purpose of assisting Captain Heald on his march to Detroit. On the night of the 13th, all the ammunition and such muskets as could not be carried were destroyed; the whisky on hand was thrown into the lake; at the same time the stores of blankets, broadcloths, paints, calicoes, etc., were distributed to the Indians in accordance with a previous agreement that they would furnish an escort of safety. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 15th the march began, Captain Wells, with fifteen of his friendly Miamis, leading, the other fifteen Miamis being in the rear. The women and children rode in wagons or on horse back. Mr. Kinzie marched with the soldiers. As soon as all were out of the fort, the Pottawatomies rushed in, set the fort on fire and began to shoot the cattle. The little band proceeded along the shore of the lake for about a mile and a half, some four or five hundred Indians behind a low ridge of sand to the west, accompanying the column. The women and children had reached the place where Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street now are, when Captain Wells perceived that an attack was about to be made; an attempt to prevent this failed, the defensive force was divided, the Miamis fled, and the Pottawatomies obtained possession of the wagons and baggage. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued, the savages killing many of the women and children. A remnant of survivors succeeded in gaining an elevation on the prairie, to which the Indians did not follow. The Indians having made signs for Captain Heald to come forward, he did, and an agreement was made under which the whites surrendered upon a promise by the Indians to spare their lives. Of the number who had left the fort, only twenty-five men and eleven women and children remained; the loss of the Indians was about fifteen. Captain Heald gives the number of whites killed as thirty-eight soldiers, two women and twelve children.

Whoever desires may now see at the corner of Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street a beautiful bronze monument erected by the late George M. Pullman to mark the spot where less than a hundred years ago five hundred Indians nearly annihilated the entire white population of Chicago.

Notwithstanding the promise to spare the lives of the remnant

that surrendered, the Indians put to death every wounded prisoner save Captain and Mrs. Heald, Lieutenant Helm and Mrs. Helm. The American army suffered at the hands of the British and their Indian allies two defeats at substantially the same time, Detroit having been surrendered by General Hull upon the day Fort Dearborn was burned. The attack has been attributed to the failure to turn over to the Indians the ammunition and whisky at the fort. That an agreement to do this was made seems incredible, and that upon consultation it was determined not to put into the possession of the savages ammunition with which to kill whatever and whomever they might see fit, or whiskey, under the influence of which they were likely to become infuriated demons, was a wise resolution. As a rule, the Indians who occasionally came to the fort were not unfriendly to the garrison or the traders. They coveted whiskey, guns, ammunition, colored cloths, blankets, shining trinkets and whatever aroused their curiosity. But for the long-continued influence of British emissaries, they would have been no more dangerous than an equal number of Europeans living without the restraint of law.

The Indians were a flesh-eating people, and flesh eaters have a natural desire to kill. They loved excitement, noise, revelry, the chase. The young men were vehement, full of passion, vigorous, ready for anything that gave full play to their love for fighting, that offered an opportunity to scream, strike, subdue and triumph over a fallen foe or an innocent animal. Whether Captain Heald, in the abandonment of the fort, or in the disposition of his little force, took the wisest course, it is impossible to say. Nothing is easier than, after the event, to point out mistakes made before. Most military historians are able to show how Napoleon could have won all the battles he lost.

In July, 1816, after the termination of the war with Great Britain, Captain Bradley arrived at Chicago with two companies of infantry, and built upon the site of the destroyed, a new Fort Dearborn, which was occupied by United States soldiers until 1823, "the frontier" having been, by advancing settlements, pushed back to the Mississippi, the keeping of an armed force at Chicago was thought to be no longer necessary. The new fort having been completed, the remains of the victims of the massacre are said to have been gathered and buried. Exposed as the corpses of the unburied dead for four

years had been, a prey for wolves and other carnivorae, how much that could be identified as human relics, the snow and ice of winter, the drifting sands of summer, torrential rains and furious storms had left, no one knows. But what does it matter how the corse be shattered, ground to powder, buried in the sea, or scattered by the winds of heaven, when the soul that alone lifted it above the fate of common clay, has forever passed out of its clasp. There was an hour when to the little band that stood between the sand and the lake, these two companies of infantrymen would have seemed messengers from heaven. The agony of that hour passed and four years thereafter not all the hosts that shook the earth at Austerlitz and Waterloo could restore to life, heal a wound or stay a pang of the unburied dead who perished in that fateful hour.

The fort in the fall of 1828 again received a garrison which remained until the spring of 1831; and, in the terror consequent upon the Black Hawk war, frightened settlers sought safety within its walls. In June, 1832, a garrison was placed in the fort and it remained, an occupied military post of the United States until December, 1836, when it ceased to be held by any portion of the army.

Inserted in the northeast corner of the warehouse opposite the south end of Rush street bridge, is a tablet marking the spot where the old block house stood.

In 1818 Illinois became one of the United States. In the division of the state into counties, Chicago became a part of Pike county, and John Kinzie was recommended for justice of the peace of the county. By December, 1823, Chicago had been placed in Fulton county. January 13, 1825, Peoria county, including Chicago, was set apart from Fulton. (In 1831 Cook county was organized and placed in the fifth judicial circuit.

As to whether the circuit court of Cook county was opened and the first trial before it had in September, 1831, or not until May, 1834, there is a difference of opinion as to which, owing to the great fire of 1871, neither pleader nor historian can bring the record of its first proceeding into court or before the bar of public opinion, and thus have settled the question when the circuit court of Cook county, in which causes determined and pending have reached beyond the number 286,000, was first convened and, being ready to proceed to

business, the case of John Doe vs. Richard Roe was called and put upon trial.

Whoever takes time to look over papers and accounts relating to mercantile transactions in Chicago from 1803 to 1820 will have his attention called to the prominent part which whiskey played in the commerce of those days, as well as to the comparatively low price at which it could then be obtained; while in a letter written July 17th, 1817, complaint is made that "the best Indian corn will not command over two dollars per bushel." Was this due to a trust combination of distilleries and railroads?

When, in 1809, the territory of Illinois was, by act of Congress, set off from Indiana, it was divided into two counties, Randolph and St. Clair; the latter comprised the northern portion of the territory. From time to time, as population increased, new counties were created, and thus the district now known as Chicago has been within one hundred years successively in the counties of St. Clair, Madison, Crawford, Clark, Pike, Fulton, Peoria and Cook.

There was not in Chicago or Cook county a voting precinct until 1823. An election was ordered to be held on the last Saturday of September, 1823, at the house of John Kinzie, to choose a major and company officers of the Seventeenth Regiment of Illinois Militia. The first election, of the actual holding of which an official record remains, appears to have been held August 7, 1826, eighty-two years ago, for the purpose of electing a governor, lieutenant-governor, and a member of Congress; thirty-five votes were cast, all for the same persons. The present political machines ought to ascertain how such unanimity was secured. There may have been other elections between this and 1830; but if so, no certain account of them remains. An election seems to have been held July 24, 1830, for the election of a justice of the peace and constable, at which fifty-six votes were cast. In August, 1832, Cook county included the region now known as the counties of Will, McHenry, Dupage and Cook, and had therein three election precincts. At the first general election held after the organization of the county of Cook, for congressional, state and county officers, there were cast at the three precincts one hundred and fourteen votes, of which the Democratic candidate for congress received ninety-four and his competitors twenty.

The county of Cook was so named in honor of Daniel P. Cook,

who, as a representative in Congress from the state of Illinois, brought before the general government the subject of aid for a canal connecting the great lakes with the Mississippi; the result of which was the granting in aid thereof of more than three hundred thousand acres of land along the Illinois river to Lake Michigan, embracing a large portion of the site of the present city of Chicago.

Beyond question, the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal, thus assured, was of great importance in the growth at Chicago of a great city. Not only was attention thus called to this place and the extraordinary fertility of the vast surrounding area, but the means of communication thus to be opened up through the great lakes to the Atlantic on the east and by canal and river to the gulf on the south, constituting the longest line of inland waterway transportation that mankind had ever known, fired the imagination, enlisted the enthusiasm and inspired the hearts of myriads of adventurous spirits, for whom life had just begun, the world was all before and hope stood at the helm. It was, moreover, an age of canals.

The New York and Erie canal, first suggested by Governor Morris in 1780, on the 26th of October, 1825, was made navigable from tidewater on the Hudson to Lake Erie. On that day there was telegraphed by continuous discharge of cannon along the route from Buffalo to New York City, the news that the first barge, bearing Governor Clinton and his coadjutors, had left the lake on its way to New York City. No such message had ever before been announced over such a distance in such a manner. The Erie canal opened up boundless possibilities; it transformed immense regions, created cities, made fortunes; why should not the Illinois and Michigan canal do the same? It did and was of first rank in creating the metropolis at its eastern terminus. On the 16th of April, 1848, the canal was formally opened and on the 24th a boat arrived laden with sugar, shipped from New Orleans. This was transferred to the steamer Louisiana and, by the lakes, arrived at Buffalo two weeks before the spring opening of the Erie canal had enabled a boat from New York City to reach that port.

In 1824 Colonel Rene Paul, of St. Louis, a very competent engineer, was employed with a corps of men to make a survey and estimate of the cost of a proposed canal connecting the Chicago river with the Illinois at LaSalle. This he did, completing the work in

1825, estimating the cost of five routes surveyed, the highest estimate being \$716,110, the lowest \$639,946. In 1833 it was ascertained that the cost of the work would be \$4,043,000. After further surveys, in 1836 an estimate of \$8,654,000 as the cost of a canal ninety-six miles long, sixty-six feet wide at the surface, thirty-six at the bottom and six feet deep, was made, and July 4, 1836, amid imposing ceremonies, the great work was begun. Up to 1842 the canal had cost \$5,139,492.03, and was yet uncompleted. It was determined that the canal should be completed upon the shallow cut, or cheap plan. A loan of \$1,600,000 was effected, which was afterwards paid out of the proceeds of a special two-mill state tax. A few hundred thousand dollars more were expended, and the canal, called completed, and opened as before stated. In 1852 congress appropriated \$30,000 for the dredging of the canal channel.

In 1823, eighty-five years ago, there was levied in Fulton county, of which Chicago was then a part, the first tax upon property in the settlement, from which was realized the sum of \$14.42. August 4, 1830, a plat of the town of Chicago was made and published. The population in 1833 amounted to between three and four hundred. In that year the town was incorporated and in November rules for the regulation of the ordinary affairs of the town were adopted. March 4, 1837, Chicago, by act of the legislature, became a city. The population was rapidly increasing, so that at the first city election, March 31, 1837, seven hundred and nine votes were cast, the population shown by the first city census, taken July 1, 1837, being 4,170.

Although the actual construction of the canal was not begun before July, 1836, the donation of lands by Congress and the determination to build, as before suggested, turned attention to Chicago and directed the western tide of emigration to this point. Coupled with this was a wild speculation in lands and town lots, which arose in 1834 and came to an end in May, 1837. In the course of the land craze, thousands of enterprising spirits were drawn hither, the adjacent country was visited, and knowledge of the vast domain of most fertile lands in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa ready for tillage, that could be had at one dollar and a quarter an acre, set in motion a tide of individual, peaceful emigration to the garden spot of the world such as was never seen before and never will be again.

The canal was neither projected nor built to advertise Chicago, to cause the expenditure here of large sums of money or to draw hither a great number of laborers. It was inaugurated and carried through as a commercial enterprise, the construction of an artery for trade, a link in an inland waterway upwards of three thousand miles in length. Opened in 1848, in 1854 the competition of the Rock Island Railroad compelled the trustees to reduce the moderate tolls first imposed.

In September, 1833, a so-called grand council of Indian chiefs was assembled at Chicago to consider as to a treaty to be made whereby the lands that for an unknown and unknowable time had been roamed and fought over, hunted and fished upon by tribes called by the whites Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Illinois, Winnebagoes, Sac and Fox Indians, should forever pass away from their occupation, and they go across the Father of Waters to a country far away, which they had never seen, and as to which they knew nothing save that it was toward the sunset, where the great light is lost and from which it never comes. Thus they were told the Great Father had said and thus it must be.

It is today easy to be sentimental over the wrongs and the fate of the Indian. It was harder for our fathers to be just and kind to him than it is for us, to thus treat the negro. No superior race has been just to an inferior. Man is naturally as devoid of sentiment as the savage beast out of whose loins he sprang. Such sentiment as he possesses has come through the influence of woman, who, perforce, tender to her babe, develops a tenderness toward all things. The fierce young warrior was kind neither to the dog he kicked, the mother whom he neglected, the squaw who obeyed his command, nor the enemy whom he scalped. He loved fire water, demanded whiskey, coveted powder, guns, knives; hated restraint and labor. The five thousand savages assembled at Chicago to negotiate a treaty they could not refuse to enter into, had no sentimental feeling concerning the opalescent lake, the green fields that ran thence to the Father of Waters, or the graves of their ancestors. They did not like to be disturbed, to be driven away by hostile Sioux, fierce Iroquois or the Great Father. They wished to be let alone. They called for fire water and they got it. Fur traders and others of whom they had received many things and promised much, got, for, those days, a great



STATE STREET, MADISON TO WASHINGTON

deal of money, more than a hundred thousand dollars. Altogether the United States seem to have paid to and for the Indians about eight hundred thousand dollars, of which \$10,000 was equally divided between two semi-civilized Indians, who had long lived with the whites, \$280,000 in annuities running through fourteen years; \$150,000 for the erection of mills, houses, the purchase of agricultural implements, etc., and \$70,000 for educational purposes. The treaty was signed by the three white commissioners and over seventy Indians, each of the latter signing by a mark. That the Indians would sign the prepared treaty was, of course, inevitable; there was no other thing for them to do. Nevertheless, they were treated with a consideration precious to the savage heart. All came to the great council. Not a squaw, papoose or dog remained away; and all feasted royally day after day upon the bread and meat the Great Father provided; sung, danced, raced, gambled, howled, traded and squabbled until they were weary; and, by such persuasion, coupled with furs sold to the traders, cloths and whiskey obtained therefor, they reached the mental condition in which they could and did calmly listen to what the Great Father had to say, deliberately consider the same and freely agree thereto.

In volume I of Andreas' most excellent "History of Chicago," is a letter written by an intelligent English traveler, Charles J. Latrobe, who was present on this occasion. While it is too long to be reproduced here, it is something which no one who wishes to understand the real character of the Indian, the whites with whom he mostly came in contact, and the dealings of the government with each, can afford to overlook.

The government would have been glad to have set off to each Indian family one hundred and sixty acres of land, built a home thereon and given therewith agricultural implements, seed and cattle; but this was not that for which the Indian was fitted or cared. They would not have been desirable neighbors for the whites, and quarrels between the two, leading to bloodshed, would have inevitably followed. The Indian had back of him, running through unnumbered centuries, a heritage of war, fishing, hunting and nomadic wandering. To settle down upon a quarter section, cultivate and obtain his living from it was entirely foreign to his thought. To him such a life would have been slavery, an existence of which he had no real con-

ception. Nor would he steadily work for wages. His wants were few—whiskey and a feast. His pleasures simple—hunting, fishing, fighting, athletic games, some dancing, much noise and a drunken carouse. To this there were exceptions, but not enough to affect the mass. Most Indians, without reflection, were thoroughly in touch with the modern teaching that opportunity for play is to be continuously sought, and that there is no danger of degradation in what is called recreation.

Chicago is pre-eminently a railroad city, railroads having done more to promote its growth and prosperity than any other agency. The opening for traffic of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in England in 1829 first impressed upon the English public the fact that a great transformation in the conveyance of men and merchandise was at hand. There is reason for thinking that the first railway in America upon which a steam locomotive proceeded along a track drawing after it loaded cars was built in South Carolina. From 1830 there was in Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York a furor for the building of railroads, and before the Illinois and Michigan canal was begun, the construction of a railroad from the lake to the Mississippi was considered. Canals were old, had existed for thousands of years; the operation of them was well understood. The contemplated channel was to be a link in a continuous waterway from New York City to the gulf, so that cargoes without shifting might be moved from New Orleans to the Atlantic ocean. A canal was therefore decided upon. By 1831 interest had been awakened and steps taken looking to the building of railroads in Illinois. The construction of a railroad to be operated in connection with the canal was discussed. Judge Sidney Breese, in 1835, wrote recommending that a railroad be built by the state extending from the junction of the proposed canal with the Illinois river to the meeting of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He estimated that its cost would be \$7,000 a mile, and that allowing fifteen miles an hour as the maximum speed, a train leaving Ottawa in the morning would, upon the morn of the next day, arrive at Cairo. In 1836 a charter for a railroad from Chicago to Galena, known as the Galena and Chicago Union, was obtained. Mindful of the reliability, as propelling powers, for thousands of years, of the horse, ox, ass, reindeer, mule and dog, as well as the great and uncertain cost of the contemplated railroad, the sagacious

incorporators obtained authority to operate the road by steam or animal power, and if necessary to increase the capital stock from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000.

In February, 1837, a survey was made of the proposed line running due west from the south end of North Dearborn street to the DesPlaines river. In June, 1837, work ceased. In 1838 work was resumed only to be, for want of funds, discontinued before the close of the year. Nearly ten years elapsed before active construction again began. In March, 1848, a contract for the building of the first thirty-two miles from Chicago was let. Locomotives were purchased and brought through the lakes by boat to Chicago. November 20th, seventy years ago, a load of wheat was carried by rail ten miles from the DesPlaines river to Chicago. How many million loads have since come across the prairies to this city, no one knows. At this time no other road had reached Chicago. The western terminus of the Michigan Central had been, for the time, fixed at New Buffalo, Indiana, an extension to Chicago being contemplated. The first line to reach this city from the east was the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, now known as the Lake Shore, which was completed to Chicago February 20, 1852. Of all the railroads entering Chicago, the Illinois Central is the only one to which for construction in Illinois a subsidy was given. The United States gave to the state of Illinois a strip of land 200 feet wide from LaSalle to Cairo, for road bed, side tracks and stations of a central railroad, and in addition 2,595,000 acres of land in alternate sections lying near to the contemplated main line of the road and its branches. This grant the state in 1851 gave to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, upon the agreement of that company to pay annually seven per cent of its gross earnings to the state.

Epidemics of belief as well as epidemics of disease have occurred in all ages. In 1837 there was in Illinois a wild enthusiasm for the making of internal improvements by the state. There were then in Illinois more than thirty million acres of most fertile land, ready for the plow, waiting for cultivation. At a dollar and a quarter an acre they were a drug in the market. And why? Because of lack of facilities for transportation. Upon the rich black loam of the prairies a permanently good wagon road could not be built save at an expense that rendered such an undertaking then impracticable.

It was perceived that railroads would solve the problem. A Macedonian cry for railroads went up. But capital was timid—it always is—“Why wait for capitalists to be convinced?” “Relief today is what we need, not twenty years hence when we may be in our graves.” “In no other country can railroads be so cheaply built.” “There are neither mountains to climb, rocks to pierce, nor forests to fell.” “Let the state, with its unbounded credit, build the roads we need, obtain the immense revenue such roads will yield; our lands thus not only be freed from taxation, but their value increased a hundred fold,” were arguments addressed to the people and to them appeared unanswerable.

In August, 1836, an internal improvement convention was held which devised a scheme of internal improvements at the expense of the state to be, as was stated, “commensurate with the wants of the people.” The governor, at the meeting of the legislature in January, 1837, recommended a general and uniform system of internal improvements, in which the state might take a third or half interest, which would secure to her a lasting and abundant revenue, to be applied upon the principles of the plan proposed, “until the whole country shall be intersected by canals and railroads and our beautiful prairies enlivened by thousands of steam engines drawing after them lengthened trains freighted with the abundant productions of our fertile soil.” On the 9th of January the committee on internal improvements, by its chairman, Edward Smith, presented a report twelve pages in length, in which among many other equally eloquent and forcible arguments for the object which the governor and the committee had at heart, it was said: “That it was the legislator’s duty, by his example to calm the apprehensions of the timorous and meet the attacks of calculating opposers of measures which would multiply the population and wealth of the state. * * * That the practicability of removing obstructions to the navigation of our rivers could not be doubted; that a general system of internal improvements was then, within the policy and means of the state, demanded by the people as expressed by their highly talented representatives lately assembled in convention; * * * that the cost of building railroads * * * by analogy with similar works in other states could be calculated with the utmost precision without previous surveys, \$8,000 per mile being the estimate.”

February 27, 1837, the act “to establish and maintain a general

system of internal improvement" was approved by Governor Duncan. This act appropriated \$10,200,000, of which \$400,000 was "toward" the improvement of the Great Wabash, Illinois, Rock, Kaskaskia and Little Wabash rivers; \$200,000 to counties through which no road or improvements were projected, and \$9,650,000 for railroads. At the meeting of the legislature in 1839, Governor Duncan in his final message declared the internal improvement system by the state impolitic, and that the mistake already made must be corrected or disaster would surely follow. The incoming governor, Thomas Carlin, in his inaugural message, said: "The signal success which has attended our sister states in the construction of their extensive systems of improvements can leave no doubt of the wise policy and utility of such works. * * * In the principles and policy of this plan contrasted with that of joint stock companies and private corporations, I entirely concur." The new legislature made, for internal improvements, specific appropriations amounting to about \$1,000,000. The governor was also authorized to negotiate a loan of \$4,000,000 to carry on the work on the canal, while the committee on internal improvements reported that in its opinion—"It is inexpedient for the legislature to authorize corporations or individuals to construct railroads or canals calculated to come in competition with similar works now in course of construction under the state system of internal improvements."

For an undeveloped state, the population of which then was about 250,000, the appropriations were enormous and the undertaking most injudicious. Only the projected road from Meredosia on the Illinois river to Springfield was completed. The actual construction of this road cost the state \$1,000,000. It did not pay running expenses and after having been operated for five years at a loss, was in 1847 sold by the state for \$21,000. By December, 1839, Governor Carlin had seen a great light, and on the ninth day of that month, by his order, the legislature was convened in special session, he having ascertained that the debt of the state already amounted to \$14,000,000, and unless it halted in its career, the state would soon be confronted with a debt of over \$21,000,000, the interest upon which would annually amount to more than \$1,300,000, while its yearly revenue did not exceed \$200,000. The truthfulness of the statement made by the governor was apparent, and the legislature, largely composed of the same per-

sons that, with unbounded confidence in the wisdom of the system of state creation and ownership, by a vote in the house of 81 to 25, inaugurated in 1837, in 1840 repealed the act of 1837. Alas! that acknowledgement and repentance of folly does not terminate its effect.

The vast system of internal improvement paid no revenue; it was for a time impossible for the state to discharge its obligations, and it became a defaulter. The state banks in which it held a controlling interest failed. Nevertheless there was never a time in which the majority of the people favored repudiation and as soon as possible payment was resumed and in time the entire debt paid off. The financial difficulties, the loss and ruin caused by the embarking by the state in the business of transportation and banking, could not and did not fail to affect private business in Chicago. With the bonds of the state selling, as for a time they did, at fourteen cents on the dollar, capitalists were unwilling to invest in any Illinois enterprise. Governor Ford, who succeeded Governor Carlin, afterward said, "It is my solemn belief that when I came into office I had the power to make Illinois a repudiating state."

Undoubtedly the influence of Governor Ford was potent for honest and full payment in accordance with the letter and spirit of the state bonds, and it might have been equally powerful if exerted in the opposite direction. But the people, disappointed as they were by the utter failure of the state internal improvement undertaking, and weighted with a debt incurred therefor equal, relatively, to \$500,000,000 at the present time, neither lost hope nor integrity.

The men in control at Chicago from 1837 to 1848, the Ogdens, Kinzies, Hamilton, Scammon, Dole, Caton, Knight, King, Manierre, Rumsey, Stone, Bronson, Temple, Dyer, Fullerton, CITY BUILDERS. Eagan, Turner, Foster, Carpenter, Collins, Boone, Butterfield, Burley, Jones, Hoynes, Smith, Eastman, Peck, Gooding, Pearsons, Gale, Hogan, Calhoun, Bates, Blodgett, Brown, Balestier, Wentworth, Kingsbury, Stewart and others, who understood and felt the honor involved in a promise to pay whether given by a state or an individual, the confidence reposed in the integrity of a promisor, and the dishonor of a breach of plighted faith, had never a thought of repudiation. The incoming tide to the northern and middle counties was composed of men

and women and families seeking for land on which to build homes, lands to till, farms to own, an honest, God-loving, high-minded, upright community in which to dwell; desiring schools in which their children should be taught, churches at which they might gather for worship; demanding a reign of law, the preservation of order, protection of life and property, the fulfillment of obligations, peace and security; Illinois rose, like a giant refreshed by sleep, lifted the burdens folly had gathered, and paid to the uttermost farthing the debt delusion had incurred.

Before Caesar crossed the Rubicon, ere Euphrates heard the plaintive song of Israel, when the foundation stones of the pyramids were in their native beds, the wild bird flew, the red deer fed undisturbed by the hunter's rifle and the green grass grew on the prairies untouched by the iron plow that was in time to rend its sward; the western world was young, as 'twill never be again, but it was no longer unknown. They were coming, coming, not the devouring hordes of Alaric or devastating Huns, but a mighty host of Christian men, women and children, to turn wild lands into fruitful fields.

When the great migration from the east began there were no railroads leading into Illinois or any western state. Our fathers knew little of the iron horse, and if they had known more could not have waited for the building of a way suited to its whirling feet. They devised the prairie schooner, a two-horse wagon, having a raised canopy covered with sail cloth, which carried all their belongings and in which, when it rained, the family slept. The emigrant seldom patronized hotels; first, because inns were few and far between, second, he could not afford to do so. A coffee pot and a frying pan, a wash dish, a half dozen cups and plates, a few knives, forks and spoons, some bedding, a few towels and a chair or two, constituted the traveling equipment. Flour and meat could be purchased from settlers who were to be found all along the route each ten to twenty miles, and in the eastern portion more frequently. Salt, pepper, vinegar, molasses, saleratus and dried yeast cakes they took from home. The roads were neither very good nor very bad; at seasons of long continued rain the procession had to halt. These sturdy pioneers had never heard that all who toil must go to the sea side or the mountains in summer and to California or the south in winter. The absolute necessity for vacations to toilers was a gospel

that had not been preached to them. Along every main road that led westward through New York and Ohio, the prairie schooners moved. Tidings of a land where it was not necessary to cut down and burn up heavy timber, devote years to uprooting and dragging away stumps and pick stone for a lifetime in order to have a good farm, had come to them, and this land they were getting to as fast as the condition of the path and the strength of men and horses would permit. "What sought they thus afar?" Not "the spoils of war" nor "freedom to worship God." Spoils they thought not of; freedom to worship God they had in New England, for which they cherished an ardent affection. They sought for better lands and easier conditions under which homes could be created; they hoped for gain, for wealth acquired by honest toil and self-denying frugality. They toiled and they saved and because they did, Chicago is.

The town is a great convenience to the country; the country an absolute necessity for the town. We who ride in automobiles and Pullman cars think the journey of these emigrants must have been dreadful. Years afterward, old ladies, young in heart, who well remembered the trip, spoke of it as the pleasantest experience they ever had. It was the spring-time of life; they looked upon new scenes, the air was fresh, clear and invigorating. Hope stood at the helm and love rode in the wagon. It may be that sometimes as the caravan halted at a stream they were to cross in the morning, these church-going, psalm-singing homeseekers, stood on the bank and sang:

"On Jordan's rugged banks I stand
And cast a wistful eye
To Canaan's fair and happy land
Where my possessions lie.

"Oh, the transporting, rapturous scene
That rises to my sight:
Sweet fields arrayed in living green,
And rivers of delight!"

* * * * *

The toil, economy and success of the frugal souls who came west neither riding in chariots nor driving furiously like Jehu, enabled the state of Illinois to gird up its loins, pay its debts and Chicago to become the metropolis it is.



COOK COUNTY COURT HOUSE BEFORE THE FIRE OF 1871

Chicago was made a city, and as such, at its first election in 1837, William B. Ogden was chosen mayor. No abler or more useful man has ever been at the head of the city government; nevertheless there was during his incumbency in Chicago, as elsewhere, a great financial depression. Merchants, banks and manufacturers failed in all parts of the country; real estate and much other property greatly declined in value. Yet, although according to public opinion, the population of the new city fell from 4,180 in 1837 to 4,100 in 1838, the United States census of 1840 showed an increase to 4,479, while the commercial statistics were—imports for 1837, \$373,667; 1838, \$579,174; 1840, \$562,106; of exports, 1837, \$1,008,297; 1838, \$785,504; 1840, \$1,813,468. In 1838 thirty-nine bags of wheat were exported by steamer; in 1839 the export was 16,073 bushels, and in 1840, 304,212 bushels.

For some years there was a public well in Kinzie's addition, at which those who lived in its vicinity could obtain water; others were supplied by peddlers, who brought water from the lake and sold it by the gallon or bucket; so that although there may have been in those days thirsty souls who did not get what they desired to drink; neither the laborer nor the good housewife looking at the river and the lake exclaimed "Water, water everywhere, and all the boards did shrink; water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink." In 1842 there was put into operation a steam pump and water raised by it was conveyed through bored logs to residences and business houses.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, immigration into the southern portion of the state was largely from Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, and in great part composed of persons favorable to the institution of slavery. Indeed, the immigrants in many instances brought a few slaves with them and continued to claim and hold them as such notwithstanding the provisions of the ordinance in 1787. The influence of these immigrants was such that at the admission of the state and the making of the constitution of 1818, it is probable a majority of the people favored the introduction of slavery and the creation of a slave state. The ordinance of 1787, however, stood in the way, and the convention limited itself to a constitution which in effect recognized slavery as already existing and providing that it should not *thereafter* be introduced into the state. A statute made

in 1807, while Illinois was a territory, provided that owners of negroes and mulattoes above the age of fifteen years, or any citizen of the United States purchasing the same, might bring them into the territory, provided that within thirty days the owner or master should take them before the clerk of the court and have an indenture between the slave and his owner entered upon record "specifying the time which the slave was compelled to serve his master." This statute also provided that, "The children born in this territory of a parent of color" (thus—either parent) "owing service or labor by indenture should serve, the males until the age of 30 and the females until the age of 28 years." The existence of slavery in this state was also recognized by section three of article six of the constitution of 1818. There were at all times in the southern and middle part of the state many persons determinedly opposed to slavery, while in the north the great majority of all immigrants looked upon human bondage with abhorrence; particularly was this the case in Chicago and the immediately surrounding country.

There was in 1842 a state statute forbidding any black or mulatto person to give evidence against or in favor of any white person, and providing that no black or mulatto person should be permitted to live in the state until he should produce to the county commissioner's court, where he or she is desirous of living, a certificate of his freedom; nor until he should have given bond with sufficient security in the penal sum of one thousand dollars that he would not at any time become a charge to said county or any other county in the state, as a poor person; and providing further that if any person should harbor such negro or mulatto not having such certificate, or should hire or give sustenance to such negro or mulatto not having such certificate of freedom and given bond, he should be fined in the sum of five hundred dollars; and providing further that every black or mulatto person found in this state, not having such a certificate, should be deemed a runaway slave or servant, and that it should be lawful for an inhabitant of the state to take such black or mulatto before some justice of the peace, whose duty it should be to commit him to jail, and in three days advertise him at the court house door for hire from month to month for the space of one year; and further providing that if any slave or servant should be found at a distance of ten miles from the tenement of his or her master or the person

with whom he or she lives without a pass * * * from his or her master, employer or overseer, it should be lawful to apprehend him or her and carry him or her before a justice of the peace to be by his order punished with stripes not exceeding thirty-five; and further provided that if any slave should presume to come and be upon the plantation or at the dwelling of any person whatsoever, without leave from his or her owner, it should be lawful for the owner of such plantation or dwelling house to give or order such slave or servant ten lashes on his or her bare back. These laws remained upon the statute book until 1865.

In 1842 an industrious colored man, a member of the Chicago Methodist church, while working in a field for wages, became involved in a quarrel with a fellow workman in which impolite and offensive language was used by both. Whereupon a white man had the colored laborer arrested, charged with being a negro in the state of Illinois without a certificate of leave from his owner or of freedom from court. The negro thereupon was put in jail, and for six weeks duly advertised for sale. At the appointed time the sheriff appeared with his prisoner and offered him for sale. A large crowd was present. The negro, thinly clad, shivered in the cold November air. The sheriff called for bids, stated his duty under the law. For some reason there was not a ready response to the invitation to buy a man sold because he was a negro found in the state of Illinois without a written permit from his owner or a certificate that he was a free man issued by the county commissioner's court. The sheriff explained that if no bid was received the law compelled him to return the man to jail; that he was required to sell the negro to pay the expense of his arrest and imprisonment. Finally Mahlon D. Ogden bid twenty-five cents; no other bid was made and the industrious negro, a member of the Chicago Methodist church, was on the fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred forty-two, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-sixth, struck off and sold to Mahlon D. Ogden for twenty-five cents. Mr. Ogden paid the money, and turning to his property said: "Edwin, I have bought you; you are my slave! Now go where you please."

In no part of the United States was the feeling with respect to the fugitive slave law and the other compromise measures of 1850

deeper than in Chicago. Yet in Chicago at the presidential election of 1852, Franklin Pierce received 2,835 votes; Winfield Scott, 1,765; John P. Hale, 424; Democratic majority over all was 646.

Illinois had nearly always been a Democratic state and Chicago a Democratic city. The people justly felt a pride in the commanding position which Douglas had acquired in the senate and in the party of which he was a distinguished leader; yet, when in 1854, Douglas succeeded in carrying through Congress the measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by which the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was set aside and Kansas and Nebraska with all the territory lying westward opened to the introduction of slavery, the anti-slavery sentiment of the new and already great emporium, speaking with wrathful vehemence, carried all before it.

September 1st, 1854, Senator Douglas was by appointment in Chicago to defend his course in introducing and urging the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. A great crowd assembled on Michigan street in front of a building then known as North Market Hall. Douglas began to speak to a most unsympathetic and hostile audience, if an assemblage which refuses to hear can be called an audience. Statements made by him were disputed with such bitterness, such malignant criticism of his conduct and such opprobrious epithets as clearly indicated not only an unwillingness to listen, but a determination that he should not be heard. Undoubtedly there were present very many adherents of the American, styled by its opponents the Know Nothing party, who disliked the senator because of the vigorous attack he had recently made upon that nascent organization, but the bitter hostility of the great mass of the throng was the result of long and deeply settled conviction of the fundamental truth that all men are born free and equal, that no man's child could rightfully be torn from him or held forever in slavery because its father was a slave, a negro or mulatto, and that the Kansas-Nebraska act, opening, as it did, to the introduction of slavery territory supposedly forever consecrated to freedom, was a crime against humanity. Nevertheless the refusal to hear cannot be justified. No one was obliged to go to the meeting; everyone had a right to go. The right of each person who wished to hear the senator, as well as his right to speak, was trampled upon. True it is that Elijah Lovejoy had been killed in Alton by a mob for daring to publish an anti-slavery

paper in that city; but the greater wrong done at Alton in 1837 was no justification for a denial of the right of free speech at Chicago in 1854. One wrong does not justify another. The courageous conduct of Douglas in for two hours facing a mob determined to howl him down, made him friends in many quarters and helped not at all the anti-slavery sentiment by which it was principally inspired.

At the congressional election held in the fall of 1854, the true feeling of Chicago upon the question of slavery was expressed at the polls by a vote of 3,448 for James H. Woodworth, the Free-soil candidate, contrasted with 1,175 for his Democratic opponent.

The refusal to hear Douglas had an effect not expected by the howling mob, the senator, his friends or any person. It at once focused the attention of the political world upon Chicago and Illinois. The Prairie state had been known as reliably Democratic; it had not been carried away by the panic of 1837, the log cabin campaign of 1840, or the brilliant record as a commander of General Taylor, under whom Illinois soldiers had fought and won imperishable laurels at Buena Vista. Douglas was the leader of the young Democracy, the champion of his party upon the great issue which men felt was now to the fore and upon which for years political action would turn. That he should have been refused a hearing, repudiated in the chief city of the great west; that Illinois with an infamous slave code as a part of its statutory law should have turned against the most brilliant and the most influential man it had sent to Congress, was indeed startling. Boston! Boston indeed! had held a great meeting in Faneuil Hall, the Cradle of Liberty. Eloquent men had spoken and excited crowds had attended the so-called hearing of Simms and the assumed hearing of Burns, peaceable colored men who had lived and toiled for years in the metropolis of Massachusetts; but Simms and Burns had been consigned to slavery and carried through the streets of the capital of Massachusetts to lifelong bondage, without trial by court or jury, under a fugitive slave law, so-called because it authorized a commissioner appointed by the circuit court of the United States to, upon satisfactory proof of the escape of a slave and a declaration upon oath of the identity of the person arrested with the escaped slave, deliver up the alleged slave to his owner or his agent; it being specially provided that in such proceeding the testimony of the party accused of being an escaped

slave *should not be admitted*. Chicago, which the untamed Indians had possession of twenty-one years before, had risen in holy wrath and refused to listen to its representative who had voted for the fugitive slave law under which any man white or black could be seized and sent south to be *there* tried upon the allegation that he was a slave; and had contemptuously spurned its senator who had brought about the setting aside of a solemn agreement dedicating a vast domain to freedom. What will Chicago do, was henceforth a question in the mind of the millions of anti-slavery men who thenceforth for a quarter of a century shaped the destiny of America. What, in the contest with the slave power, would Chicago do next? It brought about on the 17th of June, 1858, the nomination by the Republicans of Abraham Lincoln for United States senator and of Stephen A. Douglas by the Douglas Democracy. The Democratic administration of Buchanan, because of the refusal of the Little Giant to support the Lecompton constitution, attempted to be imposed by force upon Kansas, was no longer in harmony with Senator Douglas, and the party in Illinois was divided into Administration and Douglas Democrats; the Administration being composed almost entirely of federal office holders and their immediate followers. These nominations were followed by a joint debate between Lincoln and Douglas, the most important and in its influence the most far-reaching public discussion that has ever taken place in this country, if not in the world. The debate was not concerning the tariff, the regulation of inter-state commerce, the free coinage of silver, the making of greenbacks a legal tender or the creation of a great navy. It was concerning liberty, the fundamental rights of man, equality before the law, the selling into hopeless bondage of men, women and children; our duty to millions of slaves, husbands and wives to whom the law gave neither protection nor assistance in their desire to live together and love each other; the discussion had reference to children liable to be sold at any hour away from parents because of the whim, the interest, passion or misfortune of the owner, laws that make it a crime to teach a black person, woman or child, to read; that by solemn pronouncement of constitution and statute doomed four millions of human beings to unending ignorance; that closed and barred the door to hope and blotted out opportunity; that put before aspiration an impervious wall high as heaven and deep as hell, and in all this

fair land left but one light to which the down trodden slave could look with hope, the North Star. Fondly let us hope and fervently pray that no such discussion again arise from the denial to men, white or black, of rights we claim for ourselves.

Having become the political focus of the nation, Chicago was naturally selected as the place for holding the Republican convention to nominate a candidate for president. The convention met in May, 1860. A temporary building had been erected on the south of Market between Lake and Randolph streets. The side wall of a brick block extending from Lake to Randolph street formed the south or rear side



THE WIGWAM

of the structure. In September, 1859, the country had been greatly stirred by the killing of David C. Broderick, United States senator from the state of California; Broderick had been killed by one David S. Terry, a noted pro-slavery politician of San Francisco. Broderick lived, after receiving the fatal stab, long enough to say: "They have killed me because I was opposed to slavery and a corrupt administration." Upon the rear wall of the Republican Wig-

wam, facing the entrance and the vast audience, were cartoons of heroic size having political significance. One of these was a portrait of the martyred Broderick; written underneath were his dying words. At such a time, on such an occasion, few things could have been more impressive. The convention, to the more thoughtful, was the first held by the Republicans that seemed to have in its control the naming of the next president and the inauguration of an administration determined to prevent further extension of the area devoted to slavery. Subsequent events have shown it to have been a gathering, the importance of which no convocation of men has exceeded. The balloting began on the third day of the convention. Abraham Lincoln having received the nomination for president, the selection of a candidate for vice president was taken up in the afternoon. The wide street in front of the Wigwam was filled with an immense crowd unable to get in the building. Upon its flat roof were a number of active young Republicans to whom a statement of the vote of each state as announced was passed up through a skylight directly over the seat of the chairman. This report was passed along to the front of the roof from which it was given to the throng in the street. Among the zealous young Republicans thus engaged was a rough and ready speaker, quick witted, possessed of a keen sense of humor; somewhat of a horse trader generally known as "Horse Eddy." Eddy commented upon the votes as announced. The tide was running in favor of Hamlin. Massachusetts cast her vote for him, whereupon Eddy said, "Yes, Abe Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin are the boys that will build a fence round the Democracy over which they never can jump."

In American political oratory the voters are always "boys," whether they are twenty or eighty years old. Of the names presented to the convention, Seward was most widely known and had longest stood in the public estimation as a typical representative of the anti-slavery feeling of the north. Lincoln was nominated because of his availability, the belief that he would receive many votes in Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, that Seward could not obtain. The friends of Seward were greatly disappointed; nevertheless he and they most loyally supported the nominees of the convention.

From about the year 1856 the *Weekly New York Tribune*, under the management of Horace Greeley, was politically the most important paper in America. It had the largest circulation of any secular weekly and conduced more to the development of opposition to the further extension of slavery than any other journal.

Not from freedom loving Boston but from commercial New York went forth the clarion voice that aroused the north.

During the canvass preceding the convention of 1860 the *New York Tribune* advocated the nomination of Bates of Missouri instead of Seward, the leader of the Republicans of New York.

There is little danger that any will overrate the work done by Horace Greeley in arresting the march of slavery and dedicating this land to freedom, nor can one speak too strongly of his devotion to the cause of the Union in the great struggle that followed the election of Abraham Lincoln.

He was not a soldier nor in any way capable of advising as to military movements. The unfortunate result of the first battle of Bull Run, following as it did, his urgent cry of "On to Richmond," shook the confidence of the north in his judgment—a confidence never fully restored. From thence to the present time, with the exception of a few years during which the *Chicago Tribune* under the direction of Horace White, ceased to act in harmony with the Republicans and supported the Democratic candidate for president, the press of Chicago has been and now is politically more influential than that of any other city in the United States.

Before the lapse of four years, all anti-slavery men as well as all friends of the Union were convinced that the convention did wisely in selecting Lincoln. The contest was from the outset serious in purpose, method, discussion and view of the future. Many of those about to cast their first vote realized that the country stood upon the brink of the most terrible of civil wars; that we were steadily marching toward an ocean whose currents, rocks, perils and havens no man knew; that in the red waves of this unsailed sea we should all be whelmed, and who would survive the storm, who successfully buffet the waves, who reach a peaceful if barren shore—none could tell. Would the country we loved and served remain? The flag beneath whose folds we marched and fought survive as an emblem

of liberty or go down in the conflict of contending armies and the clash of hostile ideals? Of only one thing did young, ardent and sober-minded men feel assured. The contest is inevitable; in the nature of things it is impossible that this land should remain a country based upon the highest liberty, equal opportunity and hope for some, slavery and no stepping stone to higher things and no hope for others. That for whites all avenues of knowledge should be open, and it a crime to teach negroes to read the Sermon on the Mount, the Lord's Prayer or the Commandments given at Sinai. And these said, "Let the great battle for equality of every one before the law come, if come it must, while I am able to bear a part in the fight, to carry a musket and help hold freedom's banner up." Peaceful submission to the popular will all hoped for; many believed this would be, some did not.

Lincoln having been triumphantly elected, there was in Chicago as elsewhere the customary rejoicing over the victory. March 4th he took at Washington the oath of office and became president. April 15, 1861, in consequence of the attack upon and capture of Fort Sumter he called for 75,000 volunteers and Congress to meet in extra session on July 4th.

The expected and the unexpected had happened. Chicago was a commercial city. War deranges, interrupts, frequently destroys commerce. In modern times the influence of commercial interests, merchants, manufacturers, bankers, carriers and lawyers is always for peace. Wars are less frequent, not so lightly entered upon as in bygone ages, because commercial interests forbid. Nevertheless Chicago responded with alacrity to the call to arms, proffered all it had, its business, its money and its sons to enforce the law, maintain the Union. For more than four years there was in Chicago, as elsewhere, the sundering of ties, the disruption of business, the failure of enterprises the success of which depended upon peace; and there were thousands of faces weary and wan wishing for the war to cease, the ever present fear of disaster and death at the front. The history of the war or of Chicago's part therein will never be told; it is written in a thousand burial fields; it lies in ocean depths, by the mountains and the sea; on the furrowed faces and the bending forms of a vanishing host; in tenderly cherished mementoes, and built into

stately monuments that shall for ages withstand the gnawing tooth of time.

By the stern arbitrament of war, there was graven upon the Constitution of the United States:

“Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”

“Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

“All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

“The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”

“The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

It cost six thousand million dollars, five hundred thousand lives, infinite pain and sorrow to write those words there.

To him who recognizes the indescribable toil and effort, the love that passeth understanding, hope deferred that maketh the heart sick, and return of good for evil, charity that endureth all things, working together through unnumbered æons past, building out of barbarism a civilization beginning to embrace the world and clasp in its arms all mankind, asking for no one a right under the law not given to all and despising none because of conditions which involve neither merit nor demerit, those lines, the fruit of striving for noble things since the morning stars sang together, are significant as to what was the strife and the suffering which made the writing of them in the Constitution possible.

The national convention for 1864 of the Democratic party was held in Chicago, beginning August 29th. Horatio Seymour, governor of New York, was selected as presiding officer. Mr. Seymour was not known as an anti-slavery man or a war Democrat; he was a polished gentleman, a fine orator and perhaps politically the strongest man in the Empire state. He made an earnest anti-war address, but he was not guilty of any breach of good manners. The convention drew to Chicago not only the elected delegates, but a great num-

ber of intensely pro-slavery men, eager to publicly proclaim their abomination of anti-slavery men and measures, and also of all done in the prosecution of the war or in the lifting of the negro out of bondage. Such persons spoke with unrestrained violence of Lincoln, the Republicans, the Union soldiers and all done by the north to suppress the rebellion. The assassination of Lincoln at the moment of victory gave to his life and work so pathetic a finish, that of all men who have led contending parties in times of intense bitterness, when society was being upheaved to its foundation, realms laid waste, great numbers reduced from affluence to poverty and multitudes slain, he has been and is the most universally beloved and kindly spoken of. The generation born since the close of the war know little and those who are to come are not likely to know at all how bitterly he was assailed during the war, not merely in the south, but throughout the country. There is hardly an opprobrious epithet that was not applied to him, and few great crimes of which he was not openly accused. He was called a thief, a robber, an embezzler of the public money, a murderer and a gorilla; indeed! gorilla seemed to many the word that most clearly expressed the speaker's idea of the president's character. Those who spoke to the Democratic convention in 1864 for the most part, observed parliamentary usage in the choice of words, but those who harangued the multitude at street corners, in the lobbies and parlors of hotels and before bars in saloons, gave vent to the long pent-up feeling of their angry hearts. Among the milder of these utterances were remarks by C. Chauncey Burr of New Jersey, who said: "We had no right to burn their wheat fields, steal their pianos or jewelry. Mr. Lincoln had stolen a good many thousand negroes; but for every negro he had stolen ten thousand spoons. * * * The South could not honorably lay down her arms, for she was fighting for her honor. Two million men had been sent down to the slaughter pens of the south and the army of Lincoln could not again be filled, neither by enlistments nor conscription."

Henry Clay Dean of Iowa said: "For over three years Lincoln had been calling for men, and they had been given. But with all the vast armies at his command, he had failed, failed, failed! Such a failure had never before been known. * * * And still the monster usurper wanted more men for his slaughter pens. * * *

Ever since the usurper, traitor and tyrant had occupied the presidential chair, the Republican party had shouted 'War to the knife and the knife to the hilt.' Blood had flowed in torrents; and yet the thirst of the old monster was not quenched. His cry was for more blood."

The platform adopted by the convention contained among other things the following: "Resolved, that this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which under the pretense of a military necessity higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the states or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the states."

There was published in Wisconsin during the war a newspaper that acquired an inter-state reputation and circulation by the virulence and savageness of its assaults upon Lincoln and his work. For the most part the people of Chicago made no reply to the disloyal utterance of those in attendance upon the convention. Chicago was host, and guests are privileged persons; but when the trumpeting had ceased and the guests were gone, the people of Chicago had something to say. Among those who spoke was Long John, as he was familiarly known to everybody. John Wentworth had been repeatedly elected to Congress and mayor of the city. He is the man of whom the story was first told that when he went into the country to speak, instead of having him stand upon a stump so that all the audience could have a view of him, he was so tall that they dug a hole for him to stand in, so that all might have a good look at his face. Long John said, "During the convention I met a man who said to me that we could not destroy slavery because God would preserve it." "Well," said Long John—no one who has not seen and heard him can imagine the ugliness of the grin, the size of the mouth or the stridency of tone with which "Well" was uttered—"I said to him

that's right, leave it to God, and when a nigger runs away, let him run till God takes him back."

In October, 1871, there occurred in Chicago a fire which in extent of the devastated area, number of people rendered homeless and value of property destroyed, was the greatest that to that time had afflicted man. The night following the twenty-four hours during



VIEW NORTHEAST FROM HARRISON AND CLARK STREETS OVER BURNED DISTRICT

which the fire, directed by the wind, moved steadily along, till it reached a place where there was nothing to burn, one hundred thousand people slept beneath the stars upon the uncovered prairie. The fire had not ceased before relief organizations, far and near in city and village, country and town, were organized and relief to the stricken people was on its way. Nor was sympathetic action confined to this country. There was hardly a city of importance in Europe from which relief was not sent. By mail and by telegraph came sympathetic messages and practical help.

"From underneath the severing wave
The World, full handed, reached to save."

To the suggestion that as their property had been destroyed, the business obligations of Chicago debtors should be wiped out, the

merchants and manufacturers replied, no; we will perform our promises; there will be no repudiation. And so Chicago rose, not like the fabled Phoenix out of its ashes, but out of its courage and its integrity, which no fire could destroy.

Along in the seventies there was constructed on Monroe near Market street, a large auditorium for the use of Moody and Sankey as evangelists. Dwight L. Moody had been for some time a Methodist minister preaching in Chicago. Ira D. Sankey was a singer having a remarkably melodious voice, an enunciation so distinct that every word he sang was understood by all within the great space to which his tones extended. The multitude love to hear such singing and are profoundly moved by it. Moody was an eminently earnest, practical Christian; faith without works was of no consequence to him. He said to the women who hung upon his words and were enthusiastic over his mission: "Look to your homes and your household duties first." "Don't come here until you have made your home as pleasant and as comfortable as you can." "When all you ought to do there is done, we shall be glad to see you here." To the men who came forward expressing a desire to help in the good work, he said: "You cannot be true to God unless you are true to man. You must acknowledge your faults, confess your sins and repent." "Repentance is of no consequence unless it is accompanied by reparation as far as it is possible for you to make it." "If you have cheated or defrauded any one, you must make him whole, put back all that you have unjustly obtained." "All now, if you can; if not all now, a portion and little by little until all is paid." "Nothing is yours that you have improperly obtained from another." From America, Moody and Sankey went to England, and in that country met with the success and did good and blessed work like unto that they had done in Chicago. Mr. Moody, when he first came to Chicago, had charge of a small chapel located very near a Catholic neighborhood. The windows of the chapel were broken and attendants annoyed, Mr. Moody thought, by children of Catholic parents. So Mr. Moody called upon the Catholic bishop, and telling him of the trouble, asked if he would not use his influence; the bishop said he would, and that as he and Mr. Moody prayed to the same God and were servants of the same Master, they could and

would pray that they and their parishioners dwell together in unity. "Yes, yes," said Mr. Moody, "and no time like the present, Father," and down upon his knees he fell and together the Methodist clergyman and the Right Reverend Bishop prayed earnestly for the entrance of Christ into the hearts of all men.

General Grant having been president from 1868 to 1876, after the conclusion of his second term, went upon an excursion around the world. He returned to this country in 1879. Prior to his home coming a movement to make him in 1880 the Republican nominee for a third term had begun. Conkling, the United States senator from New York, Logan, senator from Illinois, and a senator from Pennsylvania, were most earnestly for the nomination of Grant. There was for him a strong feeling in every state, and nowhere any personal hostility to him. The arguments made use of by those opposed to his nomination were—the inadvisability of a third term for any man, and the alleged baneful influence of those by whom he was most closely in touch and most immediately surrounded. As to the nomination, the divided opinion of Chicago resulted in the most vigorous contest before or since waged in Illinois over the selection of delegates to a convention to nominate presidential candidates. During the afternoon upon which the primary election to select delegates to the state convention which was to choose the delegates to the national convention, was held, a violent thunder storm came on, amid which long lines of Republicans stood in line in the streets waiting for their turn to vote. A majority of the delegates chosen to the county convention were opposed to the nomination of Grant. The minority favorable to Grant was large enough to make the composition of the convention doubtful if a number of delegates whose election was disputed were denied admission. Vigorous contests were presented to the convention when assembled. The first clash was over the organization of the assemblage. A majority of the county central committee, being opposed to the nomination of Grant, selected for the temporary presiding officer, Elliot Anthony, an old resident of Chicago, afterwards judge of the superior court. To this the Grant forces strenuously objected, and when Mr. Anthony went forward to preside, the minority under the leadership of Lieut. Richard S.

Tuthill, a gallant soldier of the Civil war, and a personal friend of General Grant as well as of General Logan, left the hall, went to the Palmer House and in its great parlor organized another convention, which selected as delegates to the state convention some ninety persons, all the county was entitled to have. The convention from which the Grant men broke away selected an equal number and thus a few days later there were presented to the state convention at Springfield contesting delegations equal in numbers, each insisting that its members were alone entitled to act for the Republicans of Cook county. The contest in the other counties of the state resulted in the election of such a greater number of delegates favorable to Grant that the delegation which should be admitted from Cook county could make a majority favorable to or against him. There was at Springfield before the committee and the convention a vigorous contest. In the convention Emory A. Storrs, a brilliant lawyer and orator, spoke for the Grant men; Kirk Hawes, a lawyer, afterwards a judge of the circuit court, represented the opposition; with the result that the state convention admitted of the supporters of General Grant a number proportionate to the delegates which the Grant forces would without contest have obtained from the Chicago convention, and did likewise with the opposition to the general. The result being that while the opposition to the nomination of General Grant had, in the state convention, a majority of the delegates from Cook county, General Grant had in the entire convention a majority of the delegates, thus giving to such majority the power to select delegates to the national convention, all of whom were favorable to the nomination of General Grant, which was done.

The Republican national convention, which met in Chicago, selected for its presiding officer Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, who, amid the strenuous contest that followed, presided with such impartiality and manifest fairness as to satisfy all parties. For the first time in the history of the party, the convention was unable to finish its business in one week. Senator Conkling in nominating General Grant, delivered a great oration. Garfield in presenting the name of Senator Sherman received well merited applause from everyone. Grant and Blaine had together a large majority of the delegates, and the friends of each were glad to show their regard for Senator Sher-

man, each hoping that his supporters would eventually turn to the candidate, the probability of whose nomination was much greater.

The prolongation of the convention into a second week gave time for much consultation as to what could be and had best be done; the result being that in spite of the protests of James A. Garfield he was nominated for president; the delegation from New York uniting in putting forward for vice president Chester A. Arthur of that state, Garfield and Arthur were nominated. General Grant was the soul of loyalty, loyal to his country, to principle, to party and friends; he did not seek a nomination, in fact, never sought either of those under which he was elected. His friends put him forward for a third term and he yielded to their importunities.

Following the explorations of Jean Nicollet in 1634 there were within the following two hundred years civilized men, priests, engineers, soldiers, hunters, traders and adventurers who visited the western wild, sailed upon the great lakes, along the majestic rivers, and looking upon the fertile prairies did not fail to recognize the possibility that this vast domain would in time become the home of millions and the seat of an empire the equal of any the world had known. Of things material or spiritual man sees only those to which his mind is open. To all else he is deaf and blind. The early explorers saw a vast extent of most fertile land ready for the plow; they realized that these lands could be made to furnish food for millions; they were to them a most valuable agricultural domain; there is nothing tending to show that they thought of them as the future seat of a manufacturing industry such as the world had never seen. They do not seem to have observed indications of coal and if they had they would not have realized their importance. Mineral coal was then little used; the civilization of the world, since said to rest upon coal, alcohol, sulphuric acid and iron, certainly did not then rest upon a quartette of which coal was one.

Chicago may have been and probably was regarded as a future place of exchange, a halting spot for the boats, which, coming from the east through the lakes, would by a short canal from the Chicago to the DesPlaines river descend to the Gulf, and thus might become an important port in the exchange of commodities.

There is reason for thinking that the pre-historic inhabitants of England found coal cropping out and made use of it to a small extent. Coal has been regularly mined in China for 2,500 years. The Greeks knew of and made some use of it two thousand years before the Christian era. Theophrastus, a contemporary of Aristotle, speaks of it as being found in Liguria and Elis on the way to Olympias, over the mountains. He called it "lithos anthrakas." In 1259 a charter was granted to the freeman of New Castle to dig for coal, and thereafter coal was carried thence to London; from whence arose the phrase descriptive of useless effort—"Like carrying coals to New Castle." Coal continued to be used for warming the houses and cooking the food of London people. Yet when Marco Polo, the first European who visited China, returned to Venice in 1292 and told that in Cathay (China) a kind of black stone was found in the mountains which the people dug out and which burned like wood, and which the people preferred to wood because the stones burned better and cost less, the Venetians for the most part did not believe him; and as they felt sure he lied about this they concluded that all the tales he told of where he had been and what he had seen were equally false; and so they were—one was as false as the other, no more so. The steam engine could not have so revolutionized human industry had it not been for the existence of mineral coal.

The development of the steam engine and the discovery of the vast coal fields close to Chicago, have made it one of the greatest of manufacturing centers. Many years ago the villager who transformed cows into beef, pigs into pork, sheep into mutton, and sold to his neighbors the transformed product was termed a butcher, yet although his calling was thought to induce in him cruelty, his social standing was the same as that of other tradesmen, he being the object of neither envy, malice nor contempt. Thus Archibald Clybourne, a worthy man, in 1827 was the proprietor of a slaughter house in Chicago, built for the killing of such cattle as were required for the garrison at the fort. The dawn of a higher station and a more attractive name for this useful calling was in 1832, when George W. Dole "packed," mark you!—not butchered, killed or slaughtered—but packed one hundred and fifty-two head of cattle for Oliver Newberry of Detroit. Thus the record runs and only between the lines

do we infer that the cattle were killed before they were packed. The packing business has grown—somehow everything in Chicago does—even taxes mount upward. In 1907 there were received at the Chicago stock yards 7,717,280 hogs; of these 6,092,159 were there dressed or packed. The value of the hogs received was \$102,918,041. During the same year there were received 4,218,115 sheep; 3,305,314 cattle; the total value of hogs, horses and cattle received being \$319,202,239. In 1905 there was employed in the business of slaughtering and meat packing in Chicago the sum of \$69,880,273; there were employed therein 22,391 persons. The Chicago Union Stock Yards were opened for business in 1866; from then to the year 1908 the value of stock received at these yards was \$7,595,009,593.

And what of the packers by whom all this has been done? They dwell in palaces upon the boulevards, have numberless automobiles and steam yachts; mansions in the country and cottages by the sea; their daughters are sought by the nobility; ducal coronets and princely crowns are cast at their feet. They are munificent in their charities, bulwarks of financial institutions, devoted to civic improvement. Their wealth is established by the fact that next to the Standard Oil magnates and the railway kings they are as much envied, reviled and maligned as any people in America.

In 1833 Ashael Pierce finished the long and tedious journey from Vermont to Chicago. Being a native of the Green Mountain state, Ashael had of course the strength and love of hard work required of a blacksmith. John G. Saxe said that Vermont was famous for four things,

“Men and women, maple sugar and horses;
The first are strong, the last are fleet;
The second and third are sweet,
And all are uncommonly hard to beat.”

Therefore young Mr. Pierce started to build a blacksmith shop. There was a forest near, but no lumber, and our first Tubal Cain had to go forty miles away, to Plainfield, now a part of Will county, to obtain suitable lumber. He was an enterprising man and not afraid to buy tools, build a shop, don his leather apron and launch away. The ringing of his anvil attracted the attention of John T. Temple & Co., and this firm employed him in January, 1834, to iron the first

stage that ran between Chicago and St. Louis. Regular communication was about to be opened up with a city founded in 1764, situated at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri. Chicago had to become acquainted with its neighbors. In that year we began to manufacture plows, then known as the "Bull Plow." There are men now living who can remember when nearly all the plows used by farmers were made by country blacksmiths. Lifting our eyes above the commercial side of the matter, there are to be seen social reasons why it is to be regretted they are not so made today. But coming back to earth and business, what is a "Bull Plow," or what was it in Chicago in the spring of 1834? The board of education doubtless sees that Chicago children are taught that a bull is the male of the *genus bos* or of any large cattle; the children are doubtless also made to understand that on the board of trade and the stock exchange a bull is one who is endeavoring to raise the price of articles, and that bull is the name of certain letters, edicts or briefs issued by the Pope, but are they informed what kind of an article the first plow made in Chicago was?

In 1835 David Bradley came here and worked for Wm. H. Stow in the building of a foundry, and so in the years 1832 to the panic of 1837, numerous manufacturing establishments were erected. Chicago had in 1837 what those whose business depends upon the flow of water call a set-back; a set-back being, among river men, a damming up, a stoppage of the usual flow, so that the water sets back, accumulates on low lands. The demand for manufactured products of Chicago as well as for town lots fell off in 1837, but the growth of Chicago, checked for a brief space, soon went on.

In 1905 there were in Chicago 8,159 manufacturing establishments, making use of capital to the extent of \$637,743,474, employing 241,984 persons, to whom there was yearly paid the sum of \$136,404,696.

In 1833 Ashael Pierce had to go forty miles to get lumber to build a blacksmith's shop in Chicago. In 1907 there were received in Chicago 2,479,458,000 feet of lumber and 2,362,856,000 were shipped away. How the market has changed!

The real history of a people is that of their progressive thinking, the development of opinion, the sentiments by which they have been moved, the soul manifested by their deeds.

Some frontier towns were long known as drinking, gambling, fighting places. Chicago never was; not but that it had evil resorts and bad men, but from the period of its first organization as a municipality, it has substantially always been under the influence and control of the honest, peaceable, sober, industrious and orderly portion of its inhabitants. Its religious institutions have been many, and its religious people active in every good work. As to what was wisest and best, and as to what now is, there have been and are widely variant opinions; nevertheless there has been working for the same end, an uplifting spirit, a feeling that the great, the enduring triumphs of nations and people are in the realm of spiritual aspiration.

Chicago has been not so much a center to which religious influences converged as a center from which religious influence has gone out. Chicago was discovered, made known to mankind by a religious man; an exalted soul, supremely devoted to proclaiming the glad tidings of a risen Saviour, through whom all might become partakers of a great salvation, enter into an eternity of rest and a peace that passeth understanding.

Not to obtain lands, not to gain wealth, not that he might be remembered as a discoverer of new countries and strange peoples, not as a seeker after knowledge came the good Marquette, in whose journal is preserved a record of the first ordained function known to have been performed in the territory now included in this city. Not as a ceremonial dedicating the waters and fields around to the exalted purpose they have since served; not with thought of the lofty structures in time here to stand and the millions here to dwell, did the good father say the Conception Mass; but in truth this simple ceremonial in a little hut on a winter's day in 1674 reached the throne of the infinite and dedicated this spot to God as truly as if the Pope, foreseeing what has come, had in the presence of all the hierarchy of the Catholic church, amid salvos of artillery, the solemn peal of the organ and the voices of St. Peter's choir, proclaimed this spot consecrate to the Most High.

It is quite true that the faith of the children is not that of the fathers; that in 1908 religious teaching is not couched in the language of 1836. Churches arise and fall; creeds come and go; religion remains. Man loves many things; he does not worship that which he completely understands, fully comprehends. Thunder is no longer to us the voice of God, because we know whence it cometh and what it is. From the cradle to the grave we are encompassed by the unknown and the mysterious. The increase of knowledge, so far as making us acquainted with, revealing all things, has enlarged the bounds, deepened our comprehension of the realm concerning which we know nothing. Of not a single atom of the universe have we complete and definite knowledge. Neither Lord Kelvin, the greatest scientist of the nineteenth century, nor any other man, has solved the riddle of matter or of existence, material or spiritual. Every attainment of knowledge opens our eyes to the vastness of that concerning which we know nothing. Nothing is more obvious than the apparent rising of the sun in the east, its passage along the sky and setting in the west. This daily perception of mankind from the beginning of time having been proved to be erroneous, upon what observation of our senses can we absolutely rely? Is death a reality or an appearance? Upon what ground do scientists proclaim that death is an eternal blotting out of the conscious, willing, loving soul? By what evidence do they limit spiritual existence to the conditions under which it is manifested here? The worm that lives in the earth and cannot endure the light of day has reason to think life with exposure to the fierce rays of the sun an impossibility. In the centuries immediately preceding the birth of Christ, faith in the long-accepted religious belief of Greece and Rome had been profoundly shaken. An age of skepticism arose, of which cities were the centers. Groves ceased to have their divinities. Rivers and springs were no longer the abode of spiritual beings possessed of supernatural power; but men did not cease to be religious beings. The heathen (countrymen) and the villagers (pagans) became Christians. The faith of men was changed; the religious instinct was not destroyed nor the desire for communion with the source of life ended. In trouble and in joy, in sunshine and darkness, with hope and fear, men looked to forces they did not understand, powers they could not control, praying for guidance and help—and these they

found; not, perhaps, as they hoped and prayed; but guidance and help to better things. A general of the Civil war, noted for his roughness and his profanity in dealing with subordinates, being taken to task for this, said: "I know it is all wrong, indecent, horrible, but I can't help it. I deserve to be killed for it and I expect I will be; but do you know?—profane and vile as I am, I never close my eyes to sleep without reciting a little prayer my mother taught me."

The religious influence of Chicago is neither stayed nor diminished; it has sought new channels and its activity finds outlet in ways once not thought of.

The effort to spread the Gospel, make known Christian truth, necessarily changes with the conditions of life. The impulse by which man is moved, the thought dominant in his mind, the dreams he has in youth and the determined purpose of maturer years vary from generation to generation. There were centuries in which Europe, impelled by an overmastering passion, moved mighty armies to the East in an attempt to rescue the Holy Sepulcher from the grasp of the infidel.

Six hundred years ago the Crusades came to an end. The Christian world has today but to stretch forth its hand to possess that for which millions died in vain. Today Europe is indifferent to the rule of the Mohammedan at Jerusalem. Is Christian faith less earnest and Christian zeal less strong than it was a thousand years ago? Not so. We have learned that Christianity abideth not in lands nor dwelleth in the mountains of Galilee, but in the hearts of men. The possession it now seeks is dominion over the soul. To this end it adapts its methods to the varying conditions of mankind. In an age when everyone can read and the question is not how can books to read be obtained, but how shall a wise selection be made, and how, in the multitude of teachers, the variety of entertainments and the eager solicitation of those who seek only their own gain, shall young and old, maidens and matrons, boys and graybeards be led into paths of pleasantness and peace. This is a problem presented in what we are pleased to call the intellectual age. In New England, a century ago, everyone went to church. How much wiser and better they were than the toilers of today! Let us not be too sure about this. Really, they had no other place to go. It is, perhaps, to be deplored, but the truth is, the idea that salvation cannot be obtained

outside the structure we call the House of God is not in the atmosphere of most of the places where men now live and toil. The modern spirit therefore says, "If, unfortunately, there be those who will or do not go to church and there hear what Christianity is, let us take Christianity to a place where they will go." This is what has been done in Chicago. In 1858 the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago was organized. It was useful and helpful from the first. It endeavors to let it be known throughout the United States and British America, that any young man contemplating coming to Chicago will, upon application, be by its agents directed to respectable places where he can obtain room and board. He will find pleasant reading rooms in which to pass such leisure time as he has; pleasant surroundings, good companionship; an opportunity to study and to learn, which he may not have had ere he came here. He will find sympathetic friends, people capable of giving good advice, who take an interest in his welfare and wish to see him succeed. He will not be neglected nor alone in a great city. He will have an opportunity to be at all leisure hours in a place where his father and his mother would be glad to see him. He will, without bitter experience, learn how to avoid the perils and the pitfalls of a metropolis. He will, if he desires, be made acquainted with members of any church in the city. He will be left in freedom. Liberty is essential to progress, and he will be shown how to make use of the liberty he has.

The association has now four buildings and property valued at over \$2,000,000. It obtains from subscriptions an annual income of over \$100,000, all of which is devoted to the work above described.

Chicago is young, strong, vigorous; the pulsations of life are in every fibre of her being; she is ambitious, reaching out not for worlds to conquer, men to enslave or trample on; but for people to help, communities with which to make fair exchange of things she has to sell, for goods they desire to dispose of. She understands that prosperity of buyer and seller is essential to the welfare of each, that in the earth there is no toiler whose life and whose work may not and ought not to be beneficial to all; that the day when the life of any nation can depend upon or be helped by devastating armies and destroying fleets if not already at an end, is speedily passing; that the aim of men and nations should now, and assuredly in time will be, to

help all, the despised black, the ignorant savage, the timid bushmen and the proud, imperious, conquering Caucasian.

In so far as the age of chivalry was an age of war in which the highest aim of man was to fit himself for knightly deeds of battle, Chicago is not chivalric, but, inasmuch as by chivalry is meant truth, honor, courtesy, gentleness to the weak, forbearance under provocation and courage to stand for right, Chicago is chivalric; her spirit is that of justice and helpfulness to all.

Will Chicago endure? The laws of nature fix a period beyond which man cannot hope to live, but there is no law natural or human which so much as suggests when a city will die. This is a utilitarian age; we are striving to find and to preserve the useful. So long as that purpose rules and Chicago continues to be useful it will endure. Usefulness, so far as the existence of cities is concerned, is determined by the judgment of mankind. If the consensus of opinion shall come to be that the highest end and aim of nations is to build and maintain the largest and most destructive ships of war, in those halcyon days Chicago cannot rival New York.

Rev. Isaac McCoy, a Baptist minister, appears to have on October 9, 1825, through the kindness of Dr. Wolcott, preached the first sermon delivered in English in Chicago. In 1825 Rev. Isaac Scarritt, on a Sabbath day at the house of a Mr. Miller, delivered a discourse. The Rev. Mr. Scarritt seems to have sent word to the lieutenant at the fort that if it were his wish he would preach to the soldiers and others at such place as the lieutenant might appoint, to which the lieutenant replied that he should not forbid the preaching nor would he make arrangements for it. Whereupon the minister declined going "to the garrison" and made an appointment for preaching at Mr. Miller's. The lieutenant would seem to have been David Hunter, afterwards general of the United States army.

In 1833 there were three church organizations in Chicago; Catholic, Presbyterian and Baptist. Chicago was then a portion of the territory under the spiritual administration of the reverend bishop of Bardstown, Kentucky, who, having granted to the bishop of St. Louis power so to do, the latter, April 17, 1833, deputed Mr. John Irenaeus St. Cyr priest to the mission of Chicago and adjoining region within the state of Illinois.

Today there are in Chicago over a thousand churches representing many denominations, numerous faiths, divers beliefs and creeds; yet dwelling in harmony and earnestly striving to make mankind happier and better. Denominationally, the numbers run from over 250 Roman Catholic to one Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, one Dunkard Brethren, with many Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Spiritualists, Christian Science, New Jerusalem, more than fifty Jewish, three Greek and others, as well as a great number called Reformed, Free or Independent; indeed, Freedom, Independence and Reformation seem to have a strong hold upon worshipers in Chicago.

The eleven hundred congregations concerning many of whom, reading the record of four centuries past, it might well be said: "These are they which came out of great tribulation," live in one city portraying the Scripture which saith: "Behold how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in peace." They have a common purpose and seek a common end, the uplifting and salvation of mankind. Man is a social being, indeed; the animal creation out of which he has been evolved is largely social, covets society, feeds in herds; by multitudes wanders over earth and sea, finding in companionship not only pleasure but opportunity to obtain food. Chicago is in no sense typical of the huge marsupials of primitive time. Chicago is quick in conclusion, rapid in action, looks upon the unsalted sea and builds upon the rocks beneath its strand. Those who go away from their native habitat to live in a new home feel the need of companionship. Chicago is the resting place, the home of wanderers; its people are, therefore, eminently social. There are now here more than three thousand social societies having a recorded existence and home. As their number is legion, so are their various names. None existing by forced contribution, all living upon voluntary donations, they must give comfort and be useful to a mighty host, else they would not be. The titles they bear are seldom an index to the work they do. Catholic is defined by lexicographers as "one who accepts the creeds which are received in common by all parts of the orthodox Christian church." And forester is said to be "one who lives in a forest; one who has charge of the growing timber on an estate, an officer appointed to watch a forest and preserve the game." It is

easy to see that the Catholic Order of Foresters answers to the definition of Catholic, but surely the uninitiated and unadmitted world

FRATERNAL- knows that the Chicago members of the order do
ISM. . . not dwell in a forest and it sees no reason for thinking they have charge of growing timber or preserve game. To the outside world they seem to be very good people who meet in a spirit of fraternity and together conduct a mutual insurance organization. Nor, so far as those who have not the password can see, do Masonic lodges lay brick or mix mortar. "Odd Fellows" are seemingly as even as other men, while "Modern Woodmen" deal in iron, crockery, dry and wet goods, buy and sell almost everything but wood. The names of the societies mentioned are framed from words in common use. If titles so made up are no indication of the "work" done, or purpose in view, what shall we conclude is the work of "The Improved Order of Red Men?" The American Indian is commonly spoken of as "the red man." Is the "improved order" a society of cultivated "red Indians?" What are we to think as to the history, character and purpose of "the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine?" Is not every American a nobleman? Do we not all delight in mystery? Do we not revere the ancient and is there not enshrined in our hearts a love of the beautiful, especially if it come in the shape of a lovely woman? Does the position of such sentiments qualify us for admission to the "Mystic Shrine?" In what respect does a "Knight of Equity" differ from a solicitor in chancery? And a "Knight of Honor," is he more than a valiant soldier who fights for his country? "The Ancient Order of Hibernians," what do they do that entitles them to be called "ancient?" Are not all Irishmen ever young and courageous, possessed of the generosity and ardor of youth? An Irishman, like a lawyer, works hard, lives well and dies poor. He may be wrinkled and gray, but he is not ancient. No more old than the babbling of brooks, the singing of birds or a lover's lute. Alas! Irishmen sometimes die, but they meet death with faith in their hearts, peace in their souls, and a smile on their lips.

And why "Blue Lodges of Colored Masons?" Blue has a melancholy significance. A poet once sighed "for a lodge in some vast wilderness," but he did not ask to have it blue. As a color, blue is most attractively placed in the eye of a sweet young girl of sixteen;

there it is irresistible; but for the decoration of a lodge or any sleeping apartment it is out of place. What is the "Mystic Order of the Sacred Twelve?" There were twelve disciples; there are twelve months, it is said a duo-decimal system of notation would be much superior to the decimal. Does this order keep tab on the twelve hours into which day is divided? Has it anything to do with twelfth night or twelfth cake or the arms from which arose the saying that "each English archer carries twelve Scotchmen under his girdle," or the twelve tables of the Roman law? Finally, not that by any means incomprehensible titles are exhausted, but because time and tide not only do not wait for any man, but will not tarry for an explanation of names; what is the solemn business of the "Ancient and Honorable Order of the Blue Goose?" Rome is said to have been warned and saved by the cackling of geese from a night attack of a hostile force; therefore geese, called sacred, were kept in one of the temples of the city. Goose eating at Michaelmas was once common. There is a tradition that Queen Elizabeth on her way to Tilbury Fort, having eaten of goose, gave as a toast "destruction to the Spanish Armada," that hardly had she spoken, than a messenger arrived announcing the destruction of the fleet by a storm. Whereupon the queen called for a bumper saying, "henceforth shall a goose commemorate this great victory." There are many stories and many epigrams which turn upon the goose, some of which may have caused the existence in Chicago of the "Ancient and Honorable Order of the Blue Goose."

Of these three thousand social organizations more than three-fourths are not only based upon religious faith and teaching, but a portion of the time of each regular meeting is devoted to religious exercises.

Chicago has two of the largest universities in America, the Northwestern and the Chicago, the attendance of students at these and other colleges in the city being over ten thousand. It has five theological seminaries, the students of which number one thousand. It has, besides the libraries of the universities, that of the Institute of Technology, as well as those of the theological, medical, law, dental, scientific, engineering and other schools; three of the largest public libraries in the United States. The opportunity here afforded for

the study of music and the fine arts is equal, if not superior to that of any other city in America. Chicago has numerous orchestras, one of which, the Theodore Thomas, is conceded to rank with any in the world.

From 1852 to 1861 the New York *Tribune* was undoubtedly, politically, the most influential journal in the United States. Its utterances upon the subject of slavery carried conviction to the hearts of millions; it spoke upon these topics not with the voice of authority, but as if an inspired prophet had arisen crying "Prepare ye the way of the Lord; make His paths straight." From 1880 to the present time the public press of Chicago has, in political matters, been the most potent of any in this country.

At the time of the greenback craze in 1876 there was not great danger that the country would be carried away by it. The distinction between coin and a paper currency, not at all

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times promptly redeemed on demand, was one of which the country had large experience. But the movement to retain the practice inaugurated in the administration of Washington, followed certainly until 1853 and, so far as the statute spoke, until 1873, was one which appealed to the common man, especially as the change of the statute in 1873, by which silver money was made a legal tender for only small sums, attracted in 1873 neither attention nor discussion among debtors or creditors, in financial circles, among politicians or throughout the country, because it was not then thought to be a measure of great importance. As a consequence the great majority of the people, if in 1873 they read or heard of the change in the statute, forgot all about it, and when, by the development of silver mining and the comparatively enormous production of silver, it declined in price so greatly that the silver dollar was salable in the markets of the world for from sixty to seventy cents only, the statement was made and believed by multitudes that the money kings had, in 1873, brought about a surreptitious demonetization of silver for the purpose of increasing the relative value of money, adding to the wealth of the creditor and increasing the burdens of the debtor class. Creditors are never popular at the hustings, before juries, in novels or with the people. Creditors are few, debtors many. Besides, reasoned the people, why should the practice of nearly a century have been changed without

discussion or a popular demand? That from the beginning of the government up to the year 1873 there had been coined only 1,439,437 standard silver dollars, and that by act of Congress such coinage had ceased in 1853 without noticeable effect upon the price of gold, silver or any other article, was not in the hot passion of the time generally considered or understood.

July 14, 1890, Congress, by a law known as the Sherman act, repealed the law known as the Silver act of 1873, and the secretary of the treasury was ordered to purchase at the market price each month four and a half million ounces of silver bullion and to issue treasury notes of the United States in payment therefor. For a month or two after the passage of the act, the price of silver bullion advanced rapidly and in August, 1890, was worth in the market \$1.21 per ounce. After September a decline set in which continued until January, 1891, when silver bullion was salable at about one dollar per ounce. The decline continued and by the close of the year 1892 the price had gone as low as eighty-five cents per ounce. June 26, 1893, the authorities of India closed the mints of that empire to the free coinage of silver. The signs of a financial panic in this country appeared and President Cleveland called an extra session of Congress to take into consideration, as he said, the "perilous condition in business circles—largely the result of a financial policy embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress." November 1, 1893, in accordance with the president's recommendation, the Sherman act was repealed. As a consequence from thence until after the presidential election of 1896, national politics turned largely upon the question of the single or gold standard as distinguished from the double or gold and silver standard.

The situation was for the government, for business and for the people, the most serious presented since the close of the Civil war. India, Japan, Mexico, and other countries were contemplating an adoption of the gold standard and consequently having great quantities of silver to dispose of. The proposal that every person might go to the United States mint and there have all the silver he brought transformed, freely coined, into standard silver dollars, made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, without reference to whether the 412 grains of silver put into the dollar could be bought in the markets of the world for fifty or seventy cents, seemed to those op-

posed to such free coinage a measure fraught with disaster not only to our monetary system, but to all public and private business. On the other hand it was urged that the free coinage of silver would not only increase wages but the price of corn, cotton, beef and all farm and manufactured products; that the business depression then existing would disappear and prosperity come to all save the conspiring money kings, some of whose ill-gotten gains would be returned to the people.

The issue made in the campaign of 1860 was largely sentimental, involving the fundamental rights of man. The issue in 1896 was one of conceived self-interest, but the changes and counter changes of the campaign made it, in the judgment of millions, a struggle against fraud and iniquity, a battle to throw off the tyrannical chain of a single, the gold standard, for measuring values. This thought was most graphically expressed by Bryan in the speech delivered by him at the national Democratic convention held in Chicago in the summer of 1896.

Upon other things Mr. Bryan said: "I come to speak to you in defense of a cause as holy as the cause of liberty—the cause of humanity. In this contest brother has been arrayed against brother, father against son. The warmest ties of love, acquaintance and association have been disregarded. We are fighting in defense of our homes, our families, and posterity. We have petitioned and our petitions have been scorned; we have entreated and our entreaties have been disregarded; we have begged, and they have mocked when our calamity came. We beg no longer; we entreat no more, we petition no more. We defy them.

"My friends, the question we are to decide is upon which side will the Democratic party fight; upon the side of the idle holders of idle capital, or upon the side of the struggling masses?

"Having behind us the commercial interests, the laboring interests, and the toilers everywhere, we shall answer the demand for a gold standard by saying to them: 'You shall not press upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.'"

Throughout the convention the forty-eight votes of Illinois, through the influence of Governor Altgeld, of Chicago, were steadily given for Bryan, who was nominated upon the fifth ballot. That

the platform was in direct opposition to the views of Grover Cleveland, then president of the United States, he having been, as the nominee of the Democratic party, elected to that office in 1892, was well known.

The Republican convention met at St. Louis, July 16. That McKinley would have a majority of the convention and be nominated for president was assured before the convention met; the only contest, therefore, was as to the position to be taken upon the money question. The platform adopted after much discussion was plainly in favor of the gold standard. When it was evident that such action would be taken, Henry M. Teller, who for twenty years had been a Republican senator from the state of Colorado, in part said: "I contend for silver because I believe there can be no proper financial system in any country that does not recognize this principle of bimetallism. I contend for it because in this year of 1896 the American people are in greater distress than they ever were in their history. I contend for it because I believe the civilization of the world is to be determined by the rightful or wrongful solution of this financial question." The platform with its declaration in favor of the single gold standard having been adopted, Senator Teller and the delegates acting with him retired from the convention and thereafter supported the nominees of the Democratic party.

Each platform was creditable to the convention by which it was made. Each fairly stated the issue, and voters were not misled by declarations designed to curry favor with all by misleading some.

Chicago, lying midway between the Atlantic cities, wherein the loanable capital of the country was more largely held, and the Rocky Mountain region, in which were situated nearly all the great silver-producing mines, was eminently debatable territory and each party made strenuous efforts to control the influence that should go out from the metropolis of the northwest.

The Democrats brought into the city great numbers of speakers accustomed to address audiences of a few hundred persons, to go among the people, talk individually with as many as possible and by personal converse, force conviction upon voters. The Republicans brought here substantially all the orators of national reputation friendly to the gold standard. The influence of Chicago was strongly for the gold standard.

The vote of Cook county in 1892 had been Republican, Harrison, 111,254; Democratic, Cleveland, 144,604.

In 1896 the vote was Republican, McKinley, 221,893; Democratic, Bryan, 151,910.

The slowly-turning wheels of the prairie schooner have ceased to bend down the verdant grass of Illinois. The white-covered wagon of the immigrant is seen no more; the home seekers rest, some in beautiful habitations they reared and hold as the fruit of much toil; some beneath the sod they looked upon when sixty years ago they journeyed westward, seeking lands to own, till, improve, enjoy and hand down to descendants then unborn. Counted by the years of geologic time man is new to earth; only in recent ages have his foot-steps marked the soil or his hand marred the forest. Robinson Crusoe, when he beheld in the sand the print of a human foot not his own, knew that to the lonely isle upon which he had been cast, another man had come, another, kin to him, a voiceful creature to whom he could speak, perhaps with whom he must fight; for from bitter experience of an unmeasured past the human has inherited an apprehension, a fear of, often an aversion to his kin, the man whose height, complexion, speech, manners are strange to him; and the unknown competitor or undesired presence he slays or flees from. The fruit of the dragon's teeth sown by Kadmos instinctively seeks to kill. Only by association with woman has man been tamed, through her love has been begotten and men taught to dwell together in peace. Barbarian hordes seeking for lands have usually slain a great portion of those they found in possession and enslaved most of the rest.

Perhaps not so ruthlessly expressed but in effect the creed of nomadic land-seekers has often been like that of Jenghiz Khan, "to sweep away cities as haunts of slaves and luxury that his herds might freely feed upon grass whose green was free from dusty feet." The homeseekers, who increased not the fertility but the fruitfulness of the prairies a hundredfold, were not a horde nor were they barbarians. They would gladly have made the lives of the Indians a thousand times nobler and happier, if the Indians had been willing to be taught. There yet remain for homeseekers vast tracts of fruitful soil in North and South America, some likewise in islands of the



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sea. A good deal is being done to increase the area of cultivable land by the drainage of swamps, the irrigation of barren tracts, reclamation of deserts, the preservation of forests and an increase of the fertility of soils long made use of. Of all the money now being expended by governments, none is more wisely or will prove to have been more profitably expended than that laid out in adding to the area and fertility of the habitable regions of the earth. Fleets and armies do not make flowers blossom, fruits ripen or fields to bring forth some forty, some sixty and some an hundredfold. The onward sweep of drifting sands overwhelming fruitful lands has never been arrested by thunder of cannon or charges of cavalry. Not all the armed fleets that reddened the sea at Salamis and Trafalgar or stirred the mighty deep at Santiago and Tsushima have made fertile soil of one desert acre or redeemed and made fit for habitation of man one rood of miasmatic swamp.

Up to a century ago the chief occupation of man might well have been said to be to prepare for and carry on war. The most universally

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KNOWLEDGE. approved of political maxims was "In time of peace prepare for war." The duty of loving one's country was correlative with that of hating its

enemies. The retired English naval officer who, too infirm to longer sail the sea, took great delight in killing flies because they reminded him of Frenchmen, was, a century ago, typical of much national feeling. We are yet under the spell of the inherited suspicion of and aversion to the stranger. 'Twas only yesterday that we began to become acquainted with the world, to know mankind. There are now each year more globe trotters, people who travel for pleasure, than there were in the hundred centuries that preceded the nineteenth. Having met the Frenchman in his vineyard, the German at his beer garden, the Englishman in his shop, and the Arabian in the desert, we know by ocular inspection that they breathe, move, and act very much as we do. They did not carry us to a dungeon or hurl us into the sea. They sold us goods and seemed pleased to do so. That mighty lever, the Press, not only moves the world, but kicks its component parts into obedience to its behests and association with each other. Today every ten-year-old school boy knows more about the different peoples that make what we call mankind than anybody did two hundred years ago. In the fourteenth cen-

ture the most learned geographers of the eastern hemisphere knew as little of the western as we do of that which is upon the reverse side of the moon. Today by the hand of the omnipercipient, omniscient and omnipotent Press, there is laid upon our table each morning news of every sensational and important thing that within twenty-four hours has happened, not only in Chicago, New York, Washington, Havana, Manila, Buenos Ayres, Paris, Tokio, London, Berlin and Rome, but in the Hindu Kush, Alaska, Australia, Algiers, Bankok, Caucasia, Chhindwara, Civita Castellana, Faizabad, Göttingen, Kandahar, Morocco, New Zealand and Nicaragua. The reader will be likely to have his attention called to the fact that the daughter of his neighbor is to take a trip to Kalamazoo, also that the alderman of the 'steenth ward has been sent to Kankakee; the president has caught a black bass weighing twelve pounds; Gans is out of condition and cannot fight; the pitcher of the Cubs has sprained his ankle and cannot pitch, and that the bull dog of the Duke of Westmoreland has taken a prize and also bitten the Count of Graffenburgh. By virtue of the omnipresent Press, every man is made acquainted with and consequently interested in each. Our knowledge is thus increased and our sympathy extended. The ends of the earth are coming to know more of and despise each other less.

When English has become the universal language and the speech of no man is a jargon to any; when no race and no people can think they have a monopoly of culture; when the merits and demerits of all are understood, a leader of a great party in a great nation will not, as a representative of the people, say these laws which as you urge tend to enslavement, "were not made for foreigners but for negroes." The feeling out of which has grown the unwillingness to act justly, the denial to others of rights claimed for ourselves, the assumed superiority of our ways and our civilization over those of the stranger is passing away. When, under the influence of a better understanding, the character of all has been changed and the moral status of each raised, it will not be necessary that our frontier bristle with cannon and our harbors be surrounded by ships of war.

The true spirit of Chicago for freedom and justice to all will in time prevail throughout the world. The Press, Commerce and Association are mightily helping to bring this about; not, perhaps, because

they wish so to do, but because they cannot help it. None now living may remain to see the day, but it will come and Chicago will continue to be a factor in establishing the reign of peace, good will and equality of all before the law. It was an American poet who wrote:

“Then brother man fold to thy heart thy brother,
For where love dwells, the peace of God is there;
To worship rightly is to love each other;
Each smile a hymn, each kindly deed a prayer.”

Something over a century ago the philosophy of evolution began to be promulgated in Europe. With this philosophy the name of Darwin is most intimately associated. Darwin did not claim to have first taught the new thought—indeed, no one man can with truth be said to have first called attention to the evolutionary method by which the earth, men, animals and plants have arisen, been transformed, passed away and succeeded by those now here, under natural laws of birth, growth, transformation and decay applicable to all earthly and material existence. It is now generally conceded that not only has there been an evolution of plants and animals but that opinions, ideas and civilizations have arisen and been transformed in accordance with natural and spiritual laws. It is not conceded that the natural or spiritual laws now existing are the result of evolution. Civilization has arisen out of barbarism. The savage state was and, where now existing, largely is communal, socialistic. With the exception of a little personal clothing, a few weapons and rude implements, the savage has no individual property. The occupancy and possession of huts, lands, boats, etc., are in common. There are neither employers nor employed, masters nor servants; rulers nor ruled except as strength at the moment of contest determines and except as the exigencies of war may have created leaders and, as a result of combat, men have been enslaved. Progress upward has always been coincident with a recognition of private ownership, of property in lands, cattle, houses, fruits, crops, utensils, tools, money and incorporeal things, such as patents, copyrights, heirships, dower, homesteads; a right to order, to have neighborhoods quiet and orderly as well as to the enjoyment of many other things deemed conducive to good order, happiness and freedom. No state of society, no form of social order, no kind of government has given complete satisfaction and none ever will. Man is an imperfect being, toiling

with imperfect hands, seeing with imperfect eyes, hearing with imperfect ears, remembering and reasoning with an imperfect brain. All that he does partakes of his imperfection. Disappointed in his endeavors, weary with effort that fails of the success hoped for, men in all ages have sought to find peace in withdrawal from the strife of life. To this end there have existed for thousands of years and still exist great numbers of communal societies in which such property as the commune has belongs equally to all and no person has exclusively anything, save the mere clothing he wears and makes use of. Communal societies, the membership of which has been carefully selected and wherein there is complete separation of the sexes or the membership is composed of persons past the child-bearing and child-begetting age, have existed in the old world for thousands of years, were existent in Mexico and probably in South America at the advent of the Spaniards, and have been doing good work in the United States and Canada for two centuries. With a carefully-selected membership living under the conditions before mentioned, with rules of conduct, generally cheerfully obeyed and always enforced, these organizations have brought peace, happiness, freedom from want, pleasant companionship, home and contentment to innumerable souls. Into some one of the thousands of these beneficent societies any person of good habits and character, in fair health, able to make him or herself useful, willing to work and obey the rules of the order can obtain admission. If any such person, content to sink his or her individuality, desires to lead a life entirely social in which all that is done is for the benefit of and to serve the purpose of the commune, he or she can do so. The socialism of which this generation hears so much, out of which so much advertising and glory is obtained, is not of the kind above described. The effort of today is not to give opportunity to those who wish to lead a socialistic life, but to destroy individual effort for individual success and to compel all to enter the commune. By means of bolts and bars, by the aid of soldiers and policemen, sheriffs and bailiffs we are all to be driven into the socialistic life. Of course all this is not to be accomplished at once, but as much as possible, to this end, is to be set in motion to-day and the remainder is to follow as speedily as conditions permit. It was once the case that all roads led to Rome. Today all ideas come to Chicago. Thus we have in this city all grades of opinion,

all kinds of theories as to government, society, morals, business, property and religion. The metropolis of the Northwest is considered fruitful soil for the growth of all theories. Naturally, the doctrine that all law is tyranny, capital an oppression, individual property robbery, governmental restraint of personal will to do what it pleases, a form of slavery, and that it is the duty of freemen to rise and overturn the effete theory and practice of the present, came to Chicago. Anarchistic societies were organized and the propagation of an anarchistic creed undertaken by which oppression was to be ended and a new reign created under which there would be neither pain nor poverty, ungratified desire nor unsatisfied longing.

Anarchistic newspapers came into being and great quantities of literature designed to help pull down the structures reared by years of toil and prudence and to scatter the savings of long-continued struggle and economy were circulated throughout the city. A portion of this was:

ANARCHY. "A revolutionist's duty is to himself. * * * The whole work of his existence—not only in words, but also in deeds—is at war with the existing order of society, and with the whole so-called civilized world. With its laws, morals and customs, he is an uncompromising opponent. He lives in this world for the purpose of more surely destroying it. * * * Between him and society reigns the war of death or life; publicly and secretly but always steady and unpardon-
ing.

"All weak sentiment toward relation, friendship, love and thankfulness must be suppressed through the cold passion of revolutionary work. * * * Equally must he hate everything that is anti-revolutionary. So much the worse for him if he has in the present world ties of relation, friendship or love. He is no revolutionist if these ties are able to arrest his arm."

Tuesday, May 3, 1886, there was an attempt by a large body of men to drive away the men working at McCormick Reaper Works; the factory was attacked and men working there were beaten. Two police officers endeavoring to protect these workingmen were also badly injured. Upon the arrival of reinforcements of police, a fierce contest ensued; the riotous crowd being finally driven away. The following day numerous hand bills containing the words "Revenge, Revenge," and a call to arms were distributed in the city and notice

of a meeting at 7:30 in the evening, at Haymarket Square, was given. The notice of the meeting contained also the following: "Working-men: Arm yourselves and appear in full force." Tuesday, dynamite bombs were distributed to various conspirators. The police were aware of the preparations that had for some time been in progress to attack at the same hour a number of police stations by throwing a bomb therein and shooting the police as they came out. At the meeting on Tuesday evening, a number of violent speeches were made, one speaker, among other things, saying: "You have nothing to do with the law except to lay hands on it and throttle it until it makes its last kick. * * * Throttle it. Kill it. Stab it. Do everything you can to wound it—to impede its progress." He concluded his address by waving his hat and crying: "To arms, to arms, to arms!"

The speaking continued until after 10 o'clock, and was of a very inflammatory character. A large force of police had been assembled, and shortly after the conclusion of one of the most violent harangues, a platoon of police, occupying the entire width of Des Plaines street, upon which the speaking was, advanced, Captains Ward and Bonfield marching in front. At the command of Captain Ward, the platoon halted; he then, stepping forward to within three feet of the truck wagon from which, as a speaker's stand, the speaking had been, said:

"I command you in the name of the people of the state immediately and peaceably to disperse."

At once, from the midst of the crowd, in the vicinity of the southeast corner of the alley on the east side of Des Plaines and north of Randolph street, a burning fuse was seen; the bomb to which it was attached was thrown forward and fell, exploding in front of the police, seven of whom were killed, sixty being wounded. The remainder of the force were amazed and stunned for a moment only. Officer Fitzpatrick, in a loud, clear voice, called out, "Close up, form line and charge." The police immediately advanced, firing their revolvers. The crowd fled in all directions. Upon the following day a number of persons charged with having been engaged in the manufacture of bombs, the circulation of incendiary literature, advising assaults upon and killing of the police, the destruction of private property, attacking stores and warehouses and armed resistance to the

enforcement of the law, were arrested, eight of whom were afterwards tried; seven of these the jury found guilty.

An attack upon the police, the destruction of authority and the breaking up of organized society by the use of dynamite had long been deliberately planned and preparations therefor had been made.

The actual assault by dynamite was the first ever made upon a regularly organized and disciplined force. Dynamite has since been extensively used in war. A review of the evidence presented and the proceedings had upon the trial is set forth in the first 266 pages of the 122nd volume of the reports of the proceedings of the supreme court of the state of Illinois. The trial was not only in many respects the most important ever had in Chicago, but it attracted throughout the civilized world the most attention ever given to a judicial proceeding in this country.

Men and peoples have ever been accustomed to take notice of and celebrate the anniversary of great events. We take note of our birthdays until we have arrived at the years at which we dislike to be reminded how old we are. Nations, in their own esteem, are never old; the active, pushing, ruling part of the people are the young; therefore states always like to call attention to the small beginning of that which has come to be so great, or whose career has been so glorious.

Outside the domain of religion, in the history of mankind, the most important event is the work of Columbus in making the two halves of the earth known to each other. In the eastern world empires had risen, ruled and passed away. There were mighty men in the ancient days of the old world. Architects whose structures we strive in vain to equal; lawyers whose judgments live in every volume of the common law; philosophers whose reasoning was as acute and whose reflections were as profound as any in the days since man learned to print and thus spread abroad his learning; prophets, the reverberation of whose voices past the centuries and o'er the seas admonish our souls and stir our hearts today.

We know less of the past of America, because, perhaps, it reached its apogee ere Caesar's conquering legions stood on Britain's shores. We do know that at the coming of the European there were here civilizations whose condition, government, art, knowledge and re-

flection indicated an immeasurable past as well as a study of the universe, in its results, equal to anything known of it at the beginning of the Christian era.

The apostle to the Gentiles, standing upon Mars Hill, said: "Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too much given over to superstition. For as I passed by and beheld your devotions I found an altar with this inscription—'To the unknown God.' Whom, therefore, ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you."

More than a thousand years after Paul thus spoke to the Greeks, the unknown God was revealed to a great soul in the western world.

Before the discovery of America by Columbus there ruled over the empire of Mexico a monarch possessed of a religious soul and a philosophic mind. After a reign of half a century, in the closing years of his life he wrote:

"All things on earth have their term; in the most joyous career of their vanity and splendor their strength fails and they sink into the dust. All the world is but a sepulcher and there is nothing which lives on its surface that shall not be hidden and entombed beneath it. Rivers, torrents and streams move onward to their destination. Not one flows back to its pleasant source. They rush onward hastening to bury themselves in the deep bosom of the ocean. The things of yesterday are not today, and the things of today shall cease, perhaps, on the morrow. The cemetery is full of the dust of bodies once quickened by living souls, who occupied thrones, presided over assemblies, marshaled armies, subdued provinces, were puffed with vain-glorious pomp, power and empire. But these have passed away like the smoke that goes out the throat of Popocatepetl, with no memorial of their existence save the record on the page of the chronicler. The great, the wise, the valiant, the beautiful—alas! where are they now? All mingled with the clod; and that which hath befallen them shall come to us and to those that come after us.

"Yet let us take courage, illustrious nobles and chieftains, true friends and loyal subjects—let us aspire to that heaven where all is eternal and corruption cannot come.

"The horrors of the tomb are but the cradle of the sun and the dark shadows of death are brilliant lights for the stars."

In spite of the idolatrous worship of the Aztecs, there remained with them an inheritance from the ancient religion of the Toltecs, and

the hope expressed in the concluding sentences of the monarch's reflections indicate a belief in a future existence. Having, after much reflection and prayer, come to believe in one all-powerful, unknown God, the creator of the universe, he built a temple to the deity he worshiped and dedicated it to "The unknown God, the cause of causes."

No image was allowed in the building, images being thought unsuited to a temple to the "Invisible God." The people were forbidden to profane the altars of the temple with blood or any sacrifice other than the perfume of flowers and sweet-scented gums.

Severed by waters that felt no keel, by waves that saw no sail, the eastern and the western continents remained divided from the beginning of measured time till the son of Genoa,

COLUMBUS crossing the mysterious and mighty deep, made the
AND FOUR world one. The tale Columbus and his compan-
CENTURIES. ions told was denied, doubted, believed. And well
might there be doubt, for the report he made shook

the foundations of every school of learning in Europe. Yet, in time, only the geographical understanding of mankind was much changed by the finding of another world. Had there been in Europe the means of communication, the railroads, mills, steamships, telegraphs, education, enterprise, industrial activity and the press there is now, Europe would within the next century have been half depopulated. As it was, some towns in Spain lost most of their young men. All adventurous souls longed to see the strange country that held nobody knew what. There was an opportunity, an awakening, the charm of novelty and mystery such as mankind will never see again.

As the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus drew near, there was in the United States a feeling that appropriate notice should be taken of the event and the measureless consequences that followed therefrom. It was determined that an exhibition calling attention to the mighty changes wrought in the four centuries past should be held, and to this all the world should be invited. Chicago, that within sixty years had risen from an unorganized settlement of some three hundred souls to a city of over one million people was, as the most conspicuous example of rapid civic transformation and development, selected as the place to which all should be asked to come, consider and examine the wonders that had here been wrought in less than one lifetime.

Under the general superintendence of Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, a plan for the exhibition buildings and grounds was agreed upon and the work was begun of creating a fitting place for the meeting of the nations, a gathering of the tribes of men—the polished European, accustomed to the courts of kings, the tent-dwelling Bedouin of the desert, the reflective-minded sons of eastern and southern Asia, upon whose soil civilization seems to have first appeared, those who dwell in the isles of the sea and all who live in America, whether descendants of Europeans, Esquimaux, children of the Incas, Aztecs, Toltecs, Cholutecs, or of the nomadic wanderers of the wild, whom the followers of Columbus, in their belief that there had been found, not a new continent, but only a before-unknown shore of the old, called "Indians."

Under the inspiration of this thought there were made in Jackson Park, beside the waters of the great lake, for the nations, peoples and tribes of earth who should hither come, houses, gardens, walks, built, in truth! with hands, yet verily! eternal in the heavenly memories of the myriad souls who, looking upon the stately temples of industry and art, the lofty minarets and towers, the long colonnades arrayed in glistening white, the green grass and the beautiful flowers, enraptured turned to see the white-capped, emerald-hued waves of Lake Michigan hastening to kiss the shore upon which stood a realization of the inspired love which has made water everywhere the parent of life.

The Fair opened May 1st and closed October 31st, 1893. The total paid attendance was 21,480,141; the free and paid admissions 27,539,430.

Why the anniversary of the great fire of 1871 should have been selected as Chicago day, it is difficult to say. That a time in which many lost their lives, multitudes the hardly-saved earnings of many years, others were reduced from affluence to poverty, an innumerable number of tenderly-cherished records and mementoes were destroyed, and more than a hundred thousand people rendered homeless, should be set apart for remembrance and honor, is past explanation.

Somehow, years before the great exposition was talked of, the Monday of the calamitous fire had come to be known as Chicago day. Therefore, October 9th was published as the day upon which the people of Chicago were especially expected to be at the Fair. The

expectation was realized. October 9th the paid attendance was 716,881; free admissions, 45,061; total attendance, 761,942.

Estimates of the number of persons in a crowd, on the street or at a great meeting are continually made. Such estimates, when the number is thought to be over one hundred thousand, are a mere guess and entirely unreliable. That the recorded number of paid admissions October 9th is not excessive is very certain, as the entrance gates mechanically registered all who went in and the cashiers are not likely to have charged themselves and paid for more half dollars than came into their hands. There is thus a very high degree of certainty that 716,881 persons entered at the paying gates. The 45,061 free admissions are not extraordinary. So far as is with any considerable degree of certainty known, the multitude that was at the Fair October 9, 1893, was the largest voluntary assemblage within enclosed grounds, for pleasure, up to that time known in the history of mankind. In so far as such a matter can be determined by expression and appearance, the exposition afforded great happiness to great numbers of people. The commendation of buildings, ground and exhibits was enthusiastic and universal. The influence of the Fair was civilizing, instructive and promotive of peace. The ends of the earth were brought together. The dwellers upon the mountains and prairies of the west ate bread prepared by Moors and Berbers after the manner of the desert. Artists from Berlin, Paris and Boston listened to and enjoyed the simple plaintive harmonies of the Javanese. There were exhibitions of the toil, the dancing, the feasting, the household gods, belongings and daily living of people in all quarters of the globe. Every kind of instrument by which man yet cultivates the soil and every means of conveyance yet employed were illustrated by examples or models. A large building was devoted to an illustration of methods of transportation. In this, seemingly, copies of all the rafts and boats, save the ark, by which man has sailed upon the water were shown; and likewise the kind of trappings, harness, bridles, yokes and saddles under which beasts of burden have staggered, groaned, run and danced since neolithic man made the horse his companion and Balaam's ass saved and reproved its rider. One looked at these, the drags, harrows, ploughs, sleds, sledges, wagons, carts, they have drawn; the iron bits forced into tender mouths; the wooden saddle trees bound to lacer-

ated backs; the heavy yoke carried upon weary necks; the hard harness chafing sore bodies; the sharp spur plunged into bleeding sides; the heavy lash descending upon quivering flesh; the faithful dog, enduring all suffering, facing all danger, gladly dying to save or serve his master; the patient, uncomplaining ass, toiling through the day, thankful for a thistle at night; the ungainly camel, providing for man a highway in the desert; the huge elephant that searches the spot-whereon he is to step, lest he crush something dear to man; the beautiful, buoyant, intelligent horse, and recalling how these, the uncomplaining dumb, have suffered at the hand of the human, one was almost compelled to say, if man was made but little lower than angels to what depths of hell must he not since have fallen.

The Fair was such a place for finding that the activity of the mind exceeds the endurance of the body. There was so much to see, to study, to come to know well; it was such a school and the time for attendance so brief. Six months—six years would have been too short. People looked, listened, studied, and in the midst of the beautiful and the interesting found themselves fagged out. The states each had houses of rest equipped with lounges and easy chairs—blessed havens they were for the visitor weary with delight. One met such interesting people. Dignified Parsees with their queer hats and their serious conversation. Small Japanese excelling in everything. Dark-skinned Hindoos, overrunning with metaphysical ideas and recondite philosophy. Brahmans who considered ten thousand years a small portion of the time since Brahm was made known to man. Egyptians as ready to bargain as were their ancestors when they bought Joseph from the Midianites and sold corn to his brethren. Hindoos exhibiting and selling all kinds of filigree work. Natives of Oceanica, termed by Europeans semi-civilized, whose manners and politeness were superior to ours, although their knowledge of machinery and books was less. Esquimaux, paddling their kayaks about the lagoons. Scandinavians who came every inch of the way from Europe to Chicago in a replica of a boat used by the Vikings. Icelanders, hoping to dispose of old Norse silver.

Our fierce democracy, for the nonce, let down its barriers and welcomed to its homes lords and princes, dukes and earls. No rude churls we in those hospitable days; but gentle folk, to the manner born, who bowed low to and made way for the stranger of exalted

rank and high degree as graciously and courteously as though we were merchants seeking trade or candidates for office looking for votes, and he a hind who homeward drove the loitering kine.

Mirabile dictu! Wonderful to see. "Prophets and kings desired it long, but died without the sight." We had a Parliament of Religions, to which people of all religions were invited, *came* and WERE HEARD. Not since the untutored savage, dazzled by the lightning's flash, asked the God whose awful voice shook the earth, to spare him and his kin, nor since the primitive Iranian, shivering beside the dying embers of his camp fire, turning uneasily upon the ground on which he lay, prayed for the coming of God—the Sun from whence proceeded warmth and light; to the opening of the Parliament of Religions in Chicago on the 11th day of September, A. D., 1893, had there been such a gathering, nor such a communion as when, in Chicago, at the request of a communicant of the Chicago Church of the New Jerusalem, the American cardinal of the Roman Catholic church, arose and before the vast audience, who stood with bowed heads, repeated the universal prayer. To Mr. Charles C. Bonney, a lawyer of Chicago, is due the fact that such a parliament was. With untiring zeal and discretion he labored to bring his conception into being. As president of the parliament, his conduct and his wisdom were such that in reference to it he came to be called and considered "the indispensable Mr. Bonney." In his opening address he said:

"Worshippers of God and Lovers of Man: Let us rejoice that we have lived to see this glorious day; let us give thanks to the Eternal God, whose mercy endureth forever, that we are permitted to take part in the solemn and majestic event of a world's congress of religions.

"If this congress shall faithfully execute the duties with which it has been charged, it will become a joy of the whole earth and stand in human history like a new Mount Zion, crowned with glory and marking the actual beginning of a new epoch of brotherhood and peace.

"For when the religious faiths of the world recognize each other as brothers, children of one Father, whom all profess to love and serve, then, and not till then, will the nations of the earth yield to the spirit of concord and learn war no more.

"In this congress the word 'religion' means the love and worship of God and the love and service of man. We believe the Scripture that 'of a truth God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him.'

"The program of this General Parliament of Religions directly represents England, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, France, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, India, Japan, China, Ceylon, New Zealand, Brazil, Canada and the American states, and indirectly includes many other countries. This remarkable program presents, among other great themes to be considered in this congress, Theism, Judaism, Mohammedanism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Shintoism, Zoroastrianism, Catholicism, the Greek church, Protestantism in many forms, and also refers to the nature and influence of other religious systems.

"This day the sun of a new era of religious peace and progress rises over the world, dispelling the dark clouds of sectarian strife. This day a new flower blooms in the gardens of religious thought, filling the air with its exquisite perfume. This day a new fraternity is born into the world of human progress, to aid in the upbuilding of the kingdom of God in the hearts of men. Era and flower and fraternity bear one name. It is a name which will gladden the hearts of those who worship God and love man in every clime. Those who hear its music, joyfully echo it back to the sun and flower.

"It is the Brotherhood of Religions.

"In this name I welcome the first Parliament of the Religions of the World."

There were also conventions of teachers, philosophers, musicians and kindred arts, mathematicians, metallurgists, engineers, philologists, etc.

In 1894 manufacturing, mercantile and transportation interests throughout the country were greatly depressed. The business of all these fell off to an extent that imperiled the solvency of many. As a consequence large numbers of salaried workingmen lost their places. The price of manufactured articles declined so that as to many they could not be sold at what it cost to manufacture them, and wages were lowered.

Eugene V. Debs and others had for years been endeavoring to

form so large an organization of railway employees as to render the railroads completely dependable upon the services of its members and thus put the Railway Union in a position to dictate to the transportation interests, wages, hours of labor, rules of service, etc.

In 1894 the organization included 150,000 railway employees. In the summer of 1894 a large number of the employees of the Pullman Company struck because of dissatisfaction by them with the wages offered by the Company. The Pullman Company was not engaged in the business of transporting freight or passengers. It merely manufactured cars and sold or leased them to railroads. Nevertheless 4,000 of its employees were admitted into the American Railway Employees Union. In the summer of 1894 a convention of this Union was held in Chicago, which convention on the 22nd of June ordered that unless the Pullman Company should before noon of June 26th adjust the grievances of its employees, the members of the Union should after that date refuse to handle Pullman cars and equipment.

Eugene V. Debs, president of the Railway Employees Union, in an affidavit by him made subsequent to his arrest, said:

"The railway employees, members of the Union, in obedience to the order of the convention of the Union, on the 26th of June refused to haul Pullman cars. The switchmen in the first place refused to attach a Pullman car to a train, and that is where the trouble began; and then when a switchman would be discharged for that, the switchmen would all quit, as they had agreed to do. One department of the railroads after another was involved until the Illinois Central was practically paralyzed, and the Rock Island and other roads in their turn. After the strike had been in progress five days, the railway managers, as we believe, were completely defeated. Their immediate resources were exhausted, their properties were paralyzed and they were unable to move their trains. That was the condition on the 30th day of June and the 1st day of July."

The strike resulted not only in stopping to a great extent the transportation of passengers, mails and freight in Chicago, but throughout the country. Business was very seriously interrupted from Chicago to San Francisco; indeed! the strike extended over the greatest extent of territory, involved the largest number of employees and caused the most serious interruption to business of any strike, before or since. Passengers were in some instances, through the abandonment of trains

by the railway employees in charge, at small stations in the mountains and on semi-desert plains, put for days to most serious inconvenience and annoyance, as they could neither go forward to their destination nor return to the homes from which they had come.

Grover Cleveland, president of the United States in 1894, concerning the railroad riots and the action of the government, wrote:

"As early as the 28th of June, information was received at Washington by the postoffice department that on the Southern Pacific Railway system between Portland and San Francisco and between Ogden and San Francisco, the carriage of the mails was completely obstructed.

"July 6th six hundred freight cars with their contents were burned in railway yards at Chicago. July 3rd a mob of two to three thousand rioters held possession of a crossing of the Rock Island Railroad in Chicago and prevented passenger and other trains from passing. July 5th a mob of two thousand persons gathered at the Union Stock Yards, obstructed the movement of trains and overturned twenty-eight cars, which obstructed the passage of all trains, freight, passenger and mail, in the vicinity of the stock yards. July 6th, of the twenty-three railroads centering in Chicago, only six were unobstructed. Thirteen were entirely obstructed, and ten were running only passenger and mail trains. A party of rioters went from 14th to 44th street and Stewart avenue, throwing gasoline on all freight cars in that section of the city."

July 5th and July 7th Governor Altgeld sent letters to President Cleveland, protesting against the sending and use of federal troops in the state of Illinois, saying that the state was able and ready to maintain order and enforce the laws, and offered to furnish troops to afford the federal authorities all assistance it might need in enforcement of the laws *elsewhere*.

The Supreme Court of the United States long afterward held that the action of the president of the United States in sending troops to enforce the federal laws against obstructing the mails, interfering with interstate commerce, was justifiable.

In Chicago the destruction of property by the burning of cars and their contents amounted to more than a million of dollars, the loss of which extended to owners throughout most of the states.

Man's earthly education begins with birth, is ended by death. So long as he is content with the instruction given by the pitiless rain, the biting frost, winter's snow, summer's heat, hunger and thirst, disease and pain, love and hate, he remains a savage. Such teaching is forced upon him by the Universe of which he is a part. If despite this he will not toil save when pain compels, nor lay by in summer food for winter, he perishes, gives way for creatures more teachable.

Out of barbarism he can arise, has arisen only by the aid of systematic instruction. To the toil and the restraint of this he is averse. Nevertheless they are the inevitable concomitant of civilization.

The real upbuilding of Chicago began with the organization of its first school. Whether the instruction given in 1810 to John H. Kinzie, a boy of six, by Robert Forsyth, a lad of thirteen, the educational facilities afforded in 1816 by William L. Cox to seven or eight children in a log cabin near the place now known as the intersection of Michigan and Pine streets, the teaching by Stephen Forbes in June, 1830, in a structure near where Randolph street and Michigan avenue now meet, or, the town of Chicago having been created and organized on the 5th day of August, 1833, the school opened by John Watkins in a house on the North Side, half way between the lake and the forks of the river, the first term of which was attended by twelve pupils, only four of whom were white, is to be reckoned as the first organized school in Chicago; the educational uplift of Chicago began with its beginning and has kept pace with its growth.

In the fall of 1832, there were twelve pupils, one school and one teacher; in 1908 there were in the public schools 292,581 pupils and 6,107 teachers. The expenditure for the maintenance of public schools in 1898 was \$10,044,271.71. In addition to the taxes they paid for the support of public schools, the parents of 74,196 children voluntarily paid for their instruction in parochial schools.

The influence, the teaching of common learning such as reading, writing, mathematics, grammar, geography, natural philosophy and the natural sciences, is always good; coupled with this, there is sometimes in the atmosphere of schools a spirit of exclusion, a disdain for others not so fortunately situated or nobly born, which is pernicious. The schools of Chicago have ever been remarkably free from this. Notwithstanding the long existence of statutory laws denying to black men the common rights of humanity, statutes intended to keep the

negro in hopeless ignorance; the free Public Schools of Chicago have always been open to white and black alike, without attempt at exclusion or segregation based upon color; they have been kept in the front rank of educational work and have fitted millions for the struggles of life without which mankind cannot go forward to better things or higher civilization.

The Greeks of a few centuries before the Christian era are regarded as the greatest of artists. The temples built by them are looked upon as triumphs of art. The builders of today are continually asked to construct edifices as beautiful as were the Greek temples. There are in Chicago neither replicas of Greek temples nor attempts at imitation. Our architects have wisely refrained from this. A Greek temple needs space. It should stand alone, upon an eminence, apart from the shops and dwellings of men, beyond sound of the hammers and wheels of commerce, above the dust of the street, outside the route of the crowd, the playgrounds of men; beyond reach of the cries of the caller and noise of the tramping feet of the multitude. It ought not to recall or suggest strife, labor or decay, impassioned oratory or sound of the lute and the viol. It should seem the embodiment of eternal peace and everlasting beauty; shine like the stars of Heaven and be changeless as they. Outlined against the sky it should look upon the world with the calmness and the dignity of a superior creation, bidding men rise above the fixed earth upon which they tread to the spiritual realms set on high, boundless as space, constant as time, eternal as law, holding in its grasp and clasping in its arms all souls that have been, are and shall be.

A Greek temple was built as the dwelling place of a god, not for the haunts of men. It was not made light, so that people could read or write therein; nor for the assemblage of multitudes or the gratification of the curious and the stranger. It was a holy place, the shrine or casket of a god. Fronting to the east, the beams of the rising sun passing through the open doorway revealed the image of the divinity dwelling therein.

The problems presented to a Chicago architect were never presented to the builders of Greek temples. The accomplishments of one cannot be compared with the other. The Greek architect did not have to consider cost, space, lighting or heating, ventilation, room for visitors, or an audience; he thought not of acoustic properties or ease



MONROE STREET, EAST FROM LA SALLE STREET

of access. Created as Chicago was and existing as it does because of man's devotion to the peaceful arts of commerce, upon its extended plain there is no place for a Greek temple. Chicago architects have wisely refused to attempt to here construct one. Chicago architects have grappled with the problems presented by the needs of a great commercial city standing upon loose earth; have bored seventy feet down to bed rock, and built cement piers to meet the steel columns they have devised to carry the entire building; walls as well as interior. Chicago architects revolutionized the practice in regard to the supporting strength of commercial edifices. Thanks to their ingenuity, these are now like the human body in which the hard skeleton carries the flesh and all the working parts as well as the burdens placed upon the shoulders. The great commercial structures of Chicago are thoroughly built, well arranged, commodious, handsome buildings, erected with a view to utility and income therefrom; they respond to the demands of a great commercial city as well as the edifices of any place in the world and, thanks to the sense of fitness possessed by Chicago artists, none of them are so tall that they scratch the feet of the man in the moon when it passes over our city.

Chicago is a modern city; it has no place where a Cock Lane Ghost appeared; no Doomsday Book, although after the great fire of 1871 it was suggested that she should have one; no public square in which witches were formerly burned; no antiquities, no people old enough to be called aged. She is yet young and growing fast—how fast was well told just before the World's Fair. A Chicago journal had an item describing the capture of an escaped wolf in one of the city streets. The New York papers took notice of this and declared that in Chicago wolves were numerous and were frequently seen in the streets. Whereupon the Chicago paper replied that this was true, the fact being that Chicago was growing so fast the wild animals couldn't keep out of the way. Chicago is so confident and hopeful of the future that it has ever relished a joke at its expense. Some years ago, by annexation, considerable territory devoted to farming was taken into the city. Shortly after this Chicago was selected as the place for holding the Columbus Memorial World's Exposition. A few days thereafter an Iowa banker visited New York, and on his way home calling upon his Chicago correspondent, was asked what New York said about the action of Congress in locating the World's Fair. "Oh," he replied,

"they say Chicago is a great city, a wonderful place; a merchant said to me, 'Do you know they raise more hay in Chicago than in any other city in the World.'"

Since the beginning of the present century, the franchises of the street railways having lapsed, the city was enabled to dictate terms to the operating companies, which it did with the result that universal transfers are now given and one can ride to any point in the city for five cents, which may be a distance of about twenty-five miles. The city also receives fifty-five per cent of the net revenue. The transportation is certainly as good as that of any surface system in the world. Under the central or downtown portion of the streets, tunnels for the transportation of mails and merchandise have, within a few years past, been completed so as to relieve in some degree the overcrowded surface. The constructive work is yet in progress and doubtless will in time revolutionize the transportation of bulky freight between the railroad depots and warehouses; if not, the carriage of small parcels and passengers.

Of the multitudinous mechanical devices the twentieth century has brought forth, there has been in Chicago less attention paid to and less work done upon flying machines than in any other place of equal importance. The spirit of Chicago is eminently practical and as to aeronautics, like other matters, it asks, "what will it profit." In what way is the lot of man to be made easier? What can be accomplished by such flying in the air as is practicable? Three hundred years before the Christian era, Archytas, a Greek, one of the first who applied geometry to mechanics and built machines on mathematical principles, it is said constructed a wooden dove which, by means of air enclosed therein, would fly. In 1783 the Montgolfier brothers constructed a balloon capable of holding about half a million cubic feet of air; this having been heated by the fire of burning straw, the balloon carried seven gentlemen to a height of about 3,000 feet and brought the aerial voyagers safely back to earth. Hydrogen gas was already known to be seven times lighter than air, and its substitution for heated air as a lifting force speedily followed. From the ascension of the seven Frenchmen to the present time, voyages by balloon have been frequent and endeavors to devise means for navigating the air constant in most civilized countries. Balloons have long been made use of by meteorologists. The governments of the great nations have entered the field and



FEDERAL BUILDING

expended large sums in attempts to make navigation of the air practicable. Much has been accomplished, and it is now evident, that for amusement, excursions may be made at small or great heights, and that for the purposes of war, airships will be useful; but in the one hundred twenty-five years since the seven Frenchmen were carried by Montgolfier's balloon to a height of 3,000 feet, not a pound of freight, not one bag of mail or a passenger has been transported commercially; meantime the hard, heavy, unromantic locomotive for rapid progress and great distances has throughout the civilized world supplanted the uncomplaining ox, ass, horse, llama, as well as the wailing camel; while everywhere on the sea the white sails of commerce are giving way to white puffs of steam. Chicago for the present will remain upon the earth; it is not nebulously inclined; it does not attempt to set bounds to the imagination or the ingenuity of aerostaticians; it thinks it best that its investments rest upon firm foundations, and does not regard air as in that class.

What of the future of Chicago? To what goal are we moving? In the Universe no thing is at rest. Cities, nations, the world, mankind, individuals, ideals and ideas are ever becoming. Chicago is unique, among other things, in that she presents an example of development, growth, progress, such as in the same period of time has never been equaled. Toward what is she tending and to what will she come?

Within the past century man has arrived at an understanding of the material forces of nature, the processes of growth and decay which have revolutionized the science of medicine and bid fair to transform methods of cultivation. Of material things we know vastly more than did the generations that preceded the discovery of America. With infinite toil and patience secrets, seemingly purposely hidden, have been wrung from unwilling nature and methods by which mountains and moles, leviathans and lice, men and monkeys, are built up and torn down, constructed and destroyed, have been revealed. In the search no trace of the fabled monsters who swallowed continents and drank up seas has been encountered. On the contrary we have ascertained that by the infinitely little has change been wrought. The vegetable and animal kingdom are products of small things. These are they over which man has

ruled, creations he has shaped, moulded and multiplied. The laws of the Universe are eternal. As in the beginning they remain. Our hope is to find them out and accommodate ourselves to their action. Man is a natural and a spiritual being; he has aspirations that are not limited by time nor bounded by space; faith in and hope of an existence after the end of his earthly life; a faith and a hope which have in all ages profoundly influenced his conduct, been in trouble and sorrow the greatest of consolations, raised the humblest to an equality with the highest, made the weak strong, the timid courageous, lifted the slave, crouching beneath the scourge of his master, to contemplation of a realm where for every cruel blow there would be endless recompense and joy; said to the mother with her lifeless babe in her arms, it has gone to God, whither you will go and where you will find your child.

Not all the constitutions and laws declaring the equality of men as citizens, subjects, rulers and ruled, have practically, to the understanding of the common man, come home, given to him a thousandth part of the sense of equality, the joyful knowledge of his importance, and the infinite care with which he is guarded, that have the promises contained in the words, "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? and one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father. But the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear ye not therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows. For as many as are led by the Spirit of God they are the Sons of God. Ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba Father. The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God. And if children, then heirs, heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ. And we all know that all things work together for good to them that love God."

Science is to the fore in these days. We naturally, perhaps rationally, conclude that those who by diligent search have established that organic life is everywhere dependent for its nourishment, growth and activity upon bacteria and protozoa, and have by knowledge, thus acquired, pointed out the way to stay the march of pestilence, banish plagues and greatly lengthen the average length of human life, must know more than did our fathers concerning all that enters into human life; and when they tell us that we are immortal only as the human race is immortal, that "every one of us began his

life with the beginning of all life upon earth"; that is lived, in the immeasurable past, in the protozoan and the primal bacterium, maggot and megatherium, monkey and man, and will continue to live so long as life upon the earth endures; we are staggered by the presentation of this to us as immortality. We were taught to understand immortality as a soul life after death of the body, with a preservation to some extent and for some time of our natural memory so that we could meet and hold converse with loved ones gone before. It is this faith which in ages past has been and yet is to myriads a solace in trouble and affliction, such as no philosophic reflection can give and no earthly communion affords. It is nevertheless the case that belief in life after death of the body is much less universal than it was in the eighteenth century. Skepticism as to inspiration of the Scriptures, a real life beyond the grave and the existence of God as a loving, thinking, helping Father, taking note of the children of men, understanding their condition, knowing their wants, weakness and hope, and meting out to each that which most tends to bring him into communion with heaven is far less universal than it was when north of Springfield there were in Illinois no dwellings that could properly be spoken of as more than huts.

The generation of today may well ask, What doth it profit that the treasures of earth are laid at our feet if hope of Heaven has forever fled? Man is an aspiring being. He is not content to walk the earth and think of it alone. His thoughts rush to the stars, take in the visible and invisible Universe of which he is a part. Since a period back of which there is no record, he has been a religious being, believing in God, in angelic hosts, in the existence and influence of unnumbered multitudes, who, having once lived, as now doth he, have passed into higher and purer realms from whence they look down upon and sympathise with him in his effort to rise above the bonds which hold him close to material things.

Long ago it was asked, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul"? In considering what Chicago is to be, we are compelled to take note of the trend of ideas, beliefs, opinions and their influence upon conduct. The Greeks of the age of Pericles carried understanding of and devotion to art far higher than have the centuries since Greece fell before the arms of Rome. There is reason for thinking the happiness of the Japanese people,

farmer, merchant and noble, the security of life and property, in the beautiful isles of the Eastern sea, far greater before Japan came under the baneful influence of European ideas and foreign culture than for many ages it will be again. Rome, having conquered the world, fell before the march of barbarians she had long despised. If our cities become waste places and our civilization be whelmed by hordes rude as the destroying hosts of Jenghiz Khan, it will not be by dark skinned races coming across seas or over mountains. If the civilization of which we boast is blotted out, Chicago laid in the dust, the destruction will be wrought by forces evolved out of conditions here created. The opinions of mankind as to conduct, what should be done by governments and society, what is right and what wrong, are in the long run determined by self interest, that is, by what appears to man to be most likely to bring to him that which he most desires, whether that be honor, fame, peace, security, wealth, power or other earthly or spiritual pleasure. Comparatively few desire great wealth, for riches bring not only great care, but the man known to be rich is the prey and servant of multitudes, as well as an object of hatred and reproach to many. All long for opportunity, a chance to make their way in the world, to show what great and good stuff is in them, live comfortably, be free from poverty and secure from want in old age.

Slaveholders were wise when they made it a crime to teach slaves to read, for if the fountains of knowledge were opened to men to whom the door of opportunity was shut, what would come of it! We have not only thrown open the fountains of knowledge, but compel the children of all to drink thereat. Not alone by schools, but in a thousand ways is knowledge thrust upon all. This is the age of schools and machinery. We are fed, clothed, housed, transported, educated, amused, soothed, doctored and buried by the aid of machinery. To produce things cheaply, they must now be produced in great quantities. Combination is for success the order and the necessity of the hour. A century ago the manufacturer and the merchant who had a dozen employees, were each large employers of labor and did what was then considered a great business. Between such employer and his employees there was such personal relation, acquaintance, sympathy and understanding as is impossible when a master gives work to a thousand laborers. Formerly each workman did and reasonably might hope to in time have his own shop, control his own

force and in the sea of commerce push out as an owner. Today this not only seems, but for the great majority is, impossible. The social station of master and servant was not then widely variant; they lived in the same parish, attended the same church, mingled in the same society and were buried in the same yard. Today they are as severed as are the clouds that pour out life-giving rain, from the fruitful earth upon which it falls. As a consequence in a period of the greatest comfort and prosperity ever known, there is widespread dissatisfaction and discontent, with organized effort to overturn the entire commercial, political, social and economic order. Discontent has become a cult. There has always been discontent and always will be; things cannot be arranged so as to suit all. In times past business discontent boded no ill to the community; it sought not destruction but upbuilding, was not based upon hatred or despair, but upon a desire for the happiness and prosperity of all. Today the feeling of the majority of wage earners is that they can never be employers and consequently they have little sympathy with a class to which they cannot hope to ever belong. The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain said that on the morrow the weather would be such as pleased him, because it would be such as pleased God, and whatever pleased God, pleased him. The laborer of today does not believe that the modern business order is such as pleases God. He sees that not by force of constitution or statute, but by the trend of events he is practically denied an opportunity to be anything but a laborer, and he would like to see the trend reversed, and is ready to grasp at shadows if they seem to be thrown by a real substance. The commercial structure of today was not created by base men or with base ends in view; it is a natural, an orderly evolution, a product of human effort and human genius. In its building nobody foresaw that the doors of opportunity were being sealed up. They must, they will, be opened, wisely, God please! surely beyond question, and ultimately, surely without the destruction of individuality, or individual property.

In ages past the wage worker earned and saved less than he does now, but he better kept his savings. Quite frequently they were buried in the earth, hidden in stockings or trusted to the lord of the manor. Seldom did he get interest upon his coin. The custom of taking interest upon barren gold has become universal and honorable in modern times. The reproach of usury is a relic of days when only pro-

fessional lenders took interest. Today the man who has money to invest is more eagerly sought for than was the Holy Grail. Circular letters come to him by every mail. Periodicals are filled with advertisements calling his attention to schemes of every nature. Agents darken his door and invade his home. It is vehemently urged that the government should guarantee the payment of all bank deposits. The loss by investors in governmentally authorized issues of stocks and bonds is a hundred times greater than the loss by depositors in banks. Why should not the state supervise and control all corporations as well as all advertisements offering bonds and stock for sale, and also exact the making and publication each month of verified reports of liabilities, assets and condition, similar to those now required from insurance companies. The stock broker, note shaver and the banks can take care of themselves in these matters; the ordinary citizen, the laborer, the widow to whom has come the product of a life insurance policy, the devisee who has received a small bequest and the recipient of damages for personal injury, as a rule, have neither knowledge of such matters nor information as to where it can be obtained. It is the business of the state to give to the public knowledge as to these matters. Not only he who has wife and child, but he who has acquired an estate has given bonds to society. Those who would destroy our social order, who wish for the coming of anarchy, rejoice at the loss which the imprudent investor sustains. The enemies of civilization are alert. The humble, the feeble, the unsuspecting and the busy toiler must not only have the door of opportunity kept open for him, but be warned and guarded against the wiles of the visionary and the falsehoods of the untruthful. Each age and each nation has its perils and its duties. Holland has not only successfully kept back the threatening billows of the North Sea, but, advancing upon the stormy waves, pushed her coast line into the waters waste, and made fruitful soil of space the ocean in its wrath had devoured. The wooden walls of England have for centuries kept invading armies off her fields. The pestilence that walketh by noon has been banished from the civilized earth. The foes that threaten us today are the products of our own age, the creations of our genius, the fruit of our industry. It is said, "he that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city." Will we be able to rule our spirit, to accommodate ourselves to new conditions? To govern and to protect all; to accord

to each that which the law declares to be his right? not merely to the high and the learned, the popular and the handsome, the entertaining and the instructive, the eloquent and the strong, but to the hated and the despised, the ugly of form and feature, the negro and the mongolian, the Greek and the Jew, the ignorant and the stupid; to *all* the equal protection and opportunity which the constitution we boast of awards. He who answers this can tell what the future of Chicago, America, the World, will be. Steam and electricity have bound the world together, henceforth no people can live alone. The time will come when not in Timbuctoo nor London, in Chicago or an isle of the sea, not on the arid plains of Arabia, or the snow-capped mountains of Hindoostan, shall man be thrust aside, cast out and trampled on because of racial antipathy. The day is at hand when neither in Turkey nor Russia, within shadow of the Pyramids or beneath the folds of the American flag, shall a human being, though accused of the most dreadful of crimes, be denied a trial, and in defiance of law, burned at the stake, without a thrill of horror encircling the earth, and the blush of shame mantling the face of each of us. Five thousand American citizens lynched since the close of the Civil War, and nobody punished therefor. Five thousand constitutionally guarded human beings defiantly murdered by mobs and the subject not thought worthy the attention of political conventions, legislatures, Congress or presidents. There was in 1865 a president who said, "But if God wills that the contest go on until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn by the sword, * * * as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of God are true and righteous altogether.'"

Shivering beside the dying embers of his camp fire, primitive man wearily turning upon the ground on which he lay, prayed for the coming of God, the glorious, warmth-giving Sun. To his apprehension, with the reddening east, his prayer was answered.

In the evolution of civilization, no influence has been more constant than that of religion. If belief in God as a conscious, working, willing and loving Father is to pass away or be supplanted by a name for an unconscious force deaf to prayer and blind to tears, which controls all and cares for none; man but a bubble on the ocean of eternity, tossed by its billows, dissolved in its waters and lost in its

immensity; it is impossible to say what the effect upon mankind will be. Impossible, because no such situation has hitherto existed.

Peoples, nations, cities, faiths, arise and pass away; religion remains. Of the great cities of Europe, Rome is the only one that was relatively of commanding importance at the beginning of the Christian Era. In times past, cities, being fortified places, were not infrequently besieged and destroyed as a measure or a result of war. They were sometimes made the spoil of a victorious army or given to the flames for the purpose of blotting out their commercial rivalry. A notable instance of this was the destruction of Carthage by Rome. The prosperity and riches of their former military and political rival inspired the Romans with the idea that only by a total destruction could the rivalry of the Carthaginian merchants be overcome. Carthage, was by order of the Roman senate, fired by its soldiers, and burned for seventeen days, at the end of which the ashes of the expiring flames concealed the site of what had been the greatest commercial emporium laved by the waters of the Mediterranean. As the historian Mommsen truly said: "Where the industrious Phoenicians bustled and trafficked for five hundred years, Roman slaves henceforth pastured the herds of their distant masters."

Such barbarism is not likely to be hereafter repeated, because self-interest forbids. The ties that now bind the business world together, the extent of credits and co-operation through corporations and otherwise, is such that no section and no city can be destroyed without the loss thus occasioned extending to the antipodes. The Germans during the Franco-Prussian war, might have destroyed Paris, but its destruction would probably have caused the failure of half the banks in Berlin.

When the representatives of South Carolina were in Washington threatening secession and boasting of the consequent greatness of the south, a northern member of Congress said to them: "If South Carolina sets at naught the authority of the United States, I will raise corn in the streets of Charleston"; a threat which is said to have afterwards been actually carried out, although in a manner that involved the barbarism only of a useless humiliation.

Mankind, possibly, may in time reach an intellectual and moral standard so great that men will endeavor to uphold or bring about conditions opposed to that which as individuals they desire, hope and

seek for themselves, but no such humans have thus far appeared. Prosperity, advancement, opportunity, must appear to be coming to all and must in reality come to most, or our civilization will be submerged by an advancing flood of the myriads who do not perceive gain to them in the rise of stocks, bonds and lands.

Savings banks, as now existing, are most useful institutions, and would be more so if depositors not only received interest, but, on deposits kept for certain times, a share in the profits of the bank. In England, value of the railroads is represented, principally, by railroad stock; in America such value is mostly represented by bonds. In England elections do not turn upon and parties are not organized with a view to hostility to railroad investments; in America they largely are.

If in the United States there were five million individual owners of dividend-paying railroad stock, we should hear upon the hustings, in newspapers, magazines and legislative halls no more of railroad barons, lawyers, legislators and governors than we now do of farmer barons, lawyers, legislators and governors.

A store with six thousand employees, in which may be purchased everything desired for a cottage with a family of three, as well as all needed for a hotel capable of accommodating a thousand guests is at once a convenience, an exhibition and a delight to the people who take pride in showing its wonders to strangers; but one thousand small stores such as our grandparents purchased the wedding outfit and the family belongings in, would be far more useful socially, politically and, in the coming years, commercially.

At present, in Chicago and Illinois, we seem to be entering upon an era of oppressive taxation, and may have to stagger for many years under the burdens thus created; the people will in time, as some seventy years ago they did, call a peremptory halt upon visionary schemes and reckless expenditure. Each generation inherits the savings of the past. If man in ages past had consumed all he produced, we should be shivering in the nakedness, groping in the darkness and toiling in the ignorance of our barbarian ancestors. The greatest benefactors of the race are those who have taught man to accumulate and hand down to his successors.

In all time useful and harmful things have been done and said. Those who speak and those who write are always to the fore, they

magnify their work, have the ear of, and influence the understanding of mankind.

He who has turned one rood of desert land into fruitful soil, redeemed one acre of miasmatic swamp and made it a garden, as he who has builded a home and left it for those who shall live after him, has beyond question done something to justify his having been.

Many men serve God without knowing it. Those who made Chicago what it is, those who shall keep it a place where the door of opportunity is opened wide to all, *all*, ALL, to the sons of Ham, the sons of Shem and the sons of Japhet; the children of the free and the descendants of the bondman, will not only deserve the thanks of millions yet to be, but above the scroll that holds their names, the Recording Angel will write, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."



MICHIGAN AVENUE, NORTH FROM HARRISON STREET

Civic Development of Chicago

The material development of Chicago has taken its place as one of the striking facts of history, having long since outgrown even national distinction. Its civic development could not, of necessity, keep pace with the expansion of its commerce, trade, industries and territorial expansion, since men must live and thrive before they will pay close attention to the higher duties of citizenship. Although the civic spirit, or local patriotism, has always been pre-eminent in Chicago, the strong development of its municipal institutions has been of comparatively recent date, and the subject in its entirety has received little attention. As is usual in all movements of special force its beginnings and its early progress have centered in certain personalities, who have possessed in an unusual degree those traits which call forth from their associates that enthusiasm which is founded on confidence, and which is proof against obstacles and adversity.

The first dawnings of civic life in what is now the city of Chicago shine around the sturdy person of John Kinzie, the father of the Fort

JOHN
KINZIE.

Dearborn settlement and known for nearly a quarter of a century prior to the legislative creation of Chicago as the "good friend of the Indians." A Canadian by birth and an Indian trader over the line, as well as a noted silversmith of Detroit, Mr. Kinzie had an established reputation, both among the red men and his white co-workers, before he settled outside of Fort Dearborn, the crude stockade completed during the previous year. Here he again established himself as a trader, and, with the passage of years, it became evident that he was one of the enduring men of the world, who seldom turn back for long after they have once set their shoulders to the tasks before them. When Mr. Kinzie first came to this new field of work the war department had established an Indian agency at Fort Dearborn. This was one of the first authoritative recognitions of the geographical importance of the locality, and when the energetic, fair-minded trader and silversmith was appointed a sub-agent in 1816 the government did a wise act; for not only was Kinzie a thorough Indian linguist and a good judge of the savage character, but his straightforward dealings

as a trader had secured him the confidence of the savages and as long as he held the position the settlers outside the fort had little fear of a repetition of the massacre of 1812. His son-in-law, Dr. Alexander Wolcott, was afterward appointed Indian agent, and Mr. Kinzie was retained as sub-agent.

In 1823 what is now Chicago was embraced in Fulton county, and the settlement was then for the first time recognized as a voting precinct. But the dwellers in the few huts outside the stockades required no civic organization; a military company was more applicable to the conditions and the times. On September 2, 1823, an election for a major and company officers of the Seventeenth Regiment of Illinois Militia was ordered to be held; and there was only one place to hold it—Mr. Kinzie's log house, which in comparison with the other huts was a most commodious polling place. The Fulton county authorities gave the order, but there is no record of the election. The first one recorded as having been held in Chicago, was that of August 7, 1826, when a solid vote of thirty-five was cast for Ninian Edwards for governor, and Daniel P. Cook for congressman. Most of the voters were French halfbreeds, traders and others connected with the fort, or in government employ; but John Kinzie was the chief judge of the election and it was held at his house, so he still continued to be the principal civic functionary of these parts. In July of the previous year he had been appointed justice of the peace for Peoria county, and in the latter portion of the same year (1825) agent of the American Fur Company. In 1827 he took final leave of the old house, in which had so long resided the foremost Indian trader and peace-maker of this section; and in which had been born a crude governmental organization, guaranteeing judicial and civil protection to the few white men who possessed the hardihood to make their homes along the reedy and swampy Chicago river. At the time of his death in 1828 Mr. Kinzie was residing with his friend, Colonel Beaubien, a fellow spirit in the life of those times. Without basing his actions on any religious motives, John Kinzie was the William Penn of Illinois, and the esteem in which he was held by the Pottawatomies is shown by the treaty made with them in the September following his death, in which they gave "to Eleanor Kinzie and her four children by the late John Kinzie, \$3,500, in consideration of the attachment of the Indians to her deceased husband, who was long an Indian trader, and who lost a

large sum in the trade, by the credits given them, and also by the destruction of his property. The money is in lieu of a tract of land, which the Indians gave the late John Kinzie long since, and upon which he lived." It may not be too much to say that to this deep affection of the Pottawatomies for Mr. Kinzie, more than to any other cause, was due the fruitless efforts of Black Hawk and his emissaries to arouse their enmity against the settlers of Chicago. Thus he was the primary agent in founding the proper conditions of peace for the material and civic development of the infant town.

But the actual placing of Chicago on the maps of the world, which is the customary preliminary to the task of giving a community a

DANIEL

P. COOK.

civic organization, was due to a delicate, but intense character, who was a pathetic antithesis to the robust and aggressive John Kinzie. Daniel P. Cook was the man—the brilliant Kentucky lawyer, four times a congressman from Illinois territory, its first attorney general, the admired associate of Clay and Calhoun, Adams and Monroe, and the beloved son-in-law of the state's first governor, Ninian Edwards. He lived the thirty-three years of a burning consumptive, evincing a remarkable brilliancy of both mind and practical achievements. His accomplishments were so great in his comparatively brief career as a congressman that his friends could not but believe that he foresaw his early end and was possessed with a feverish desire to do all within his power within the short time allotted to him. The last five years of his life brought him especially close to the hearts of the settlers around Fort Dearborn, and the final act of the general government providing a generous grant to aid in the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal was the culmination of his earthly labors. The act, which was passed on the 2nd of March, 1827, granted the alternate five sections of land on each side of the canal, amounting to more than 300,000 acres of land, and embraced the site of the city of Chicago. Before its final passage its earnest, able author, had been confined to his bed, and, after a vain attempt to find health in Cuba, died at his old Kentucky home October 16, 1827. He certainly earned the honor of giving Cook county his name, four years later, and to him Chicago owes its location on the map, and its consequent creation as a civic body. Under authority of the congressional act, which he so faithfully fathered, the commissioners appointed by the state legisla-

more located the canal, laid out towns and sold lots to obtain funds for the construction of the work. As one of these towns, Chicago was surveyed on section 9, township 39, range 12; the plat was filed August 4, 1830, and although work upon the canal was not inaugurated until six years thereafter, Chicago was a town upon the map. It was backed by something substantial and its further civic development depended upon settlement and local initiative.

In 1830, the year prior to the organization of Cook county, elections were held at the house of James Kinzie (son of John) for justice of the peace and constable and for state officers. The county was named and created in January, 1831, its territory then embracing what are now Lake, McHenry, DuPage and Will counties. The only voting place within this extensive area was Chicago, the county seat. A political organization was not effected until March, 1832, when three commissioners were elected, two of whom were residents of Chicago, which thus early dominated as the governing power of Cook county.

It appears that the dominant personal force in the affairs of the county, as centered in Chicago, resided with one Samuel Miller, one of the three county commissioners. His urban associate was Ghudson Kercheval, connected with the Indian agency, and the third member of the board resided on DuPage river and seems often to have been absent from the sittings of the court. Mr. Miller had married a daughter of John Kinzie, was proprietor of a log hotel on the north side, part owner of the ferry and soon after his election to the county commissionership built the first bridge in Chicago over the north branch. The first public building ever erected in Chicago was called the "pen," a small, roofless wooden structure used in the sobering of obstreperous citizens, and Mr. Miller completed this structure, under contract, for twenty dollars; but the commissioners induced him to accept twelve dollars, charging that he did not do his work according to contract. A couple of years later a more metropolitan log jail was built, under other than the Miller auspices.

Chicago appeared in 1833 as a specific civic body, albeit only in the form of a town. It was an epochal year in many respects. Its slaughtering industry was then inaugurated, its harbor improvements commenced and the Indians who still held lands in northeastern Illinois relinquished them for the government reservations of the Indian

Territory. The central figure in the final act by which the Indians ceased to have a claim to Chicago and the adjacent territory, was Colonel Thomas J. V. Owen, for three years Indian agent at this point. The treaty was signed by as many of the leading men of the United Nation of Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawatomie Indians as could be gathered, and, with the departure of the last named from the Chicago region also went nearly all the half-breed families, leaving a goodly stock upon which to build the future citizenship of Chicago. This exodus has been anticipated by immigrants to the west, who in the spring of 1833 poured into the muddy streets of the settlement, and during the building season nearly one hundred and fifty frame structures added to its importance. It was obviously fitting that such a vigorous young community should have a civic body. In the August preceding the signing of the Indian treaty, its citizens voted in favor of furnishing it with one, and the town election on the 10th of the month resulted in the election of five trustees, of which body Colonel Owen became president. It seems historic injustice that our popular friend, who ushered the Indians out of the country and ushered in the new town of Chicago, should not have survived long enough to really enjoy the sight of any civic development, for he only lived until October, 1835.

For two years after the incorporation of the town and the opening of the Pottawatomie lands to settlement a flood of emigrants poured into Chicago, greatly stimulating its trade, building powers and industries. In 1835 the government opened a land office in Chicago, in 1836 the first ground in the actual construction of the canal was broken in the town, real estate took a tremendous boom in the place and Chicago became the seething center of the land craze which swept over this western country, and culminated in the panic and crash of 1837. For about three years Chicago was an Oklahoma City at its best—and worst.

It will be readily conceived that such a congested condition of affairs would as seriously strain the unorganized civic body of Chicago as its hotels, lodging houses and general living accommodations. In fact, it was found entirely unequal to its seething and straining population. Its bridges, sidewalks and streets, at best only temporary makeshifts for a small, quiet populace, were as straw and paper against

the wear and tear of such a torrent, and the town authorities were at last forced to the unheard of expedient of borrowing money to make necessary public improvements. On October 2, 1834, they voted to borrow sixty dollars, the first authorized loan on the faith of the corporation. But that was a drop of what was really required. An engine house was built and a hose company equipped, and as all the bridges were worn to things of shreds and patches, it was evident that if public improvements were to keep pace with the rapid strides of population the day for trying the credit of the town on a larger scale had arrived. Therefore in July, 1836, the trustees resolved to borrow \$50,000 to be expended on public improvements. The president of that body applied to the Chicago branch of the State Bank for half the loan, which was refused. The civic pride of Chicago was stirred, and in its indignant extremity it turned to one of its most notable newcomers, William B. Ogden, who was made the fiscal agent of the town with full authority to negotiate the loan, and, with corporate sanction, to make the necessary expenditures. The records of the town show that he accomplished his purpose, and a week after obtaining the loan purchased two more fire engines. A new street was also at once projected from the town to the fort. Chicago had now a population of about four thousand, and Mr. Ogden was to be the leading figure in its new municipal era for many years to come.

At this intermediate period between the development of Chicago from a town to a city, William B. Ogden was a young New Yorker of thirty-one, with a head as fine as his body was athletic. He had already served a term in the legislature of the Empire state, and had been a strong advocate of state aid to the New York and Erie canal. Naturally attracted to a locality which was seeking development along the same line, he sought an even wider field for his practical activities in a locality whose future was bright with unmeasured possibilities. In the midst of the land craze he located in Chicago as the representative of a number of eastern capitalists who were making large investments in this locality. Here he established a loan and trust agency, and as his fellow townsmen came within the radius of his influence they instinctively gave him their confidence and recognized in him a born leader. As has been already seen, he was appointed fiscal agent of the town, and, doubtless through his eastern connections, secured

WILLIAM B.
OGDEN.

the loan which was necessary to start the corporation along the broad highway of public improvements and civic development. In this capacity he purchased the two engines and the thousand feet of hose, which was the first practical step in the founding of something more than a "paper" fire department. Heretofore, the department had consisted only of ordinances passed by the town board and acts by the state legislature. The police department consisted of one constable, and the public school system had made but little more progress. It is true that various private schools had been taught from a period antedating the massacre of 1812; that Stephen Forbes and his good wife had a school of some proportions at the corner of Randolph street and Michigan avenue in 1830, and that in 1833 Colonel Richard J. Hamilton, commissioner of school lands for Cook county, had collected a fund of \$39,000 by the sale of lands in the congressional township now covering the business district of Chicago. Four blocks were reserved from the sale. Had the entire township been held and its title been vested in the city school board, the public educational system of Chicago would have been the wealthiest municipal institution of the kind in the world. But the town needed the money badly then, and it is easy, in the light of the present, to see what a gigantic financial blunder was made seventy-five years ago. In 1835 a special school system (on paper) was established for Chicago, and late in the year the town was divided into four districts; at which time three public and four private schools were taught in town. But with the coming of the city, under the mayoralty of William B. Ogden, a new era of municipal development, all along the line, was in store for Chicago, although it was to be brought about through the travail of deep depression and disorganizing panic.

The widespread craze for land speculation in the west, which was in reality a reflection of the general speculative mania which possessed the capitalists of the east, was even stimulated (if that were possible) by the vast system of internal improvements inaugurated by the state in 1837, and which embraced not only the expansion of the scope of the canal scheme but the construction of railroad lines throughout the state. Currency of uncertain value flooded the west, all values were inflated and everything was at high pressure prior to the inevitable reaction of panic, depression and gloom. As the metropolis of the new west, Chicago felt the effect of the re-action more severely than

any other locality, and when Mr. Ogden went into office in the spring of 1837 it was like walking into a graveyard to attend his own funeral. The municipality itself seemed but a storehouse of buried hopes, and his own business as a land agent hopelessly crushed. In this crisis the man's gigantic nature came to the relief of the new-born city, and more than any other personal force sustained its drooping courage for the succeeding five or six years of critical struggles. He was not only untiring and courageous in his official position, endeavoring especially to place all public improvements on an enduring basis and make Chicago something more than a make-shift city, but proved his faith in the ultimate founding of a substantial municipality by paying for street improvements out of his own pocket, or from the purse of those associated with him in local real estate. In the midst of the deepest gloom of this period, a cry for relief, for repudiation of what seemed like unbearable financial burdens, went forth from the citizens of Chicago, and even from the city as a municipal body. In the city a meeting was held by frightened debtors to repudiate the municipal debt. Mr. Ogden arose in the midst of the despondent and inflammatory speakers, and with calm, manly eloquence, championed the city's honor. "Above all things," he proclaimed and advised, "do not tarnish the honor of our infant city." As the first mayor of Chicago, and its foremost citizen, he then and there saved the civic honor from debasement, and his spirit was reflected throughout the state to other communities whose temptations had also almost overpowered their virtues. More than this; the highest standard of civic honor in regard to financial obligations was fixed by William B. Ogden for all time, and, within the intervening seventy years since he did this great work, in all financial crises when the cry of Repudiation has gone forth some strong, brave man has risen to still it with the inherited spirit of Chicago's first mayor.

With the coming of the city charter the common council was given the power to re-organize the educational, police and fire departments, which it proceeded to do. Heretofore the fire department had elected its own chief and the schools had been loosely connected with the county administration. The police department was the most backward in development of all the municipal divisions, and for nearly twenty years consisted only of a high constable and an assistant for each ward. Although Mr. Ogden was only mayor for one term, it

was the Ogden spirit which dominated civic affairs and sustained the city during the trying period which culminated in the collapse of the State banking system in 1843. The canal improvement, with continuous expenditures thereon and sales of land at the land-office, was about the only material force which sustained and encouraged the city. At a still later day, when the building of railroads had come to monopolize the public and especially the Chicago mind, it was Mr. Ogden, then dominant as the Railway King of the West, who illustrated methods of straightforward "promotion" which earned him the friendship of farmers and citizens throughout the state and might well serve as an example for the masters of these days. He virtually founded the forerunner of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, the father of Chicago's vast system. In 1868 he retired from the presidency of the road, having personally sustained it during the panic of 1857. He spent the later years of his life at his beautiful estate on the Harlem river, New York, from whose repose he was again called to be a pillar in upholding the civic spirit of the victim of October, 1871. The day after the Chicago fire he started to view the ruins of his lumber interests in Peshtigo, Wisconsin, and do his great part in the alleviation of the terrible suffering of that region. In August, 1877, he died at his country seat, Boscobel, on the Harlem. Guizot, the French historian, said of him, when looking upon his portrait, "This is the representative American, especially of the mighty west; he built Chicago." Many great men have been engaged in the building of Chicago and the west since Guizot spoke these words, but William B. Ogden will remain through all time as the man who gave Chicago its first broad outlook into the field of public improvements and established it on a high and enduring plane of civic honor.

Dr. Levi D. Boone was elected mayor of the city March 8, 1855, the first few months of his administration being largely concerned

LEVI D.
BOONE.

with determined enforcements of ordinances requiring saloons to close on Sunday and retail liquor dealers to pay a license advanced to \$300. The opposition was composed almost entirely of the German element, and Mayor Boone's trouble with the saloon keepers commenced soon after his induction to office, when he issued a proclamation notifying them that he should strictly enforce the Sunday-closing provision. The manifesto appeared on Saturday, March 17th, and many who were ar-

rested for its violation, on the following day, claimed insufficient notice. On the following Sunday the saloons were generally closed. Several of the saloon cases were tried, however, before Justice H. L. Rucker, of the police court, although the defendants denied his jurisdiction. While these trials were progressing the city council fixed the liquor-selling license at \$300 until July 1, 1856, when the prohibitory law was to go into effect if the voters so willed at the June election. Some dealers paid the fee and others carried their protest to the courts, while frequent meetings of saloon keepers, brewers and allied representatives, were held in opposition to the enforcement of both the Sunday-closing and license measures. A large number of the cases were to be tried before Justice Rucker on Friday, April 20th, and, by prearrangement, before the time for the assembling of the court on that day about one hundred malcontents marched to a position on Randolph street, opposite the court house. Upon learning that Justice Rucker was out of town, however, they dispersed, but on the following day, as they rounded the corner of Clark and Randolph to assume their former position, they were met by the police, who ordered them to disperse. This they not only refused to do, but some of the more hot-headed of the rioters fired into the crowd before them. The policemen returned the fire. The result was the killing of a rioter, and the wounding of two policemen and peaceful citizens. Some seventy of the rioters were arrested, of whom fourteen were brought to trial between June 15-30, before the recorder's court. For several days after the riot the local militia and artillery, with a squad of special policemen, patrolled the streets, but there was no more bloodshed. The liquor dealers, as a body, denied that they had countenanced opposition to the laws, except through the courts, which was doubtless true; but the trial of the actual rioters resulted in the acquittal of all but two of the fourteen, and they were Irishmen who had been imperfectly defended. Each was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary, but, although a new trial was granted them, they were never again brought into court for a rehearing. The "beer riots," as they are known in local history, marked the real commencement of the fight between the saloon and anti-saloon elements in Chicago, which also reappeared with marked intensity in the administrations of Mayors Medill and Colvin, and is not yet concluded.

About a year after Mr. Ogden came to Chicago from New York, as a man of the early thirties who had already established a public

JOHN reputation in his native state, a dusty giant from
WENTWORTH. New Hampshire tramped along the streets of Chicago, with his name and his fortune yet to make.

John Wentworth had passed his majority some months before, was a Dartmouth College graduate, and had probably attained his physical growth—something like six feet, four inches. In these particulars he was complete; otherwise quite raw and unformed. Some talent as a politician had already been discovered in him, according to the letter which he bore in his pocket from the governor of New Hampshire, and he had always evinced both literary and oratorical abilities. But he had walked from Michigan City during two dry October days, and, although he was a giant in physical and mental mold, his talents did not shine outwardly. But he soon met friends from the east and made new ones in Chicago, commenced to study law and was promptly side-tracked by his stanch admirers into the editorial office of the Chicago *Democrat*. His pungent, yet sturdy editorials, met the approval of the home people, and he was induced to remain with the paper and furnished the means to purchase it outright. Under him Chicago's first newspaper became a power in sustaining honorable currency and honest civic measures. One of his first public appearances was at a citizens' meeting called to consider whether application should be made to the legislature, then sitting at Vandalia, for a municipal charter. His voice rang loud and true for municipal honor, and in the spring election of the following year he was one of William B. Ogden's strongest supporters, both personally and through the columns of the *Democrat*. Within the succeeding three years Mr. Wentworth made his paper widely known for its denunciation of "Wildcat Currency," and its earnest advocacy of more systematized educational measures. He founded a daily edition, completed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1841. In August, 1843, he was elected to Congress from the fourth Illinois district, being the youngest member in that body, and was re-elected to succeed himself, as well as for the session commencing 1848, which was the year of the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a state. Before his election to Congress, Illinois had had no representative of the lake district, and until the admission of Wisconsin he continued to be the only member of Con-

gress who resided on the shores of Lake Michigan. As the generous grant of lands to Illinois for the encouragement of the Illinois and Michigan canal was the first formal admission on the part of the general government of the importance of the northwest, so Mr. Wentworth's election to Congress for three successive terms was a formal acknowledgment on the part of the state of the civic and political importance of Chicago; and notwithstanding that he was quite untried in the halls of Congress he proved a masterly representative in advocating the city's best interests and maintaining her reputation for enterprise and public spirit. What Mr. Ogden had done on home ground ten years before, Mr. Wentworth continued in the legislative arena at Washington; and no public man who ever lived in Chicago more thoroughly enjoyed a vigorous fight as a champion of his city, or of what he believed to be a righteous cause. During his earlier political career some of his acts were perhaps open to criticism, and his great ambition may have overstepped delicate scruples, but when it came to a question of upholding Chicago as a municipality, and of attempting to improve her organizations and public polity, John Wentworth could always be depended upon, whether in Congress or in municipal office. In 1847 he served as chairman of the committee which called the National River and Harbor Convention, and, with such men as William B. Ogden, Isaac N. Arnold, Grant Goodrich, J. Young Scammon and George Manierre, of this city, was the means of practically starting the movement for the improvement of the Chicago harbor and river, which was to supplement the work of the canal in establishing the city as the grand emporium of the great lakes and valleys of the United States. Mr. Wentworth served one more term in Congress prior to his election as mayor in 1857, and in his official capacity was present at the inaugurations of Presidents Polk, Tyler, Fillmore and Pierce. He was also present when John Quincy Adams fell in his last illness on the floor of the house of representatives, and was one of the committee appointed by the speaker to escort the remains of the venerable statesman to his home in Massachusetts. Mr. Wentworth was elected mayor on a fusion ticket, and previous to the casting of the ballots publicly announced that if elected he wished it distinctly understood that he should enforce all the laws of the city. He stated that he did not desire the salary; that he could not attend to the duties without encroaching upon his private business, and that the main consideration

which induced him to accept the nomination was that he believed the great mass of citizens who ought to take it were deterred from doing so from the certainty that they would thereby greatly increase their enemies. But, of all considerations, this would have the least weight with him. Those who knew the man best were inclined to believe that this consideration, if anything, would lead him the more enthusiastically to accept.

John Wentworth assumed the mayoralty at as critical a period in the history of the municipality as did William B. Ogden twenty years before. It is a coincidence that the year of his induction into office was also clouded by deep depression and financial panic. His watchwords therefore became Liberty and Economy; and yet, although he was obliged to cut expenditures to the quick, in many departments, he inaugurated numerous improvements of radical importance. While he cut down the police force to such a measure that he was severely criticised, despite the hard times, one of his first acts was to call a board of engineers together and establish the present street grade. He introduced the first steam fire engine into the city in 1858, and replaced the old-time, loose-jointed volunteer department with the paid system; and this in spite of mobs and persistent opposition from the ancient regime. It was during his second term in 1859 that the first street railway was laid along State street. Mr. Wentworth's election was bitterly contested; there were riots and bloodshed at the polls; and, from his inauguration in the spring of 1857 until the close of his second term four years later, he was the storm center of the municipality. He stood by his promise to enforce the laws, establishing a civic bureau to hear complaints regarding their violations and to devise prompt action against wrong-doers. He did not rest with the starting of the machinery, but delighted to personally direct the onslaught. With the hard times and the throwing upon the streets of idlers and tramps, crime was on the increase, and it was still further encouraged by the reduction of the police force. But the month following his election Mayor Wentworth put himself at the head of a body of policemen, and during the following two days a disreputable district on the north side, near the lake, was literally depopulated—the shanties and houses which harbored the most degraded characters being either torn down or burned. Raids on gambling houses were of almost daily occurrence, and probably no occupant of the mayor's chair has been more feared

and hated than John Wentworth. He even raided the merchants who persisted in obstructing the sidewalks, or placing their signs beyond the legal line, and although this respectable element complained at his severity the nuisance was abated.

Mr. Wentworth left the mayor's chair with a reduction of current expenses and the municipal debt to his credit, and with the honor of having instilled a wholesome respect for the law. He taught the municipality a lesson which it has yet to thoroughly learn, but which is being assumed as a subject by civic organizations outside the municipality, viz.,—that it is the duty of every good citizen to either enforce living statutes or kill them legally. With the coming of better times, however, the citizens petitioned the state legislature for better police protection through an expansion of their existing system. This was obtained in February, 1861, by the passage of a legislative law creating three commissioners of police, to be first appointed by the governor and afterward elected by the people. In 1861 Mr. Wentworth refused a re-nomination, withdrew from the newspaper field, acted as a delegate to revise the state constitution, was chosen a member of the city board of education, and after serving in that capacity for three years was appointed a police commissioner. As police commissioner he was one of the dominant forces which destroyed the conspiracy for the liberation of Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas, afterward served another term in Congress and four more years on the board of education, and throughout his entire career, until his death in 1888, was one of the most picturesque figures of physical and mental energy and massiveness which Chicago and the west have ever seen. He accomplished all his work either for himself or the city by downright power. He had few of the genial and lovable traits which gave Mr. Ogden his greatest influence, and although John Wentworth had many friends, in their attachment to him there always seemed to lurk a certain substratum of fear; and his enmities were so bitter—often life-long—that this feeling was justifiable. Judged as a contributor to the civic development of Chicago, the public owes him much; but no greater gratitude than because of his dramatic, and perhaps often selfish demonstration, that just laws may always be enforced if citizens in authority will evince the same bravery in civic matters that they would on the field of battle, were their country endangered. By precept and ex-

ample, he preached that they had no excuse to be cowards at home, when their city was endangered by violators of the law in any form.

The period of the Civil war witnessed a grand outflow of patriotism from Chicago, which both expanded and elevated its civic spirit. In 1860 the national Republican convention had been held which had nominated Lincoln, the typical man of the west, in opposition to Seward, the favorite of New York and the east. It had been the first time in the history of American politics that a great party had conceded the importance of the territory tributary to the Mississippi valley, and the selection of Chicago was an acknowledgement that she was the natural metropolis of that vast region. It was the beginning of her career as a convention city, in which she has never been found wanting as a gracious, generous and enthusiastic hostess. Selected by the Republicans in 1860, 1868, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1904, and 1908; by the Democrats in 1864, 1884, 1892 and 1896, and by the Greenback, Anti-Monopoly, Socialistic-Democratic, Prohibition and other minor parties in other years, the city of Chicago has fairly earned its title. These gatherings of public men from all over the country have served to stimulate civic pride and spirit, by placing the city and its institutions under general and close inspection. During the Civil war, however, her development in this direction was comparatively slow, and it was not until the latter part of 1865 that the paid fire department and the commencement of the present system of water works had fairly materialized. Something was done in the building of new bridges, but little in the improvement of the streets. As Chicago merchants and manufacturers participated in the vast work of maintaining the Union armies in the field, commerce and trade were stimulated to the fever pitch.

The most beneficial effect of the Civil war upon the civic development of Chicago, was an elevation and expansion of sentiment, which found expression in some of the noblest of works and the most beneficent of institutions for the relief of the soldiers at the front. It is difficult to specify when so many were unsparing of their strength

and means, and when Chicago was fairly alive with able and patriotic citizens, but it certainly could give no offense to mention with affectionate reverence the names of the late Thomas B. Bryan and Mark Skinner, and of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Mrs. A. H. Hoge.

Mr. Bryan, that stanch little Virginian gentleman, whose cheery

presence was but lately removed by death, was the author of Bryan Hall, erected by him the year preceding the war. There were held those great popular meetings, which stirred the blood of patriots, not alone in Chicago, and which first gave assurance to the country that while her lusty children might fight among themselves the civic spirit would always sustain the constituted powers which stood for a united country and equal rights. Early in her career she had refused to besmirch her honor by the repudiation of her just debts; that was local patriotism: now, as a city, she upheld the honor of the country and stood as the champion of a broader patriotism. She poured her wealth and the strength of her people into the work of the great sanitary commissions, of which Mark Skinner and Thomas B. Bryan, Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore, were leading figures. Fairly worn out by his tremendous labors as president of the commission from 1861 to 1864, Judge Skinner was obliged to retire in 1864, Mr. Bryan continuing in the harness. He was president of the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair of 1865, and founded the Chicago Soldiers' Home largely out of his private means. The untiring heroines of this era also endured until the last gun was fired, relinquishing their connection with the work in July, 1865.

At the close of the war, which was a period of such local, as well as national disorganization, the public works and public departments of Chicago assumed signs of distinctive development. The first lake tunnel of the water works was pushed to completion, and by March, 1867, water was flowing through the pipes and hydrants to the grateful citizens; the long-neglected streets and sidewalks were repaired, and the first tunnel (Washington street) was thrown under the river to relieve the congested condition of the bridges; harbor improvements were resumed; more commodious and beautiful houses of amusement were erected, and the general character of all new buildings was more substantial and metropolitan. At a later period prior to the Great Fire, the city hall was enlarged, the park system much extended, many new school houses erected, and determined preparations made to place Chicago on a metropolitan basis. But the retarding and disorganizing effects of the Civil war were only partially repaired when the city was called upon to meet the greatest crisis through which a municipality has ever passed.

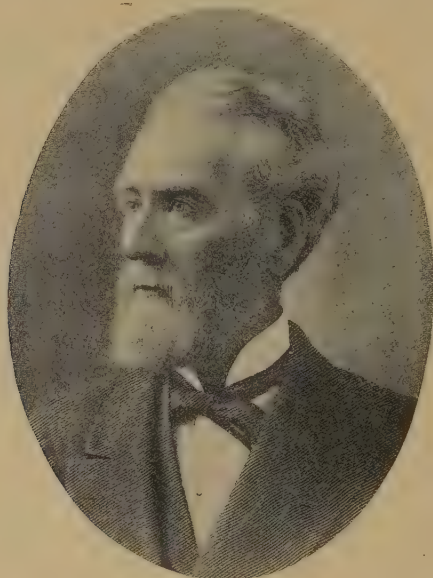
The world knows the history of the Chicago fire of 1871, but it

is doubtful whether the people of the city fully appreciate how much it has contributed to their high civic reputation for unconquerable spirit. It showed to the world that Chicago was not an accident, but that her geographic location in relation to the producing sections and the great channels of transportation predestined her to assume vast power; it also demonstrated to Chicago that, despite the jeers and rudeness of other municipalities, deep in their hearts they kept a warm place for their young brother. Never before has there been such an outpouring into the lap of a stricken city; and from that time the rancor against Chicago's pretensions commenced to abate. Her newspapers, especially, voiced her spirit, as illustrated by these words which came from the ruins of the *Chicago Tribune*: "In the midst of a calamity without parallel in the world's history, looking upon the ashes of thirty years' accumulations, the people of this once beautiful city have resolved that Chicago shall be rebuilt. Chicago must rise again. The worst is already over. In a few days more all the dangers will be past, and we can resume the battle of life with Christian faith and western grit. Let us all cheer up." This trumpet blast to

JOSEPH
MEDILL.

action came from Joseph Medill, one of the giants of the west, who, more than any other man, had brought forth Lincoln to his historic work, who had saved his party during the war by pushing forward that legislation which legalized the votes of soldiers in the field, and who, in the month following the fire, was elected mayor of the shattered city. Within two years he accomplished a large part in the work of reorganization, and lived to see the rebuilt city which he prophesied. The following from Munsell's "History of Chicago" is a résumé of the situation which confronted Mayor Medill and of what was accomplished during his administration: "The task set before the new executive was indeed beset with difficulties well nigh insuperable. A new city hall, school houses, engine houses and police stations were to be erected, burnt bridges and viaducts to be replaced, miles of sidewalk to be rebuilt, and fire apparatus, hydrants and pipes to be purchased. To meet these requirements, all of them essential to the city's rehabilitation, required the expenditure of large sums of money, and the mayor found himself confronted with a depleted treasury. The rescinding by the last council of \$1,442,790 of the taxes of 1872 on account of the fire, and the provision by law for rebates on de-

stroyed property, involving large sums in the aggregate, deprived the new administration of half its resources. And to add still further complications to a situation already surcharged with difficulties, the newly organized supreme court of the state, overruling all former precedents, had lately decided several cases, in which parties were resisting the payment of taxes on special assessments involving \$790,000, adversely to the city. The assumption by the state of the city's canal debt, amounting to \$2,955,340, however, a large portion



JOSEPH MEDILL.

of which was paid in December, enabling the mayor to provide for interest coming due and to meet other pressing obligations, afforded great relief. Retrenchment in the city's outlays and needed reforms in administration were insisted upon by the mayor, and measures to that end were adopted by the council with so little friction that the action was practically unanimous. By March, 1873, the work of rebuilding the bridges and viaducts destroyed by the fire was about completed at a cost of \$526,921 for the former, and \$189,573 for the latter. Commendable progress had also been made in street improvements and in replacing other public losses by the fire." The direct effect of the fire upon Chicago as a city was to obliterate for

all time wooden fire traps from its business district; to replace makeshift buildings by substantial structures of steel, brick and stone; to increase the efficiency of the fire department; to extend the congested business district much further to the south, and to make a recurrence of a conflagration on a greatly extended scale a virtual impossibility. The city thereafter was to develop along the lines of a great metropolis, and could no longer be designated "an overgrown village."

The clearing away of so much that was temporary, unsightly and disgraceful by the fire of 1871 seemed also to have a purifying and stimulating effect upon the civic spirit of the city. Without entering upon the merits of the ordinances relating to the closing of saloons on Sunday, it is material to a delineation of the civic development of Chicago to notice that it was during Mayor Medill's administration that the Law and Order and the People's parties were formed, and that upon the initiative of the former he attempted to enforce the law. He believed, with John Wentworth, that as long as statutes were alive they should be enforced. The attempt was a failure, and the situation was full of peril. Meanwhile Mayor Medill went to Europe, and Mr. T. L. Bond, an alderman, taking his place as acting mayor, continued the general policy of Mayor Medill, but, as to the Sunday closing law, not to the extent of precipitating a contest in which the entire police force, constabulary and militia of the state would probably have been involved with disasters to business and other crimes that it was impossible to tell. Thus matters continued until the approaching election. Under the circumstances, it being evident that the election would turn entirely upon the question of Sunday closing, neither of the political parties made any nominations for city officers other than aldermen. Those in favor of a determined effort to close the saloons on Sunday nominated T. L. Bond, the then acting mayor. Those opposed to such action nominated H. D. Colvin, manager of the United States Express Company. The closed and open Sunday parties each made nominations for city attorney, city clerk and city treasurer. A very vigorous contest followed with the result that the open Sunday ticket was elected by a majority of ten thousand. The message of the incoming mayor was most conciliatory, and rather a departure from the policy inaugurated by Mayor Wentworth, continued by Mayor Medill and generally ac-

cepted by present-day students of municipal government as the part of practical wisdom, viz. : to enforce strictly the laws upon the books, thereby proving either their wisdom or undesirability, or to repeal them in their entirety. He spoke of the ordinances as representing the opinion of "a comparatively small and homogeneous population at the time of their enactment," but as having ceased to be in consonance with public opinion since Chicago had, "by the harmonious co-operation of citizens belonging to the different nationalities, grown from a village to the rank of one of the greatest cities in the world. For a series of years," he continued, "it has been the practice of our municipal administration to treat those ordinances as obsolete, and to refrain from enforcing them. It is not intended to denounce that practice, but merely to state that within the past year they have become distasteful to a large portion of the community.

* * * If the common council in its wisdom, and having undoubted full power upon the subject, should determine either to repeal or modify the Sunday prohibitions and Sunday clause in the license law, or to fully secure the religious exercises of a portion of our citizens from all disturbance, without interfering with the harmless enjoyments of other citizens, it will do no more than its duty toward the majority of the people of this city." The first part of Mayor Colvin's administration was signalized by the talk of repudiating nearly a million dollars of city script which had been issued beyond the legal limit and based upon unlawful assessments; but the old Ogden spirit came to the rescue of the city's financial honor, a mass meeting of citizens pledged themselves to see that the script was paid dollar for dollar, and the legislature legalized the tax levy.

A compromise on the saloon question was effected by the passage of an ordinance providing for the closing on Sunday of all doors and windows of saloons which opened upon any street. Such legislation was interpreted as a virtual concession to criminal license, and the administration was what in later-day phrase was denominated "wide open." The spoils of office were generally conceded to the Democratic party which had formed the basis of the People's organization. Through the quarrels of the leaders the latter party was disrupted, and the groundwork was laid for the installation of the strongest machine which the local Democracy of Chicago, or perhaps any other city in the country, has ever founded. In 1875 the people of Chicago

adopted* the general incorporation act of the state, and under the act of reorganization the old board of police and fire commissioners was abolished and the distinctive departments created as at present. In 1876 the health department of the city was reorganized, with a commissioner at its head, and that loose division of the civic body, which had been constantly changing and, at times, non-existent, was founded upon its present basis. From this time on, the chief features of the municipality were fixed, and the development of the service was along the lines of efficiency and strength and in harmony with expanding ideas of educators and humanitarians. The Colvin administration was succeeded by two Republican mayoralities, during which occurred the railroad riots and the first forcible exposition to the city of the danger to the public peace of the unchecked promulgation of foreign communism.

The four succeeding administrations of Carter H. Harrison were in many respects the most remarkable in the civic history of Chicago. The personality of the chief executive was unique, and a remarkable combination of practical, earnest, brilliant, humorous and imaginative powers which perhaps have never had another counterpart in the country except in the person of the late Robert G. Ingersoll. His speech, his acts, were all dramatic, and yet it often happened that, in view of the elements upon which he depended for the furtherance of his policies, his only hope of advancing the best interests of the city seemed to be to play the demagogue. He was a Kentuckian, polished, widely traveled, finely educated, a lawyer, and the inheritor of broad abilities and ambitions from such as William Henry Harrison, Thomas Jefferson and John C. Breckenridge. With a broad, massive head, strong features, a fine eye, and a military bearing, although a man of only medium stature, Mr. Harrison was a man of striking appearance, and instinctively won favor before he put into action his eloquence and wonderful magnetism. He was a born leader and politician, and seemed instinctively to understand the winning of men in whatever ranks of life they walked. Inheriting money, he invested it in Chicago real estate in the fifties, and had

*The effect of accepting the general incorporation act was to extend for several months the term of mayor, treasurer, city clerk and city attorney elected by the open-Sunday party, and this had an influence in the discussion as to whether the city should accept the general incorporation act.

amassed a fortune before he entered politics, which was about the time of the great fire, as a member of the first board of county commissioners. His creditable service therein was followed by a term in Congress, during which his brilliant oratory in behalf of such measures as the six-year presidential term and the centennial gained him a wide distinction. As a humorist, also, he came from Congress with a reputation second to no public man. Other extended seasons of European travel preceded his first election to the mayoralty in 1879, and before the conclusion of his third term he was nominated by the Democracy as governor of Illinois. Although not elected, he succeeded in reducing the normal Republican majority about two-thirds.

When Mayor Harrison became head of the municipality, he was the chief representative of a great city of half a million people, a majority of whom were foreigners or of recent foreign descent, many of whom had not yet been educated to discriminate between freedom and license. For the first time in many years the Democracy had elected its entire ticket, and by the executive ability of the mayor was soon welded into one of the strongest political machines which ever dominated the municipal government. Through it he succeeded himself repeatedly, being in office longer than any other occupant of the chair, and Mayor Harrison's fine abilities were given an opportunity to work out many beneficial results which materially redounded to the civic development of Chicago. He reduced salaries, wiped out a floating city debt of nearly \$2,500,000 within three years; saw to it that the inferior city script was paid off; erected the city's half of the combined city and county building,* and introduced the telegraph, telephone and patrol to the administration of the police department. He also caused the removal of the unsightly and dangerous telegraph poles, and substituted the underground system; and improvements of the streets, sidewalks and the sewers were constant and generous. It was during the last term of his administration that the historic Haymarket riot occurred, and that public and civic sentiment came so sternly to the support of law and order, teaching the

* By agreement the exterior design of the buildings was alike. The county was then under control of a board of county commissioners, a majority of whom were corrupt, and a number of these were sent to the penitentiary. The city building was honestly built, and cost considerably less than the east half of the building.

advocates of anarchy, disorder and bloodshed the first real chapter in the lesson which they are yet to learn in its entirety.

But, although local conditions and abuses were always to be the direct forces operating upon the civic development of Chicago, the reform and growth of the municipal body were really an accompaniment of the national movement tending to improve the civil service of the general government. In the first formal discussion at Washington calling the country's attention to the necessity of keeping the public service from the clutches of politics, Webster, Clay and Calhoun, in the midst of their acrimonies of 1835, agreed that "something must be done." When assuming his tumultuous office in 1860, Lincoln found what it was to be a martyr to the spoils system. The great southern question pressed upon his heart for solution, but the office-seekers would not let him alone, and he cried out: "I am like a man so busy letting rooms in one end of his house that he cannot stop to put out the fire in the other." In the late seventies came the threatened disruption of the Republican party, because of a protest against the spoils system by such men as Sumner, Greeley and Schurz, and in 1881 Garfield was assassinated by Guiteau, an office-seeker. The latter tragedy was also a keen thrust at the vitals of the system, and fully aroused the sentiment of the country in support of civil service reform within the national government. President Arthur, the successor of Garfield, signed the act which established the merit system in the civil service of the United States, in direct opposition to the spoils system, and Grover Cleveland unqualifiedly endorsed it, and even improved upon it. Thus Republican and Democratic administrations formally endorsed the principle, and to a large extent the influence of politics upon the civil service has been eliminated. In 1884 laws founded upon the federal statutes were extended to New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Illinois—the state laws of Illinois under which the civil service of Cook county and the city of Chicago was organized were passed in 1895.

The intervening period had embraced three of the eight years of the notoriously political Harrison administration; the administration of John A. Roche, during which a vigorous attempt was made to enforce the ordinances against gambling and midnight closing of the saloons; the Cregier regime, also partisan, during which 128 square miles of the city's present area of 190 square miles, were added, and

considerable advances made in the movement toward municipal ownership of the gas and transportation systems of the city; the Washburne term, during which was inaugurated the work of elevating the railroad tracks within the municipal limits, and the final administration of the elder Harrison, culminating in the assassination of the mayor by one who imagined that he had been unjustly treated.

In the early nineties the public sentiment of the country in favor of civil service reform in the general government had become strongly reflected upon the county and city administrations, and the present statutes providing for the merit rule were passed by the legislature in 1895, going into

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force on July 1st of that year. As to the county, the law places under the merit rule all employes, except appointive heads of departments, that come under the jurisdiction of the board of commissioners. The amendment of 1905 simplifies the removal of employes whose service is unsatisfactory. The attending staff of physicians and surgeons and the internes of the Cook County Hospital are also placed under the merit rule, and by the amendment of 1905 the probation officers of the juvenile court are also placed under the civil service act.

Public sentiment strongly supported civil service reform both in the administration of county and city governments, and, perhaps as much as any one man, Merritt Starr, the widely-known legal author and lawyer, was concerned with the crystallization of the movement into definite legislation and organization. A liberally educated man, both in literature and the law, he had been engaged in the compilation and annotation of the state statutes for many years, as well as enjoyed a professional association with such leaders of the bar as George R. Peck and John S. Miller. He was president of the Chicago Law Institute for two terms. He fathered the general state law providing for the introduction of the merit system, and assisted in its passage, as well as in the enactments bringing Cook county and the city of Chicago within its provisions. He personally drafted the city civil service law, followed it faithfully through the state legislature, was afterward a leader in the charter for a so-called Greater Chicago, and has unquestionably been one of the strongest and most consistent agents in the formation and development of a high civic spirit, and the promulgation of practical reforms of the many earnest and able citizens who have participated in such municipal movements.

The first Civil Service Commission of Chicago was appointed by Mayor George B. Swift, and consisted of the following members: John M. Clark, president; Rollin A. Keyes, secretary, and W. K. Ackerman, chairman of the general board of examiners. In the classification of offices and the formulation of the rules, the commission was greatly assisted by John T. Doyle, secretary of the National Civil Service Commission, who visited Chicago for about five weeks for that purpose. On August 26, 1895, the law, classification and rules went into effect. During the first day 2,000 blank applications for positions were filed, and up to December 31st 20,500 formal applications had been made, of which 14,000 were for official service and the balance for labor service. At this formative period of the commission, it was necessary to put in force some effective system for physically examining applicants for the fire and police department, and after a thorough investigation of the matter the method adopted was that devised by Dr. A. H. Brown of New York City, who came from the eastern metropolis himself to supervise the first examinations. This, of itself, was a large task, as just prior to the taking effect of the law 700 patrolmen had been discharged from the city service on purely political grounds. Although the police and fire departments were in most pressing need of the application of a law which applied the tests of special fitness, moral character and general intelligence to the civil service of the municipal departments, all were honeycombed and weakened by politics and "pull." When the commission first entered upon its duties it found 40,000 applications for office on file in the different city departments. Of course, under the old regime, this horde of office-seekers swarmed around the harassed mayor of the city; under the civil service rules the slate was wiped clean, and as stated by the commission: "The effect of the adoption of the Civil Service law and rules has been to relieve the mayor and heads of departments from the pressure of applicants for office, thus leaving them to attend to their more important duties." The original rules made forty-five years the age test for entrance to the civil service of the city, but this proviso was soon abolished. The commission also eliminated from the examinations purely educational tests, as the end was obviously to ascertain the applicant's practical ability to fill the position for which he is a candidate rather than his scholastic accomplishments. The prime object in an examination

for the civil service is to bring out the individual qualifications, experience and resources of the applicant, and for this reason, in those employments which do not require special technical education the items of examination known variously as "knowledge of duties," "knowledge for position," etc., have gradually been raised in importance. The service both of the city and county is divided into three classes—official, skilled labor and labor (common). In order to be eligible to the examination, the applicant must have resided in city or county for a year, and be twenty-one years of age, if a man, and eighteen years old, if a woman. Good moral character, temperance and sound health are also given as requisites.

Reverting to the main features of the examinations for the civil service, it may be remarked that they are based on the method long prevalent in the colleges and universities of the country. The examination for each office is divided into several heads, which total from ten to fifteen points, or "weights." For instance, out of a total of ten weights given to the examination for the medical service, technical knowledge counts four and experience two, for the reason that the education of a physician, or other employe of that department who would be valuable, would necessarily be largely technical, while one of broad and long experience would not be likely to apply for such a position. Seven out of the ten points for a civil engineering examination are covered by technical knowledge and mathematics, and the same items embrace six points in the examination for electrical engineering. On the other hand, the applicant for a position on the fire or police department is required to have a practical knowledge of the duties which he seeks, and in his position six of the ten points are covered by this heading. The educational test is light, and could be passed by the average graduate of the public school. In the examination of engineers, pilots and stokers, who desire to be admitted to the city service, six points are given to "knowledge of duties" and five to physical qualifications (out of a total of fifteen points), the latter also being an important consideration in the case of the would-be fireman or policeman. In the examinations for positions under the classification, skilled labor, practical tests as to qualifications count three out of the five points and technical knowledge two; when the applicant takes the examination for a foremanship, which position calls for the making out of various reports, spelling and arithmetic

count one point each, technical knowledge five and experience two, out of a total of nine points. In considering the necessary qualifications for clerks, stenographers and employes of the public library, on the other hand, penmanship, spelling and letter-writing are naturally raised in "weight."

Although the above gives but a general idea of the development and present status of the civil service of Chicago, it is sufficient to counteract the scoffing attitude of many well-meaning but imperfectly informed citizens, who are disposed to deride civil service examinations as the invention of impractical enthusiasts. The system still has its defects, but it is a vast improvement over the old spoils system of political influence and personal "pull" as the chief motive powers for advancement in the civil service. The public, in fact, is being educated to the idea that these forces are fast vanishing. All employes of the city and county, under the law, are now protected from political persecution, or from discharge on political grounds. Political assessments are no longer a part of the system. A permanent tenure of office or position is ensured during good behavior, and promotion is based on merit after examination. This certainly indicates a very encouraging development of the civic service and the idea of civil service reform. At the present time the most noticeable defect appears to be the grading of positions based on compensation. The great inequality of salaries, even paid to those in the same department whose duties differ little in responsibility or qualifications, is the constant cause of much dissatisfaction and friction, and as stated by the commission, "it is here that favoritism does its most harmful work." But the defect is so plainly evident that the civil service commission is taking up the matter in a practical way with the common council, so that this bald defect in the civil service will be soon remedied.

The firm position which the Chicago Civil Service Commission has attained as an agency in the most advanced forms of civic development is largely due to the favorable attitude and the sustaining power of the courts, which, in all test cases, have decided that the findings of the commission, or its auxiliary trial boards, are final, unless there is some valid question as to jurisdiction. The board of education even submitted to the decision of the state supreme

court, some eight years ago, that all its employes except teachers were subject to the civil service law and commission.

Outside of the Chicago Civil Service Commission, the most powerful force working toward municipal reforms is the Civic Federation,

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FEDERATION. which, although a corporation of private citizens, is really the father of the official commission itself and of several other reformatory bodies. Al-

though there are such as the Civil Service League, Civil Service Reform Association and the Citizens' Association of Chicago, the earliest and still the strongest public sentiment for the advancement of all movements in the interest of law and order, purity of politics, simplicity and economy of government and for a Chicago both greater and better, has found expression and practical action through the Civic Federation. The work of the federation began in the winter of 1893, during the "hard times" of that year, when thousands of men were out of employment, and hundreds crowded the corridors of the city hall in the day and the rank jails of the city at night. It was at this critical time that it organized the Central Relief Association, which raised and expended \$135,000 for the relief of the homeless. At the close of the winter the federation continued the organization, and permanently established it as the Bureau of Associated Charities, bearing all its expenses for the first year. On the third of February, 1894, the federation received its incorporation certificate from the department of state, in which it is stated that its objects are "local municipal improvement and the betterment of civic conditions, the promotion of efficiency in the public service and the furtherance of wholesome legislation." In its early years the federation had its departments of political action, philanthropy, moral improvement and legislation. Each of these had standing committees which did effective work, but it was soon found that they seriously conflicted with each other when conducted by the same controlling body. It was because of this that the Bureau of Charities (already mentioned) and the Municipal Voters' League were organized, the latter having since its organization in 1896 been devoted to the good work of posting the Chicago voter on the moral and official qualifications of the city aldermen.

It is impossible to treat in detail of the work of the Civic Federation, for the reason that there is no movement of any consequence

which has had a bearing on the civic development of Chicago in which it has not been either the prime mover, or an active participant. A brief account of its work is therefore all that can be given. In the first year of its incorporation it organized the Associated Bureau of Charities from its original committee on philanthropy; convicted and sent to the penitentiary several thugs who had committed frauds at the city polls and assaulted election judges and clerks, and (after the great railroad strike) called a conference on arbitration, attended by representative men from every section of the United States, and which resulted in the present state arbitration law. In the following year (1895) a joint committee organized by the Civic Federation and composed of representatives of the leading clubs of the city secured the drafting of the present civil service law, secured its passage and afterward organized the campaign which resulted in its popular adoption by a majority of over 50,000. It did not stop there, but put a corps of detectives on the trail of those who attempted to violate the law, and sent them to jail. Cases of violation are constantly being taken before the Civil Service Commission by the federation's committee on civil service, and in many instances prosecuted in the courts. With the courts, the Civic Federation of Chicago is the great support of civil service reform in Chicago. In the line of economics the federation demonstrated, in 1896, what could be accomplished by an organized body of earnest and honest citizens. For six months of that year it cleaned the down-town streets for \$10 per mile (the city having been paying \$18.50 per mile for worse service). As long thereafter as the contract system was in force the figures did not exceed \$10.50. During 1896, also, it organized the Municipal Voters' League out of the federation committee on political action and inaugurated the movement for vacation schools, conducting the first one through its educational committee. In 1897 it organized the citizens' committee, which drafted the new revenue law and began a campaign for its adoption. It also organized a campaign for primary election reform, and founded the Penny Savings Society, of which Rev. R. A. White is the special author. The federation gave the society office room for two years, the project was officially endorsed by the board of education, and the society has now numerous stations and thousands of depositors among the school children, newsboys and bootblacks of the city. During the Spanish-American war over 900 families of soldiers at the front were cared for by the Army

and Navy League of Illinois, which was organized by the philanthropic committee of the Civic Federation, and in the same year it inaugurated the first national conference on primary election reform, which was held in New York City in January and resulted in radical legislation in Illinois, New York and other states. The question of parental schools had become of such general interest that eight or ten organizations had been formed to consider the problem, all working for the same general result but along slightly different lines. In 1898 the federation succeeded in unifying these various organizations into a joint committee, which eventually secured the desired legislation. In co-operation with the Chicago Real Estate Board, in 1899, the federation secured the passage of a much-needed revenue law, and the following year it defeated the proposed issue of \$1,500,000 in bonds for the remodeling of the court house. Through its continuous efforts the legislature passed a revised primary law in 1901, and in the same year placed upon the statute books the township consolidation law, the much-needed measure applying to seven townships lying wholly within the city and whose officials for years had been saddling an unnecessary expense upon its tax payers. The movement for a new Chicago charter was also inaugurated by the federation in 1902, by organizing the first convention to consider the subject, which was composed of delegates from twenty-three civic bodies, boards and clubs. The president and secretary of the federation, Joseph Powell and Thomas J. Corcoran, respectively, were made chairman of the campaign committee and permanent secretary of the convention. In the main the federation conducted the campaign for the adoption of the new charter constitutional amendment, and was at the back of the Chicago charter convention, held in December, 1905, the main purpose being to frame a comprehensive, elastic and yet simple framework for the municipal government. The convention was composed of delegates representing the mayor, city council, governor, legislature, board of education, sanitary trustees, county board, public library and park boards. The completed charter was taken to Springfield in the early part of 1907, and, although the legislature made several radical changes in it, such as the substitution of the old primary system for the one proposed, the measure was passed in May of that year. Although the charter provided for a much-needed consolidation in the municipal government of the powers vested in vari-

ous other bodies, when it was submitted to popular vote at the special election of September 17th it was defeated by the decisive vote of 121,935 to 59,786. The provision providing for municipal ownership of public utilities, including railroads, telephones, telegraphs and lighting, heating, refrigerating and power plants, was considered by the mass of citizens of doubtful practical value, and was doubtless one of the chief causes for the defeat of the charter. The new Municipal Court bill was voted upon favorably, however, and the justice system closed forever. In the meantime, also, the federation had organized an investigation of the meat and milk inspection conducted within the city limits, and in 1904 appointed a health and sanitation committee. This committee published bacterial analyses of three hundred samples of milk gathered from twenty-three wards of the city, and the published results of its secret service work showed the general worthlessness of both the milk and meat inspection in Chicago. Of late this movement has taken the special form of protecting the health of children, as the health authorities have ascertained that fully a quarter of the infant mortality in the city is the result of impure milk. A commission was originally organized by the Children's Hospital Society for the relief of the children of the poor, but it is now an independent body, its supplies of sterilized, modified and absolutely pure milk being distributed from twenty or thirty stations located in the poorer districts of the city.

Perhaps the two subjects in which the Civic Federation is at present most deeply interested and most earnestly active are those relating to a revision of the state revenue laws and the proposed formation of a new park commission, or what is popularly known as an Outer-Belt Park Board. In the interest of the former it has entered into an investigation of the tax systems of various states, and appointed a revenue committee which has recommended the creation of a special tax commission to make a thorough study of the subject; also advised an amendment of the revenue article of the state constitution so as to make the desired changes possible. The Special State Tax Commission has been recommended by the legislature and vetoed by the governor, but the federation has prepared another bill which it believes will be acceptable to the chief state executive.

The above very brief review of the work of the Civic Federation but faintly indicates its power in the civic development of Chicago.

As its working members virtually comprise the cream of Chicago's citizenship, it would be obviously impossible to select one man, or even half a dozen figures, around which its numerous reformatory movements have revolved, and yet it is probable that none will take exception to a kindly and enthusiastic mention of the name of John M. Clark, the first president of the commission, a pioneer citizen of balanced, rounded character, who, in his old age, has the same eager interest in the highest development of the civic spirit and municipal institutions that he possessed as a young and vigorous civil engineer and soldier. Of a younger generation are Robert A. Waller and Alexander H. Revell, and when the last word shall be spoken regarding the civic development of Chicago, the names of the late W. K. Ackerman and John W. Ela will stand well to the fore. Western Starr, also, the brother of Merritt Starr, who drafted the original act, had a large share in the establishment of the merit system as the basis of the civil service of Chicago, both from his identification with the Civic Federation and the Civil Service League. But the movement is now so general and is supported by such variety of ability and strong personality that the individual is almost absorbed in the importance and intensity of the work.

From the general subject, as it is presented today, the two working bodies which stand out most prominently in the civic development of this city are its Civil Service Commission and the Civic Federation of Chicago. The former is the formal endorsement of merit, as against politics and the personal influence of those already in authority in the administration and development of the municipal service; the latter is a federation of private citizens in which is crystallized the most advanced civic spirit of Chicago—a body not only productive of original and virile ideas, but working for practical reforms, whether originating within or without its organization. In a word, these two bodies are the most signal births of the civic spirit which has done more than all else to make Chicago a great city.

In the midst of his wide popularity and manifold successes, whether in his office, at the banquet table or in private intercourse,

THOMAS B. Mr. Bryan never forgot that he was a gentleman.

BRYAN. He was a projection of the old-time Virginia gentleman into the raw, bustling life of the great western city, and in young manhood, middle age and as a wiry, bright-

eyed, venerable man of nearly eighty, held his own for over half a century with the ablest, most energetic, most polished characters which Chicago brought into the activities of her brilliant history. Up to the day of his death, the citizens of the western metropolis who had known him so well and loved him so much, although his hair was white, refused to think of him as an old man. To almost the last, his step was sprightly, his word was cheery and he looked the world in the face, and particularly the Chicago part of it, with head erect and eyes full of hope and confidence that all things were working for the best. One of the most marked, the strongest, most lovable and inspiring traits in the many-sided character of Thomas B. Bryan was his optimism, and this firm faith in the triumph of good was the means of removing difficulties in his pathway which seemed at first sight mountainous and immovable.

As stated, Mr. Bryan was a Virginian, born at Alexandria, December 22, 1828, and was the son of Daniel and Mary (Barbour) Bryan. His father served in the senate of Virginia, and two of his mother's brothers, James and Philip Barbour, held such government positions as cabinet minister, speaker of the house of representatives, judge of the United States supreme court, minister to England and governor of the Old Dominion. As blood will tell, it is not strange that Thomas B. Bryan should have naturally come by his high ability and unflinching courtesy. In 1848 he was graduated from the law school of Harvard University, and shortly afterward entered upon the practice of his profession at Cincinnati, Ohio, in partnership with Judge Hart of that city.

In 1852 Mr. Bryan came to Chicago, and, although it had been a city in name for fifteen years, it was still little more than an overgrown and unformed village. He soon became a member of the firm of Mather, Taft & Hatch, which was successively changed to Bryan & Borden and Bryan & Hatch. The most of his period as a practitioner in Chicago, however, was passed as an independent office counselor, and in this capacity his standing was unapproachable by any member of the profession. With the exception of several years spent in Washington, Colorado and in European travel, he also made the city his home for the greater portion of half a century. He succeeded Governor Shepherd as executive of the District of Columbia, and his administration was marked by the same ability, hon-

esty and conservative financing which always characterized his management of other interests entrusted to him. At his resignation a memorial was presented to him as a farewell testimonial, expressive of deep regret at his departure and warm appreciation of the high character of his administration. It was signed by all the prominent citizens of the district, being headed by the philanthropist, Corcoran.

Finding that the old cemetery, which now forms a portion of Lincoln Park, was becoming undesirable, in view of the encroachment of the north side population, Mr. Bryan founded Graceland cemetery, now one of the most beautiful and majestic homes of the dead in the United States. He purchased the original tract of land on which it was plotted, and was at one time its sole proprietor. He also built Bryan Hall on the present site of the Grand Opera House, and within its walls were held some of the most notable gatherings of the Civil war period. Bryan Hall, in fact, became a synonym for Chicago and western patriotism. Although a southerner, Mr. Bryan was in mind, heart and soul a Union man, and his attitude was so pronounced that in 1865 he was chosen president of the great Northwestern Fair for the relief of Union soldiers. As a direct result of his masterly management and wise direction of its affairs over \$300,000 was passed over to the invalid soldiers' fund, and for years after those who were widowed and orphaned as a result of the war looked upon Mr. Bryan as their special benefactor. The Soldiers' Home was also built under his direction and with money advanced by him, he was for many years its president and never failed in his loyalty to it, to the full extent both of his time and means. It was to Mr. Bryan's forethought and enterprise that Chicago owed the Fidelity Safe Depository, which survived the fire of 1871, and saved many millions to the people of this city.

At the time of the energetic contest between New York and Chicago for the location of the World's Columbian Exposition Mr. Bryan was in his sixty-third year—an age when most men, who had labored as hard and accomplished as much as he, would have sought repose. But the occasion seemed to arouse in him the vigor and versatility of youth, and his eloquent appeals, both by speech and pen, brought him forward as Chicago's most masterly champion. When the final contest was fought before the senate committee at Washington, Mr. Bryan had as his opponent Chauncey Depew, con-

sidered par excellence the most seductive and polished advocate before any legislative body in the country. But Mr. Bryan's wit, humor and sarcasm, his thorough knowledge of the merits of his case, and his compelling earnestness and straightforwardness, carried the day. He was afterward chosen first vice president of the exposition, and until the triumphant conclusion of the great fair his services were second to none for faithfulness, effectiveness and tactfulness. If any one man is to be selected as the father of the World's Columbian Exposition it is probable that the majority of the votes will be cast for Thomas B. Bryan.

In 1850 Mr. Bryan married Miss Byrd Page, of Virginia, and the issue of the marriage was a daughter and a son—Charles P. Bryan a well-known journalist and litterateur, who served in the legislatures of Colorado and Illinois, and most creditably upholds the splendid name of his father.

JOSEPH
MEDILL.

Joseph Medill, mayor of Chicago for the two supremely critical years succeeding the great fire, spent nearly forty-five years of his life as a founder and guiding spirit of the Republican party and as the inspiring and molding power which brought the *Chicago Tribune* from the obscurity of a failing enterprise to the rank of one of the greatest newspapers in the world. He was honorable, sturdy, versatile, wise and brilliant, born of Scotch-Irish parents on the 6th day of April, 1823, in the city of St. John, New Brunswick. There the family remained until 1832, when it emigrated to Massillon, Stark county, Ohio. The little city of Canton was only sixteen miles away, and after the youth had grounded himself in the common branches he commenced to walk thither, on Saturday afternoons, for the purpose of studying Latin, logic and natural philosophy under the guidance of a Methodist clergyman of that place. He completed his education in the village academy of Massillon, from which he graduated in 1843, and in the following year cast his first vote for Henry Clay and began the study of law with Hon. Hiram Griswold. Admitted to the bar in 1846, he was for some time the partner of George W. McIlvaine, afterward chief justice of the supreme court of Ohio. After an association of three years with that gentleman, several considerations induced him to abandon the law for journalism. Since early boyhood he had taken an intense interest in the great questions which stirred

such men as Webster and Clay, and with the undoubted realization of his own knowledge and strength he longed to participate in the stir and molding of public policies. There were also three younger brothers in the family whose welfare he generously assumed, and one of his earnest desires was to place them in the way of honorable advancement. In 1849 he became the proprietor of the Coshocton (Ohio) *Whig*, and thus commenced the realization of both his personal ambition and his brotherly desire. His brothers became compositors and job printers, valued assistants in the mechanical progress of the enterprise, while Mr. Medill devoted himself to the furtherance of its editorial policy and general development. At the outset he changed its name to the Coshocton *Republican*, stating that this was the proper appellation both of the party and its organs. In 1852 he sold his business and founded the *Daily Forest City* at Cleveland, giving his support to Scott and the Whig cause which was so overwhelmingly defeated. The unfortunate outcome of this presidential campaign upon a platform which he considered little short of cowardly convinced him that the time was ripe for the formation of a new Republican party, which should take its stand on the principles of equal rights, anti-slavery, the sovereignty of the general government and protection to American industries. In 1853 he consolidated his interests with those of John C. Vaughn and Edwin Cowles, the former publisher of a Free-soil organ known as the *True Democrat*, and the latter a skillful job printer. The result was the Cleveland *Leader*, a highly successful newspaper. Mr. Medill continued to advocate the formation of a new party with the name Republican, abandoning forever the English cognomen of Whig, and commenced a general correspondence with party leaders over the proposed change. Horace Greeley replied to one of his letters: "Go ahead and get it adopted in Ohio; it is too soon for us in New York to advocate the name. We must first suffer another bad defeat." In 1853 the conservative wing of the Whig party suffered a disastrous defeat, the liberal candidate of the party taking the gubernatorial chair, solidly backed by a 60,000 majority and the strong influence of Mr. Medill's paper. In April of the following year a number of prominent anti-slavery Whigs, Democrats and Free-soilers met at the editorial office of the Cleveland *Leader* and organized a new party under the name of National Republican, with opposition to

slavery as its corner stone. In January, 1855, Mr. Medill sold the *Leader* to Edwin Cowles and in company with Mr. Vaughn and Dr. Ray, of Galena, Illinois, bought the waning *Chicago Tribune*. Within a few years Mr. Medill was its editor and proprietor, and from that time until his death kept pace with Chicago, and even led it in the race. He was not only the watch dog of details, but brought everything into conformity with some well-arranged general plan or policy. He drew Lincoln to his editorial office by his power and practical wisdom, and the country lawyer while in Chicago spent many hours with him in the discussion of slavery and the issues in which they were to co-operate so closely and effectively in the few years to come, each in his exalted station before the people. No one influence in the country did more to make Lincoln president than the *Tribune*, under the steady guidance of Joseph Medill. The plan by which Union soldiers were authorized to ballot in the field was also his, and upheld the president's conduct of the war by again placing him in office with a decisive majority. The system was generally adopted by the northern states, and under it the governor appointed special commissioners to go to the front, receive the soldier ballots, which were sealed and not opened and counted except in the resident districts of the voters. The editor of the *Tribune* was even more radical than the president on the slavery question, insisting from the first that emancipation without remuneration was the only possible solution of the problem. Mr. Medill also fought, through his paper, for the constitutional amendment enfranchising the ex-slaves, and, with the partial settlement of the most pressing national issues, gave more of his personal and editorial attention to the affairs of the city and state. In 1869 he was unanimously elected a member of the constitutional convention of Illinois, being the only delegate to be thus honored. Among other important provisions which owe their origin to him is that of minority representation in the legislature. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the first national civil service commission by President Grant, and in November of the same year was elected mayor of Chicago by a three-fourths' vote. The stress of those times immediately succeeding the fire were too much for even his strong constitution, and in September, 1873, he resigned the office and went to Europe for a year's recreation. In the meantime the ceaseless and unusual expansion of the *Tribune* in all its depart-

ments had necessitated the infusion of outside capital, but upon Mr. Medill's return to Chicago in November, 1874, he purchased a controlling interest in the establishment and reorganized the business as the Tribune Publishing Company. He resumed active control of its editorial policy also, and at once infused into it the vigor and momentum of the old times. One of the local measures which he advocated with unfailing earnestness during the later years of his life was an increase in liquor licenses, and the effect of his work is largely seen in the present law, which has placed millions of dollars of revenue in the city coffers and helped sustain the cause of popular education, as well as other beneficial institutions. Mr. Medill's death occurred at San Antonio, Texas, March 16, 1899. As an editor and a mold of public sentiment, he was one of the greatest which the country has produced, and for many years the *Chicago Tribune* stood in the west much as the *New York Tribune* in the east, both dominated by masters of journalism and masters among men.

Carter H. Harrison, four successive terms mayor of Chicago, and after an interregnum of three administrations, assassinated dur-

CARTER H.
HARRISON. ing his fifth incumbency of the office, was a native of Lexington, Kentucky, born on the 15th of February, 1825. His great-great-grand-

father was the ancestor of President William Henry Harrison, and his grandfather a cousin of Thomas Jefferson, he himself being a cousin of John C. Breckenridge. The fever of politics was therefore in his blood. His father dying when he was eight months of age, he was left to the sole care of his mother, a daughter of Colonel William Russell, of the United States army, and one of the pioneers of the northwest. The home of the half-orphan was a log house and it is said that his first cradle was a sugar trough; but, despite this rude entry into the world, the brilliant and versatile traits of such an ancestry were evident in his character at a very early age. Most of his education before he entered Yale College as a sophomore was obtained under Dr. Marshall, brother of the chief justice and father of Tom Marshall, the great orator. Graduating therefrom in 1845 he commenced the study of law, but did not enter practice at once, devoting himself rather to his mother, for whom he always evinced the deepest affection and whose strong and inspiring character was, perhaps, the leading force which, in his early manhood, brought him

into the front rank of the emancipationists of Kentucky. In 1851 he went abroad, traveling for two years in Europe, Asia and Egypt, and in 1855, after a prospecting tour through the northwest, selected Chicago as his residence. He at once invested his means in real estate, and his ventures in this line proved so profitable and such an absorbent of his time, that he abandoned his intention of becoming a practicing attorney, and when he actively entered politics, in 1870, he was a citizen of fortune. In 1871 Mr. Harrison was elected a member of the first board of county commissioners, holding that office until December, 1874, when he took his seat as congressman from the second district of Illinois. He spent the summer recesses of 1874 and 1875 in Europe with his family. He was elected mayor of Chicago in 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885 and 1893, but was defeated for the governorship in 1884, although he cut down the normal Republican majority from 40,000 to 14,500; he found, on the whole, that he was not as strong a candidate among the agricultural and interior classes as with the city populace. The mayor is known to have aspired to the presidency and was often mentioned by his party as a promising candidate for the vice presidency, but, even under the circumstances, his defeat for the governorship seriously checked his national advancement as a politician.

Mayor Harrison was a choice spirit in the initiation and development of the World's Columbian Exposition, and his last public appearance was at Music Hall, Jackson Park, on All Cities' Day of the World's Fair (October 28, 1893), when he was the central figure among the chief executives of the American municipalities, and, with characteristic mannerisms and magnetism, delivered an address of welcome which could not have been more typical of the Chicago spirit of unbounded faith in the future, based upon the great achievements of the past. Although he was in his sixty-ninth year, those who were present will never forget his stalwart and inspiring appearance upon the stage, as he exclaimed "There is a city that was a morass when I came into the world sixty-eight and a half years ago. It was a village of but a few hundred when I had attained the age of twelve years in 1837. What is it now? The second city in America. The man is now born—and I myself have taken a new lease of life, and I believe I will see the day when Chicago will be the biggest city in America and the third city on the face of the globe. I once heard

Tom Corwin tell a story of a man who was about to be put on the witness stand over near the eastern shores of Maryland. He was fifty years old. He said he was thirty-six. 'But,' said Mr. Corwin, 'you look fifty.' Whereat the witness answered 'During fourteen years of my life I lived in Maryland, and I don't count that.' I don't count except from the past year, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. I intend to live for more than half a century, and at the end of that half a century London will be trembling lest Chicago shall surpass her, and New York will say 'Let us go to the metropolis of America.'"

From that brilliant scene, to whose life and significance he had contributed so much, Mayor Harrison went to his beautiful home, modeled after the generous and open architecture of the south, and after his evening meal with son, daughter and a sweet woman whom he was soon to wed, he retired to an upper room for his accustomed nap. Soon the servant summoned him to see a visitor on important business, and descending to the vestibule he met the advancing figure of a young man with outstretched hand. Both from policy and temperament Carter Harrison never resisted the promptings of courtesy and proffered friendship, but no sooner had he held out his hand than four pistol reports echoed through the mansion and he fell bleeding to the floor. The man turned, ran into the street, eluded his pursuers and within an hour surrendered himself to the police. Patrick Eugene Prendergast, the assassin, was what is vulgarly called a "ward heeler," and in the past had done some work for the party which, he imagined, should be signally rewarded by the chief executive of the city. No benefits had come to him, so he purchased a revolver and shot the mayor to his death. A city paper, commenting on the act, says: "The assassin of Mayor Harrison is almost an exact counterpart of that of President Garfield. A vicious system pursued to its logical conclusion poisoned the mind of a man not too wise under favorable conditions, destroyed his sense of responsibility, exaggerated his ideas of the wrongs he had suffered, until to his distorted fancy murder seemed not a monstrous remedy for his imaginary injuries." As the murder of President Garfield hastened the inauguration of the merit system in the civil service of the general government, so did the assassination of Mayor Harrison emphasize the evils of the spoils system as entrenched in the civil service of

Chicago. Mayor Harrison was twice married, his first wife, who died in Europe in 1876, being Miss Sophy Preston, a lady of distinguished southern family. Their son, the present Carter H. Harrison, whose education and training were parallel to those of his father, was also mayor of Chicago for four successive terms—elected in 1897, 1899, 1901 and 1903. The two cases furnish a unique illustration of personal strength and family popularity in the history of municipal politics in the west.

Educational Influences and Institutions

It was to be expected that a city of so democratic a spirit as Chicago would show marked and original development in its public educational system, whose remarkable outward growth has been considered as but a natural index of its general advancement. It seems a prodigious stride from half a thousand scholars and half a dozen teachers, in the early forties, to nearly a third of a million pupils and six thousand teachers of the present. But the sixty intervening years has made such a magical transformation of Chicago as a whole that the special strides of its public school system are merged in the grandeur of the general forward movement. The same is true, in large measure, of those independent influences and institutions, which have tended toward the education and culture of the people, through their mental activities, their aesthetic tastes and their moral sensibilities.

The tendency of the intellectual and educational movements in Chicago was fixed quite early in its history; for the Lyceum, founded in 1834, and the Mechanics' Institute, organized in 1837, were designed to encourage the talents of the cultured, as well as to diffuse useful knowledge and found institutions for the benefit of the working classes. They both had libraries, and some of the successful agricultural and mechanical fairs held in Chicago during the fifties were conducted by the Institute. But, while such destructive forces as the panic of 1857 and the fire of 1871 all but scattered the Mechanics' Institute, the Chicago Lyceum passed its library and its good will into the keeping of the Young Men's Association, and the movement thus inaugurated developed, in about a quarter of a century, into the great public library of Chicago. Organized in 1841, the Young Men's Association first opened a reading room at the northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, the nucleus of its little library being furnished by Walter

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.	L. Newberry, its first president. Prominent citizens made continuous donations to it; the Lyceum collection of 300 or 400 volumes was absorbed in 1845; the panic of 1857, which seriously crippled the Mechanics' Institute, brought important accessions to the shelves of the Association library, and by 1866 the collection had reached 9,000 vol-
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CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

umes. In 1868 the Young Men's Association was re-organized as the Chicago Library Association, both to distinguish it from the Young Men's Christian Association and to give it a name descriptive of its chief object. In its earlier years the library was supported by membership dues, voluntary contributions and the proceeds of lecture courses. The depletion of its membership as a result of the war brought acute financial embarrassment upon the association, and shortly before the fire of 1871 strenuous attempts were made both to unite with the Young Men's Christian Association and to transform the collection into a free library supported by the public revenues. So that although the fire destroyed the property and the corporation of the Chicago Library Association, it did not even retard the movement already under full headway for the establishment of a public library.

For from proving an obstacle to the movement, the great fire hastened the realization of a free city library and was the direct cause of its founding. The destruction of the only considerable collection of books in Chicago (18,000 volumes), strongly appealed to the sympathy of Queen Victoria and many noble men of letters in England. Thomas Hughes, then a member of parliament, led the movement among his associates to collect from the authors, publishers and book-sellers of the British Isles the nucleus of a Chicago public library, and an appeal for contributions, headed by the queen, was signed by such authors as Spencer, Carlyle, Disraeli, Gladstone, Tyndall, Tennyson, Hughes, Sir Charles Lyell and Sir John Lubbock. The responses were so prompt and generous that within a few weeks authors, societies, publishers, book-sellers and libraries had contributed something like 7,000 volumes. The British Museum, Oxford University, the British government and Queen Victoria personally were well represented in the list of donors. The Queen contributed "The Early Years of the Prince Consort," with her autograph appended to the inscription "Presented to the city of Chicago toward the formation of a public library, after the fire of 1871, as a mark of English sympathy, by her majesty, Queen Victoria." In January, 1872, prominent citizens of Chicago held a meeting in old Plymouth church to discuss the enterprise, at which Mayor Medill presided and Thomas Hoyne was appointed chairman of a committee to prepare a free library bill and present it to the legislature. This measure became a law March 7,

1872, although there is some dispute as to whether the Hoyne bill was the first one introduced into the Illinois legislature for the establishment of free libraries in the state. As the books were received from England, they were stored in an iron tank, around which was built the temporary city hall, or Rookery, corner of LaSalle and Adams streets. In the second story of this building a public reading room was opened January 1, 1873, with addresses by Mayor Medill, President Hoyne and others, and placed in charge of William B. Wickersham, the secretary of the board. Mr. Wickersham, who died in October, 1908, had held that office continuously and was the Nestor of the officials connected with the Chicago public library.

In October of that year Dr. William F. Poole was called from Cincinnati, whose public library he had established and developed for the four previous years, and placed in charge of the Chicago enterprise. His talents as a librarian had been evinced even when he was a student at Yale, when he also laid the foundation of "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature." He afterward served for thirteen years as librarian of the Boston Athenæum, whose collection was the largest in the Hub, and at the conclusion of that service established himself as an expert in the organization and management of libraries. In this capacity, during the five years which preceded his noteworthy Chicago career, he had organized, re-arranged or catalogued the Brown library at Waterbury, Connecticut, the Naval Academy library, at Annapolis, Maryland, the Newton and Easthampton libraries of Massachusetts, the Athenæum library of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and the Cincinnati public library. He entered upon his duties in this city on the 1st of January, 1874, and retired August 1, 1887, to give the balance of his life to the founding of the Newberry library of Chicago. When the public library was first thrown open it contained about 17,000 volumes, and when Dr. Poole retired thirteen years later it had on its shelves, or in general circulation, not far from 125,000. Both scholarly and genial in temperament, a master of both the practical details and the science of library administration, he received the strong support of the intelligent and wealthy men of the city, as well as of the great reading public. And while this splendid enterprise was thus progressing under his guiding hand and brain, the services of Dr. Poole as a consultant were in demand everywhere in the United States where libraries were to be founded or improved.

and his writings on the organization and management of public libraries are still standards of the world. He was honored with the presidency of the American Library Association, received the degree of LL. D. from the Northwestern University, and when he passed directly from the librarianship of the city institution to that of the Newberry library he was one of the foremost of his profession in the world. At the time of his death, March 1, 1894, he had placed the latter great collection of reference literature on a practical working basis, and Chicago is indebted to him more than to any other one man for the broad and free facilities now enjoyed by its people in the acquisition both of solid knowledge and intellectual culture.

From the old Rookery building the city library was removed in 1874, to rooms at the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street; after several years it was again transferred to the Dickey building, Lake and Dearborn streets; in 1887 to the fourth story of the new city hall on LaSalle street, and ten years later (October 11, 1897) to the magnificent structure on Michigan avenue, occupying the site of the old Dearborn park. It was erected at a cost of more than \$2,000,000, and both in its interior embellishments and practical arrangements is considered one of the American models. Dr. Poole's resignation occurred soon after the library had been fairly established in its city hall quarters, his successor being Frederick H. Hild, who had also entered the library service in 1874, and who had been assistant librarian for many years. Mr. Hild is still its head and during his twenty-one years of able and popular administration the library has increased three-fold, now numbering over 350,000 volumes. To facilitate the delivery of books, seventy stations have been established in various sections of the city. There are also ten branch reading rooms and a branch library (Blackstone memorial) at Forty-ninth street and Lake avenue.

The Newberry library was founded on the munificent gift of \$2,149,000 made by the late Walter L. Newberry, who died November 6, 1868, leaving one-half of his estate for the purpose of establishing a free public library on the north side. Various legal proceedings by the heirs made the bequest unavailable until the final decision, February, 1880, of the state supreme court in favor of the trustees of the estate.

NEWBERRY
LIBRARY.

When Mrs. Newberry, the widow and only surviving heir, died in 1885, the executors commenced active steps to carry out the provisions of the will. As the larger portion of the estate was in real estate, the available fund has constantly increased in value. On the 1st of July, 1887, the trustees laid the ground work of the institution by christening it the Newberry library, and decided that its books should be for reference only and be consulted solely on the premises. Although steps were taken for the erection of a permanent building in 1888, the library occupied temporary quarters on the north side for six years. Its present site on Walton place, opposite Washington square, was the historic "Ogden block," and was selected in 1889. A massive building of gray granite was commenced in the fall of 1890 and virtually completed three years later. It is four stories in height, covers half a block, and houses books and pamphlets to the number of nearly a quarter of a million. It is particularly rich in historical and art literature. For years it also contained a large medical department, but this is now installed in the Crerar library. Dr. Poole, who had conducted the work of collecting and organizing the library through its various removals and other discouragements of the preliminary steps, lived happily to see the completed structure in all its grandeur and completeness. As his experience and thorough knowledge extended to the construction of library buildings, the Newberry structure (and to a great extent the Public library building) was mainly his creation, as well as the systems by which its contents were classified and catalogued. Dr. Poole was succeeded by John Vance Cheney, the present librarian, who, although born in New York, where for a year he was a practicing attorney, had been for seven years librarian of the San Francisco public library and a litterateur of standing before he made a reputation as a librarian. He has since increased his reputation in both fields. The president of the Newberry library is E. W. Blatchford, who was one of the original trustees of the Newberry estate. He was a personal friend of the founder and from first to last has stood by the enterprise, his ceaseless work and his wise counsel having always been esteemed as among its strongest assets.

The third of the free public libraries to be established in Chicago was founded upon the \$4,000,000 bequest made by the late John Crerar, who died in 1889. In its formative stages the Crerar library passed through much the same experience as the Newberry, its advancement being retarded for two years by the efforts of the heirs to break the will. The decisions of the circuit, appellate and supreme courts sustained its validity, and the library has since steadily increased in size and working efficiency. Like the Newberry library, it is purely for reference, but its collection of some 220,000 volumes and 50,000 pamphlets relate chiefly to social and physical subjects, and the natural and medical sciences. The department of medical science, long a strong feature of the Newberry library, is now a portion of the John Crerar library, being logically related to the designed scope of the latter institution. The quarters occupied by the Crerar library in the Marshall Field building have always been considered temporary, and there is every likelihood that its permanent home will be on the Lake Front and stand in Grant park as a companion piece to the Art Institute and the Field Museum of Natural History.

The Chicago Historical Society is one of the oldest organizations in the city, established with the primary purpose of founding a library and contributing to the knowledge and education of the public. As its name implies, its collections of books, maps, paintings and mementoes are designed to chiefly refer to local history, but with the expansion of Chicago from a small to a great city and from a metropolis to cosmopolis, the scope of the society which would fairly represent it broadened in proportion. Organized April 24, 1856, its original constitution allowed considerable latitude for future developments, providing for not only the collection of material illustrating the settlement and growth of Chicago and the investigation of the aboriginal remains within the state, but for the founding of a general collection of books, manuscripts, documents, relics and antiquities. The most prominent citizens of Chicago were connected with it, and many of them gave it their liberal support. Walter L. Newberry, one of its earliest members, furnished a large room in a building belonging to him at the corner of Wells and Kinzie streets, and its 13,000 volumes were stored therein during 1858. The col-

lection constantly increased during the following decade, both from local donations and outside accessions. Among its most liberal gifts was the bequest from the estate of Henry D. Gilpin, of Philadelphia, made in 1860 and rendered available in 1892, by the death of Mrs. Gilpin. The entire fund had then reached an amount exceeding \$115,000, the accrued interest of \$60,000 being applied toward the construction of the present building on the corner of Dearborn avenue and Ontario street. Another bequest, which greatly facilitated the erection of the building now occupied, was that of John Crerar, one of its members, amounting to \$25,000. In 1868 the Chicago Historical Society took possession of its first building, erected on the corner of Dearborn avenue and Ontario street, at a cost of \$60,000. This was destroyed by the fire of 1871, with its library of 60,000 volumes, nearly 2,000 files of newspapers and many thousand valuable manuscripts, in the last named class being the original draft of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. Although stunned by this blow, the society gathered the nucleus of another library within the succeeding three years, only to lose it in the fire of 1874. All that was then left of its original treasures comprised a catalogue of the books, and a few portraits and records. Under the presidency of Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, the enterprise was revived and fifteen members of the society contributed funds for the erection of a temporary building on Dearborn avenue, which was occupied from October, 1877, to August, 1892, when it was demolished to make room for the present building. The nucleus of the society's third library consisted of about two hundred books, which were removed from the office of E. H. Sheldon, its former president and faithful patron, to the Ashland block, and after being stored there for some time were transferred to the old building on Dearborn avenue. In 1878 the society received a remarkable addition to its collections as a bequest from Mrs. Elizabeth E. Atwater, a former resident of Chicago, who died at Buffalo, New York. The so-called Atwater collection consists of books and pamphlets, medals and badges, coins and paper currency and other relics, relating chiefly to the American wars. It is one of the most unique in the country. In 1879 Miss Lucretia Pond, a parishioner of Rev. William Barry, first secretary of the society, bequeathed eight valuable lots on the

corner of Superior and Market streets and many rare books, maps and paintings. The proceeds from the sale of this real estate added nearly 1,500 volumes to the library. The most imposing work of art in the rooms of the society is the allegorical painting of the Chicago fire, which was presented to the city shortly after the fire by the *London Graphic*. With the opening of the fine granite edifice on the corner of Dearborn avenue and Ontario street, in 1894, the collections were re-catalogued and re-arranged, and now form not only a remarkably complete exposition of local and northwestern history, but an attractive museum and portrait gallery, all free to the public. The library proper now comprises 40,000 volumes and 75,000 pamphlets, and a large collection of maps, views and manuscripts covering much of Americana outside of northwestern history.

There are libraries scattered throughout the city of a less public character than those mentioned. The Academy of Sciences library in Lincoln park is rich in the literature of the natural sciences, especially zoology, while of the university libraries that of the University of Chicago takes the lead; in fact, with its 460,000 volumes and 170,000 pamphlets, it is the largest in Chicago. A good scientific library is connected with the Field Museum at Jackson park, and the Ryerson library, although primarily for the students of the Art Institute, is practically a free reference library on fine art. The theological, law and medical libraries, connected with various institutions and societies, are more exclusive in their character, although often consulted by the non-professional. The library connected with the Chicago Law Institute, comprising 40,000 volumes, is one of the most complete in the country, but is exclusively for the use of the legal profession. The Western Society of Engineers also has a good library, being principally for its members, but opened to the public during the day.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences, to which reference has been made, is one of the oldest of the Chicago institutions founded in the cause of education. The original society of 1857

ACADEMY OF
SCIENCES. was organized largely by the prominent physicians of the city, who were also enthusiasts in other sciences than their own, and by several public-spirited business men, including E. W. Blatchford, whose record as a supporter of the higher

educational movements in Chicago has not been excelled. The pioneer members subscribed about \$1,500 toward the establishment of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and a room was engaged in the old Saloon building, but the panic of 1857 and the hard times of the succeeding two years put a temporary quietus to the ambitions of the institution. In the meantime a new force in the person of Robert Kennicott, son of Dr. John A. Kennicott, had come into the affairs of the Academy. Since early boyhood he had shown a burning enthusiasm and a decided genius for investigations in natural science, and, as he had been consistently encouraged by his scholarly father, his exploring expeditions had increased in range and importance. By the time he was twenty-four he had largely traveled over the northwest and had done a great work in arranging and classifying his specimens. It had long been a favorite idea with him to build up a museum of natural history in Chicago, and it was largely through his valuable contributions, in connection with the improved financial conditions, that the enterprise was firmly established. In the year of its incorporation under its present name (1859) Mr. Kennicott led an exploring expedition into British and Russian North America, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. The field of his three years' work stretched from Hudson's Bay to Bering Strait, and, under an agreement with the Smithsonian Institution, he presented the Chicago Academy of Sciences with a full series of these remarkable specimens. Under the impetus of this generous donation the academy was re-organized under a new charter, in 1862, and Mr. Kennicott was appointed the first director of its museum. The specimens were arranged by him in rooms provided for the purpose in the old Metropolitan building, corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets, and, with constant additions made by the members of the revived academy, within the three succeeding years, formed a very respectable basis for a museum of natural history. In the original collection was also included Mr. Kennicott's specimens so broadly representative of the northwest, this feature of the museum having been continuously developed. To Professor Agassiz is also due much of the credit for the establishment of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, as he was present during one of its critical early meetings soon after Mr. Kennicott's return from his first northern expedition, and spoke in such

warm terms of the value of the latter's labors that \$60,000 was at once raised to make them a part of the history of the Academy. In March, 1865, Mr. Kennicott headed a party of naturalists for an expedition into Alaska, under the auspices of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the museum being placed in charge of Dr. William Simpson, who was also secretary of the Academy. While engaged in this work Mr. Kennicott suddenly died on the banks of the Yukon river, and Dr. Simpson assumed his labors in Chicago as a permanent director. Before coming to Chicago, Dr. Simpson had been connected with the Smithsonian Institution for many years and his authority was especially high on questions of zoology. He died in 1872. During his term of office the academy met two serious reverses. In 1866 a portion of its collection in the Metropolitan building was destroyed by fire, and two years afterward it erected what was considered a fire-proof building on Wabash avenue, north of Van Buren. So secure was this building supposed to be that it became the favorite depository of special collections and private libraries, generally relating to the natural sciences. The result was that when the structure was crumpled and destroyed like paper by the fire of 1871, Chicago was almost drained of its educational resources in that field. The loss and the shock were so great to Dr. Simpson that they are thought to have hastened his death, which occurred in the following May.

After the fire of 1871 a new building was erected on the old site, but financial embarrassments brought about its sale in 1883, and for several years thereafter its collections were stored in the Inter-State Exposition building on the lake front. They remained in that building until its demolition in 1892 to provide for the building of the new Art Institute. But the Academy of Sciences was not long to be without a permanent home, for Matthew Laflin donated \$75,000 in that year, to which the Lincoln Park commissioners added \$25,000, and with these sums as the basis of a building fund the cornerstone of the present imposing structure (which fronts the main entrance of the park) was laid on the 9th of October, 1893. The subsequent progress of this institution has placed it among the strong educational forces of the city, and all those who are especially interested in the natural history of Illinois and the northwest make a generous use of the library and museum of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

The Field Museum of Natural History was established in 1894 in the former fine arts building of the World's Columbian Exposition.

FIELD
MUSEUM.

It was founded upon a gift of \$1,000,000 made by the late Marshall Field, and the basis of its exhibition material was laid in purchases of World's Fair exhibits. Since the original organization of the museum, many expeditions have been dispatched to all parts of North America and other countries for the purpose of obtaining material for deposit and exchange, and many donations have been received from institutions engaged in similar investigations. The museum proper embraces collections of mammals and birds reaching many thousand specimens, a taxidermy two stories in height, a section devoted to North American ethnology, a herbarium of 260,000 sheets, and fully equipped laboratories and assaying rooms. That the title of the institution is not fairly descriptive of its scope is also evident from the fact that it has a remarkably complete library of 50,000 titles, and a well equipped printing office from which issue the publications devoted to the investigations and expeditions conducted under its management. The four grand divisions of the museum are those of anthropology, botany, geology and zoology. The Field Museum is, in many ways, a development of the World's Columbian Exposition, this being especially true of its management. Harlow N. Higinbotham was president of both the Exposition and the Museum, and Frederick J. V. Skiff, still secretary and director of the Museum, was at the head of the department of mines and mining of the Exposition, as well as deputy director general. He has since been the great organizing and developing power behind the Chicago institution, and has also become the greatest exposition manager in America. The superb building for the Museum, projected as one of the features of the Lake Front park, will be erected as a result of another princely gift from the late Marshall Field, who at his death in 1906 bequeathed \$8,000,000 to it. Of this sum \$4,000,000 is to be expended in the erection of a building and \$4,000,000 for endowment.

The Art Institute of Chicago, as founded upon its present basis, is even more an outgrowth of the World's Columbian Exposition than

ART
INSTITUTE.

the Field Museum, and is accomplishing for students and lovers of art what the Academy of Sciences and the Field Museum are accomplishing for

those interested in the natural sciences. It has been one of the strongest of the local forces ever put in operation to dispel the delusion entertained by an ignorant few that Chicago virtually has no life except that which centers in its worship of mammon and its contributions to commerce, trade and the industries. Charles L. Hutchinson, for twenty-six years president of the Art Institute and since boyhood a resident of the city, once president of the Chicago Board of Trade, prominent as a banker, and also a cultured patron of education and art, speaks of this subject with the authority of wide experience in both fields. "Chicago," he says, "is a metropolitan city; therefore it is the center of many influences. Some of them are evil, but many of them are good. Morally the city is no better or no worse than other large cities of the world. In speaking of Chicago one is more apt to associate it with things commercial than with things educational or artistic. You may assert without dispute that Chicago is a center of finance, a great railway center and a center of manufactures. You may also add that it is a center of agitation for the whole country. But there are those who would hesitate to call it a great educational center, or a center of art.

"Nevertheless, it is a fact that no city in our country is of greater importance as an educational center than Chicago. When you take into consideration the unique position of Chicago and the great population tributary to it, you cannot overestimate the importance of all that is done in the city, be it in the world of commerce, politics, religion or art. You may also justly assert that Chicago is a center of art. An art center is a place where people come for inspiration and education; a place from which an artistic influence radiates; where a professional artist may gain a livelihood by following his profession; where there are collections of artistic objects, and a considerable number of people who appreciate the good in painting, sculpture and architecture. Chicago possesses all these qualifications. I think all will admit that the center of art in Chicago is the Art Institute."

Although the Chicago Academy of Design was formed some six years prior to the organization of the Art Institute, in 1879, its membership was confined to the artistic element and failed to secure the support and management of citizens both of wealth and culture. While the former languished as a public educational force, the Art Institute from

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the first has joined both elements in its organization with the result that it has accomplished the double purpose of inspiring and instructing both students and the people at large. In the conduct and development of this institution two men have stood from its organization as the foremost of its official workers in the practical and everyday management of its artistic and business affairs. William M. R. French has been director of the Chicago Art Institute since its incorporation May 24, 1879; and during the first three years also performed the duties of secretary. A Harvard graduate, he had practiced his profession of civil engineering and landscape gardening for twelve years in the east before coming to Chicago (1877) and becoming connected with the School and Museum of Art. When he assumed his official duties in connection with the Art Institute he was thirty-six years of age, and his assistant was Newton H. Carpenter, a young man his junior by a decade, who had received a military education at West Point, but had abandoned his ambitions in that direction, and for three years before joining forces with Mr. French had been in the employ of the Academy of Design. With the expansion of the institute's affairs, in 1882 the duties of the directorship and secretaryship were divided, and since that year Mr. Carpenter has devoted every waking hour to the latter office. Broadly speaking, for more than a quarter of a century Mr. French has practically directed the purely artistic affairs of the institute and Mr. Carpenter, those matters relating to its executive and business details. In both instances the well-being of the Chicago Art Institute has been the main purpose of their lives, and its fine standing is largely a monument to their faithfulness and ability. During the entire period of its life, which covers nearly three decades, the Art Institute has had but three presidents—George Armour, L. Z. Leiter and Charles L. Hutchinson, Mr. Armour serving but one year and Mr. Leiter only two years. It is Mr. Hutchinson's remarkable combination of business judgment, administrative ability, diplomatic tact and artistic culture which has generally directed the Art Institute along such an unvarying upward course that the 660,000 people who visit its museum represent the largest attendance of any other art museum in the country, not excepting the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. New York and Philadelphia only established a school of art and design earlier than Chicago, and this fea-

ture of the Art Institute is perhaps the most comprehensive, as it is certainly the largest, in the United States. The school of instruction includes departments of painting, sculpture, decorative designing and architecture. There are classes for beginners and advanced pupils and, depending upon their occupations and objects, the 2,500 students are divided into day, evening and Saturday classes and the summer school.

For the first three years of its existence the Art Institute occupied rented quarters at the southwest corner of State and Monroe streets, but in the spring of 1882 land was purchased at the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street. During the same year a brick building containing exhibition galleries and school rooms was built upon the rear of the property, fronting on Van Buren street, and in 1887 was completed the four-story building on Michigan avenue, which, four years later, was sold to the Chicago Club. The Art Institute had entered into an agreement with the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition to erect a permanent building in Grant park, on the lake front opposite Adams street, the city having contributed the site. Of the original cost (\$785,000) the Exposition paid \$200,000, the first, but only temporary, use of the structure being for the holding of the World's Congresses of Religions. The ownership of this palace of art was vested in the city of Chicago until 1904, when it was turned over to the South Park commissioners; its use and occupancy are vested in the Art Institute so long as it shall fulfill the purposes for which it was organized. A special provision was also made for throwing it open free to the public, three times a week—Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays. Until the transfer of the building to the park commission the support of the institute, amounting to some \$100,000 annually, was derived wholly from dues, membership fees and voluntary contributions, but since that time that body has, by legislative authority, levied a tax for that purpose, as well as for the maintenance of the Field Museum of Natural History, to be permanently located in Grant Park south of the Art Institute. This has been of great advantage, as the entire income has since been applied to the purchase of works of art alone. It will thus be seen that the Art Institute is largely a city institution, and constitutes by far the greatest artistic influence in Chicago.

A new force of real power has appeared in the Municipal Art League, incorporated in 1901 and including in the membership of its board of directors, the mayor, or the commissioner of public works, three park commissioners, three sculptors, three architects and three painters. The league is merely advisory and is not vested with any municipal authority, its objects being to promote the beautifying of streets and public buildings and grounds, as well as to stimulate civic pride among private property owners, and bring about a general artistic improvement of the entire city. Since its incorporation the league has been a real inspiration along these lines, both to the municipality and the individual. All the efforts of private citizens, organizations and the municipality to keep the public thoroughfares clean are in line with the work of beautifying Chicago, and have received the hearty support of lovers of the city. One of the most practical reforms (unfortunately of short duration) was the placing of boxes along the chief business thoroughfares for the reception of newspapers and other litter.

When Chicago is considered as an educator of the mind, without reference to the esthetics of life; as a trainer for the scholastic and professional activities, her standing makes her one of the greatest centers of mental and practical force in the world, and her advancement within the past twenty years has been marvelous. As a "university town" the record commences with the establishment of the Northwestern University, under the auspices of the Methodist conferences of the northwest, in 1853. Although the first classes, under Rev. Clark W. Hinman, of the Michigan conference, were taught in Chicago, the following year (1854) the institution was removed to the quiet of Evanston, still the home of its College of Liberal Arts and its theological seminaries—Garrett Biblical Institute (founded in 1856) and the Norwegian-Danish and the Swedish Theological seminaries. The school of music, the school of oratory, Dearborn observatory, Orrington Lunt library and other institutions are also in Evanston. The schools of law, pharmacy, dental surgery and medicine are in Chicago, the three departments first named being installed in the old Tremont House, and the last named (known as the Northwestern University Medical School), with its affiliated hospital, is on Dearborn street, near Twenty-fourth. Both the law and medical

schools were founded in 1859, the former as a department of the old Chicago University and the latter in affiliation with old Lind University. In 1869 the Chicago Medical School became a department of the university, and as the law school was under the joint management of the Northwestern and the Chicago universities, from 1873 to 1891, it was known, during this period, as the Union College of Law. The Woman's Medical School, founded in 1870, was finally absorbed by the general medical department. The dental department was opened in 1887. Northwestern University now stands eighth among the great universities of the country, its total enrollment of about three thousand six hundred students placing it in the same class with the University of Wisconsin. The splendid settlement work of the Northwestern University is mainly conducted in the northern part of the city, with its four-story brick house, corner of Augusta and Noble streets, as the center. This is in the edge of the large Polish quarter and in the heart of perhaps the most densely populated district in Chicago. Open reading rooms, medical and legal bureaus, and all the other means provided for intellectual, social and religious improvement, are conducted by the "resident group" of the university, composed of educators and professional and public men and women, who are giving the utmost of their lives to this high phase of university work.

Lake Forest University, founded by the New School Presbyterians in 1856, owns a dozen buildings and other valuable property at Lake Forest, twenty-eight miles north of Chicago. In
 LAKE FOREST. Chicago it has schools of law and dentistry. The
 UNIVERSITY. University of Illinois has also located all its professional schools in Chicago, because of superior facilities, a larger field and a location convenient to its "main source of supply." The former College of Physicians and Surgeons is now its medical department.

The University of Chicago is all that its name implies, its imposing array of massive buildings on the Midway Plaisance between Jackson and Washington parks being a concentrated exhibit of the city's educational ambition and
 UNIVERSITY actual power. It is an outgrowth of the ambition
 OF CHICAGO. planted in the young city by such men as its great mayor, William B. Ogden, and the great senator, Stephen A. Douglas, both of whom

were at the head of the old university during the last years of their lives. Perhaps more than any other men, they stirred the mental energies of the city and centered them on the project of founding an institution of higher learning which should go far toward justifying Chicago's claim that her people were by no means given wholly to Mammon.

The first University of Chicago closed its work in 1886, and within a few months John D. Rockefeller, the most munificent patron of the general education board, was considering the founding of its successor on a scale befitting the city. Since he came to his final determination to take up the enterprise, the university has furnished one of the most striking examples in educational history of the powerful combination of money and brains. In the fall of 1888 Mr. Rockefeller confided his project to Professor Harper, of Yale University, for whom he formed a great admiration, and finally entered into correspondence with Rev. F. T. Gates, secretary of the American Baptist Educational Society. In December of that year Mr. Gates brought the matter before the board of the society, which heartily approved it, and at the annual meeting held in Boston, during May, 1889, the society as a body resolved to take immediate steps for the founding of a well equipped college for the city of Chicago. Mr. Rockefeller at once subscribed \$600,000 toward its endowment fund, its payment being provisional on the obtaining of pledges amounting to \$400,000 before June 1, 1890. This was accomplished, and on that date the society held its annual meeting in Chicago, there adopting articles of incorporation for the University of Chicago. On the 10th of September it was chartered under its present name, the incorporators named in the charter being John D. Rockefeller, E. Nelson Blake, Marshall Field, Fred T. Gates, Francis E. Hinckley and Thomas W. Goodspeed. Mr. Blake had been one of the leading contributors to the old university. At the first meeting after incorporation, Professor Harper was chosen president, entering into his duties July 1, 1891, and continuing them with a tireless assiduity and a wonderful breadth of judgment until his death, January 10, 1906. His prodigious work in the promotion of the university both in its material and educational development, brought him the admiration and love of Chicago and the west, and earned him a high place among the world's foremost scholars, not only in the broad sweep

of his learning, but especially in the field of comparative theology. Professor Harper was a great, strong man, and a deep, lovable character, an American ideal of a university president, and the \$22,000,000 which John D. Rockefeller has piled into the treasury of the University of Chicago since its organization eighteen years ago is largely a tribute to the personal worth of its late lamented president.

On July 11, 1891, the executors and trustees of the estate of William B. Ogden announced that seventy per cent of the portion devoted to benevolent purposes was donated to the University of Chicago, and it is expected that from this source half a million dollars will eventually be realized for the Ogden School of Sciences. Thus does one of the founders of the old Chicago University hand down his name and influence to the new and greater institution. Work on the first building was commenced November 26, 1891, and when the university was opened to students, October 1st of the following year, its structures consisted of Cobb Lecture Hall and the graduate and divinity dormitories. Mr. Rockefeller's original donation of \$600,000 was followed by his gift of \$1,000,000, by which the boy's academy at Morgan Park was established and the Baptist Union Theological Seminary became the university's divinity school. In December, 1895, Miss Helen Culver of Chicago presented the university with property valued at \$1,000,000, the entire fund to be devoted to biological sciences. The College for Teachers, now the University College, was established in 1898, and March 19, 1901, President Harper made announcements to the following effect: That the Collegiate Institute, founded by Mrs. Emmons Blaine, was to be the University School (School of Education); that the South Side Academy was to be one of the secondary institutions, and, with the Chicago Manual Training School, would be connected with the University School of Education, and that the two combined preparatory schools would be designated the University High School. At the beginning of the academic year 1901-2 the freshman and sophomore years of Rush Medical College were transferred to the university, and in October, 1902, the university law school was founded. At the death of President Harper, in 1906, Dr. Harry Pratt Judson was chosen acting president, and on February 20, 1907, succeeded to the full title. In the discussion of Dr. Harper's successor, several leading educators were mentioned who had not heretofore been con-

nected with the constructive work of the university; but Dr. Pratt Judson had been one of the original faculty, as head professor of political science and dean of the faculties of arts, literature and science. He had evinced his abilities not only as a profound scholar, but as a broad and practical administrator of university affairs, and during Dr. Harper's last illness had faithfully and successfully carried many heavy burdens upon his shoulders. The final decision of the management, by which he became premanent head of the university, was generally deemed an act of wisdom, justice and gratitude.

The activities of the University of Chicago are now so broad and complex that it is impossible to more than hint at their character. Its score of huge buildings on the Midway Plaisance cover twenty-four acres of ground, being generally constructed of limestone in the Gothic style. It has more than five thousand students (nearly half from Illinois), and the university is broadly divided into graduate, law, medical and divinity schools, senior and junior colleges and the School of Education. The university management has always paid much attention to the physical culture feature of education, both men and women being included in its benefits. Bartlett gymnasium, Marshall field, and smaller grounds for outdoor sports and exercise, have given the University of Chicago a high reputation for turning students into the world who are physically strong and dependable. Its educational scheme also includes a paternal solicitude for thousands of ambitious and poor students, many of whom have supported themselves while pursuing their studies. The employment bureau connected with the university furnishes such pupils with about \$30,000 worth of work yearly, their employment being in such institutions as department and shoe stores, newspaper offices and the post-office. The university educates through such departments as those of philosophy, political economy, sociology, history, mathematics, household administration, the sciences, and languages and literature; but its work is far broader, and therein it becomes an exponent of the modern university idea. Its mental extension work is prosecuted through its publications, its lectures and its correspondence study department. Original researches by its faculty in science, history, philosophy and all other fields of scholarship, and explorations to the orient and other ancient countries, have carried its name to the educated of many lands. But one of the greatest features of the

university work is at home, and may be called a phase of its moral extension. It centers around the University settlement in the southwest corner of the stock yards district. In that poor and stifling quarter it forms and conducts among the unfortunate classes study-hour groups, kindergarten classes, dramatic clubs; opens library and social rooms; encourages economy by introducing penny savings banks; furnishes the ignorant with redress through such organizations as the Legal Aid Society, and tones the physiques of tired workers by founding gymnasiums in the small city parks and in other localities. This phase of extension work is a part of the modern idea as to what constitutes the province of the modern university, and is most creditably illustrated in the Chicago institution.

Chicago has also a number of professional schools unconnected with any university, and two technical schools of the first class, which are also independent institutions—Armour Institute and Lewis Institute. The name of the Armour family, as identified with the moral and educational benefactions of Chicago, was first consecrated by Joseph F. Armour, younger brother of Philip D., and a man of strong and lovable traits of character. At his death he bequeathed

ARMOUR
INSTITUTE.

\$100,000 as a foundation for the Armour mission. A strong bond of affection existed between the brothers, and Philip D., who was the executor of the estate of the deceased, not only founded the mission upon his brother's bequest, but more than doubled the amount from his private means. He erected the Armour flats, on Armour avenue, which have proved a large source of constant revenue in support of the family benevolences, but in 1892 personally furnished the means for the founding of Armour Institute, at the corner of Thirty-third street and Armour avenue. With Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, its active president from the first, he was the great personal power behind its development into one of the greatest technical schools in the country, now enrolling eighteen hundred students and having ninety teachers on its faculty. Its main building is a large five-story structure, at the locality named, and the central feature of its organization is a technical college, giving a four years' course in mechanical, electrical and civil engineering, and empowered to grant degrees like other similar institutions. It is provided with well equipped laboratories, an extensive library (twenty thousand volumes) and a fine

gymnasium, its outdoor athletics being conducted on Ogden field—the grounds named being presented by J. Ogden Armour. Its departments also embrace an academy, or preparatory school, and schools of music and architecture. With the growth of the institute its work has expanded into several of the Armour flats, and two of its departments are conducted in distant parts of the city. The artistic and technical branches of the architectural course are conducted at the Art Institute, while the technical work of the course in fire protection engineering is pursued at the Underwriters' laboratory, on East Ohio street, north side. Armour Institute also provides evening classes and summer schools for those whose duties prevent them from pursuing regular day courses, or who desire to perfect themselves in certain specialties. During his lifetime Philip D. Armour expended some \$4,000,000 upon the institute, and in April, 1901, his widow and son presented it with \$1,000,000.

The main building of the Armour Institute was completed in 1892 and the work of instruction begun in September, 1893. In the College of Engineering four years' courses in mechanical and electrical engineering were first organized, and soon afterward a union was effected with the Art Institute for the purpose of developing the course in architecture, by which was established its School of Architecture. In 1899 the course in civil engineering was added, in 1901 that of chemical engineering and in 1903 that of fire protection engineering. The engineering courses all lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science. In September, 1902, the institute completed a massive four-story building, machinery hall, whose name is sufficiently descriptive of its purposes. Other buildings are the assembly and dining halls, the latter being a red brick structure at the north end of Ogden field. In view of the unusual development of Armour Institute and its great prominence as an educator of young men, an official statement of its aims is here presented in an extract from its first public announcement: "This institution is founded for the purpose of giving to young men an opportunity to secure liberal education. It is hoped that its benefits may reach all classes. It is not intended for the poor or rich, as sections of society, but for any and all who are earnestly seeking technical education. Its aim is broadly philanthropic. Profoundly realizing the importance of self-reliance as a factor in the development of character, the founder has conditioned

his benefactions in such a way as to emphasize both their value and the student's self-respect. The institute is not a free school; but its charges for instruction are in harmony with the spirit which animates alike the founder, the trustees and the faculty, namely, the desire to help those who wish to help themselves."

The Lewis Institute on the west side occupies much the same field as Armour Institute, with the difference that provision is made for the education of girls and women, both in the literary and domestic courses. Eclectic courses are also offered, making the Lewis Institute the virtual union of a literary, scientific and technical school. At the conclusion of the preparatory course, or entrance from an accredited high school, it offers either literary or scientific work for two years; or an engineering course to the degree of M. E.; or an engineering training during the first two years, with literary or scientific branches during the balance of the course; or the literary student may pursue some line of work not strictly in his course. This latitude of choice is calculated to turn out broad-minded students, and, if they are undecided as to the future, it enables them to make a thorough investigation and a test of individual abilities and tastes. The institute grants the degree of Mechanical Engineer for four years of college work, the title of Associate in Arts for a two years' course, and the academy certificate for four years in the academy.

Lewis Institute is the posthumous creation of Allen C. Lewis, a generous, thoughtful and benevolent hardware merchant of Chicago. The last years of his life were spent in a search for health in this country and abroad, and as his thoughts dwelt more and more upon the ambition to donate some permanent benevolence to posterity he took into his confidence and counsel his sympathetic brother, John Lewis. The last three years of the invalid's life were spent in Holland, Belgium and France, and in these countries, even more than in the United States, he witnessed the bitter struggle for existence among those who had enjoyed no special training in the mastery of practical vocations. In the case of young women, this truth impressed him with especial force. Upon his return to Chicago the plan of founding an educational institute to meet this demand commenced to take definite shape, and, with the death of his wife, child and other near relatives, noth-

ing stood in the way of devoting virtually his entire fortune to its realization. At his death in 1876 he thus disposed of nearly his entire estate, valued at \$600,000, his will providing for the investment of that sum until it should be increased to at least \$800,000. In 1894 the trustees appointed by the bequest found an available fund of nearly three times the amount of the original gift, and after some difficulty secured the present site on the southeast corner of Robey and Madison streets. With an abundance of working funds the erection of the building and the development of the educational scheme progressed rapidly, few institutions of the kind in the country being able to show so marked a growth in a lifetime of little more than a decade. The institute was opened in September, 1896. Its departments of electrical engineering and household economics are especially strong, and it has a fine library of about 15,000 volumes and 1,000 pamphlets. Books are loaned only to students, but the reading room is thrown open to the public. George N. Carman has been director from the first. The total number of students is now 2,598, of whom 1,262 belong to the evening and 1,336 to the day classes. Of the college students (319), 128 are men connected with the engineering department and 131, both men and women, with the department of science and arts. The academy students number 827 and the summer pupils 190.

Armour Institute and Lewis Institute are fine illustrations of another modern development of the educational scheme—that by which men and women are made cultured members of society, but masters of the practical work upon which it rests. The Public library, the Crerar library, the Newberry library, the great universities, and to a large extent all the other institutions mentioned, all have their influence on the practical activities of life, elevating them to a higher plane, and consecrating labor through the education of the intellect, the imagination and the heart.

Music, as an educational influence, has manifested itself in many forms in Chicago. The Chicago Harmonic Society of 1835 was short-lived, and although for fifteen years afterward various organizations for the cultivation of vocal and instrumental talents were formed, it was not until the German element had acquired considerable strength that a society of this character was supported enthusiastically and sub-

MUSICAL CULTURE.

stantially. In 1850 Julius Dyrenfurth founded the Philharmonic Society which, for a number of years, was a favorite with lovers of music. In the early fifties Jenny Lind, Christine Nilsson, Adelina Patti, Ole Bull and others scarcely less noted, sustained and strengthened the local enthusiasm, and soon afterward Frank Lombard commenced to organize societies and choirs as a Chicago leader in the field. He is best remembered, however, as the singer of patriotic songs and the organizer of concerts during the Civil war. In the summer of 1871 Crosby's Grand Opera House, standing on the site of what was afterward Central Music Hall, was transformed into one of the finest temples of art, music and the drama in the country, and extensive preparations were made to open the season, on the evening of October 9th, with a series of grand symphony and popular concerts by Theodore Thomas and his orchestra of sixty pieces. The world knows what happened that day; at night the beautiful opera house was a fragment of the Chicago ruins. On the 7th of October, of the following year, however, the Thomas Orchestra opened the Aiken theater, on Wabash avenue and Congress street, the second house of amusement to be erected after the great fire, and in 1874 Central Music Hall arose on the site of the Crosby Opera House. The latter was somewhat a misnomer, as the hall was devoted more to lectures and religious services than to concerts. General steps in the progress of music in Chicago are marked by such events as the Peace Jubilee concerts of 1873, led by Gilmore's band, with a musical background of one thousand voices; the seventy-second saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund (1881), under the direction of Hans Balatka, one of the most famous leaders and violinists in the country, and the May festivals of 1882 and 1884. The latter, conducted by Theodore Thomas, in the old exposition building on the lake front, constituted an era in the musical

THEODORE
THOMAS
ORCHESTRA.

history of Chicago, as they demonstrated not only the grand flexibilities of orchestral combinations, but the impressive beauties of massed human voices and the wonders of such artists as Anna Louise

Cary, Madame Materna and Campanini. William L. Tomlins, as a choral leader, and Clarence Eddy, as organist, were also established for all time in the hearts of Chicagoans; but it was Theodore Thomas who henceforth became the greatest and most revered musical edu-

cator in Chicago and the west. When the Auditorium hall was dedicated December 9, 1889, the outpouring in honor of the elevated cause which he represented was the impressive and brilliant climax of what had already been acknowledged as a national event. Present at the opening of this, the grandest of all the world's edifices devoted to music and drama, were Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States; the governor of Illinois, Joseph W. Fifer; the mayor of Chicago, DeWitt C. Cregier; Ferdinand W. Peck, the founder of the temple; Adelina Patti, Frederick Grant Gleason, W. L. Tomlins and Theodore Thomas. Here were foremost representatives of the power of the state, and masters of the harmonies, science and technique of music, in their highest impersonations. It was the strongest object lesson which Chicago had ever given to the country at large that it had become a great musical center of the nation. From this time for years, the Auditorium became the headquarters of the Thomas Orchestra, and the electric generator of a superb inspiration which not only was a constant power during the life of its noble founder and leader, but the current has been passed onward in its full intensity through the management of Frederick Stock, Mr. Thomas' friend, assistant and disciple. Theodore Thomas died March 4, 1905. He lived to see the raising of a grand popular subscription (amounting to \$750,000) for the establishment of his orchestra, and his last acts as a conductor were in connection with the dedication of the beautiful hall which has since been its home. Sixty of the seventy years of his life were passed in America, and, in the words of one of his long-time Chicago friends, "It is easily within bounds to say that no other musician during these years has done so much as he for the development of musical taste in the United States."

Eliphalet Wickes Blatchford, for more than half a century a prominent business man of Chicago and a leader, as well, in the development, and conduct of many institutions of ennobling influence, is now retired from the most burdensome of the broad activities in which he was so long one of the energetic forces. His keen, practical insight, his sound judgment, and his disinterested counsel are still valued and generally utilized, and his personality is strong, inspiring and elevating.

Mr. Blatchford was educated with the law in view, and but for the accident of ill health in his early manhood would undoubtedly have made a mark in that field, as his mind is eminently logical and judicial. He is a native of New York, born at Stillwater, on the 31st of May, 1826, and is a son of Rev. Dr. John and Frances (Wickes) Blatchford. He is also a grandson of Samuel Blatchford, D. D., who came from Devonshire, England, to New York in 1795. He himself commenced a preparation for a professional career first at Lansingburgh Academy, New York, and then at Marion College, Missouri, finally graduating at Illinois College, Jacksonville, Illinois, in the class of 1845, from which college in later years he received the degree of LL. D. After graduating he was employed for several years in the New York law offices of his uncles, R. M. and E. H. Blatchford, men of distinction in their profession, but his health becoming precarious on account of the confining office work, he relinquished his plans of professional life and returned to the west in 1850, and engaged in the manufacture of lead in St. Louis. After a time he associated himself with Morris Collins, of that city, and in 1854 the firm of Blatchford & Collins founded a branch of their prospering business in Chicago. Mr. Blatchford assumed the management of the business in this city, and with the dissolution of the firm a few years afterward became a permanent resident of Chicago. This was the commencement of an extensive manufactory of lead pipe, sheet lead and shot, and linseed oil, to which other related manufacturers were added. Since his retirement from the active management of the business, Mr. Blatchford's younger brother, Nathaniel H., has been at the head of its affairs.

From being a staunch Whig in his earlier manhood, Mr. Blatchford graduated to Republicanism, at the formation of that party in 1856, and during the period of the Civil war was among the most patriotic of Chicago's many patriotic citizens. A large portion of his time was devoted to the northwestern branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, of which he served as treasurer during the war. The broad scope of his usefulness is indicated by an enumeration of the offices which his fellows have called upon him to fill: Trustee of Illinois College (1866-75); president of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; member and for seventeen years president of the board of trustees of the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary; trustee of

the Chicago Art Institute; executor and trustee of the estate of the late Walter L. Newberry, and since its incorporation, president of the board of trustees of the Newberry library; trustee of the John Crerar library; one of the founders and president of the board of trustees of the Chicago Manual Training School; life member of the Chicago Historical Society; for nearly forty-two years president of the board of directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary; during his residence in Chicago an officer of the New England Congregational church; a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and from 1885 to 1898 its vice president; a charter member of the Chicago City Missionary Society, and of the Congregational Club of Chicago, and a member of the Chicago, Union League, University, Literary and Commercial clubs, of which last he has been president.

On October 7, 1858, Mr. Blatchford was united in marriage with Miss Mary Emily Williams, daughter of John C. Williams, an old and honored resident of Chicago, and the seven children born to them are as follows: Paul, Amy (married Rev. Howard S. Bliss, D. D.), Frances May, Edward Williams, Florence, Charles Hammond and Eliphalet Huntington.

On the 19th of October, 1889, died John Crerar, successful merchant and cultured gentleman, a Chicago citizen who left behind him neither wife nor children to inherit his fortune. Instead, he bequeathed a million and a half of dollars to various institutions of a religious, historical and literary character, aside from the four million for a free public library. But, although he left no direct relatives, it was not in his nature to forget his mother's cousins in New York and his numerous friends. They were remembered in countless acts of affection and practical helpfulness during his lifetime, and at his death found that he had bestowed upon them the princely sum of \$600,000. Chicago and many Chicagoans have reached a higher plane of life through the rich character and the wisely bestowed riches of John Crerar.

Mr. Crerar was born in New York in 1827, his father being a native of Scotland who died in the American metropolis when the son was only a few months old. Little of his early life in New York City has come down to the local historian, but it is known that a

long and patient clerkship was at length rewarded with a partnership in the mercantile house of Jessup, Kennedy & Co. The training of his business and intellectual faculties also appear to have always progressed together, and while still a resident of New York he served as president of the Mercantile Library Association. Mr. Crerar came to Chicago in 1862, as representative of the railway supply firm mentioned, and soon after established himself as head of the house of Crerar, Adams & Co., engaged in the same line of business. Pleasant and genial, Mr. Crerar was still a man of decided views and outspoken in their expression, although affable in their presentation. His energy and broad judgment went far toward the building up of the great house which he founded, and he was also prominent in the development of such institutions as the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, the Illinois & Joliet Railroad Company, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company. As his business and financial interests expanded, his higher nature also broadened and found expression in his generous contributions of both personal strength and means to such causes as are represented by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, Chicago Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago Orphan Asylum, Chicago Historical Society and the Young Men's Christian Association. The Second Presbyterian church of Chicago also partook of his bounty and gained the advantage of his counsels through his connection with it as trustee and elder. The only public position which he ever held was that of elector from the First district of Illinois at the presidential election of 1888. At his death, in the following year, his remains were interred in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, New York, where, also, were buried his parents and two brothers. Upon the tablet which marks his grave is inscribed "A just man and one that feared God," but to these characteristic traits of his Scotch character were added those of a fine culture, which came from his deep study and enjoyment of literature, art and music, and the broad sympathy possessed by one whom the world had not soured but mellowed.

Bryan Lathrop was born in Alexandria, Virginia, on August 6, 1844. Alexandria was at that time in the District of Columbia.

BRYAN
LATHROP. His father, Jedediah H. Lathrop, was born in New Hampshire, but spent his early life in Buffalo, New York, and his later years in Washington, D. C.

His mother, Mariana Bryan, was a Virginian. He was at Dinwiddie's School preparing for the University of Virginia at the beginning of the Civil war, and his subsequent education for several years was under private tutors in Germany and France.

He became a resident of Chicago in June, 1865, and was for some years a partner of his uncle, the late Thomas B. Bryan, in the real estate business founded by the latter in 1852. For many years his attention has been given mainly to the management of estates as executor or trustee, and to public interests.

Mr. Lathrop is president of the Graceland Cemetery Company, president of the Chicago Orchestral Association and trustee of the Art Institute, and of the Newberry library, and for two years was president of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. In politics he is a Republican, with independent tendencies, the only office which he has held of a public nature being that of commissioner of Lincoln Park.

Mr. Lathrop was married in Washington, D. C., on the 21st of April, 1875, to Miss Helen Lynde, daughter of Judge Asa O. Aldis, and resides at 77 Bellevue place. He has served as president of the University Club, and the Saddle and Cycle Club, of Chicago, and is a member of the Chicago, Chicago Literary, Chicago Golf, Onwentsia, the Cliff Dwellers and South Shore Country clubs of this city, as well as of the Chicago Historical Society. He is also a member of the Century Club, of New York, and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington.

John Frederick Eberhart, A. M., LL. D., first superintendent of schools for Cook county, perhaps the oldest life member of the National Education Association and now approaching his eightieth year, is

JOHN F.
EBERHART. not only one of the most venerable figures in the educational field, but one whose labors as a pioneer, in all the gradations from kindergarten to normal,

have placed him among the real founders of the splendid educational systems of the west. He was born in Hickory township, Mercer



John F. Eberhart

county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of January, 1829, son of Abraham and Esther (Amend) Eberhart.

Dr. Eberhart is the descendant of a very old European family, and furnishes an excellent illustration of the value of good blood and breeding. The genealogical records show that as early as 1266 an Eberhart officiated as Bishop of Constance. On the 13th of March, 1265, was born Eberhart the Noble, who was the most daring and successful warrior of Wurtemberg, was of royal family, and established the present kingdom, with Stuttgart as its principal city. After the Thirty Years' war in Germany, many representatives of the family came to America, and their descendants are now found in every locality, with many variations in the spelling of the name, but a strong similarity in characteristics and appearance. In both Europe and America, they have furnished many preachers and teachers, and are leaders in every community where found. In 1727 Joseph Eberhart came from Switzerland and settled in Pennsylvania, locating in what is now Lower Milford township, Lehigh county, in 1742, and becoming a prosperous farmer. Before his death, in 1760, he divided his one thousand acres of land between his six sons. He was active in organizing and sustaining the Great German Reformed church and reached an advanced age.

When John F. Eberhart was eight years of age the family removed to Big Bend, Venango county, and here his time was divided between work upon the farm and at the winter school. At the age of sixteen he commenced to teach his first school, which was located at the mouth of Oil creek, on the site of the present Oil City, his salary there being \$8.50 per month, with "board" divided among his patrons. During the following summer he took special lessons in writing and drawing, thereby qualifying himself to teach those specialties, which accomplishments proved a valuable aid to him in working his way through college. After spending two terms at Cottage Hill Academy, Ellsworth, Ohio, he entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom July 2, 1853.

In the most strenuous and literal sense of the word, Dr. Eberhart "worked" his way through college, but, notwithstanding this double burden of hard study and self-maintenance, he took high rank among more than three hundred pupils, both as a student and an athlete. A proof of his standing in the latter capacity was that he was one of two

students who was able to lift a brass cannon in the Meadville arsenal weighing nine hundred pounds. Among the alumni of this college may be mentioned William H. McKinley, Governor Loundes of Maryland, Postmaster General Gary and Judge Worthington, of Peoria. On September 1, following his graduation, he became principal of the seminary at Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and among his pupils, who afterward attained distinction, was Hiram W. Thomas, founder and many years pastor of the People's church, Chicago. To the great mutual regret of principal and students, as well as the management of the institution, Mr. Eberhart was compelled to resign before the close of his second year and start for the west, on account of ill health.

Mr. Eberhart arrived in Chicago April 15, 1855, but soon proceeded to Dixon, Illinois, where he spent the summer in hunting, fishing and other out-door recreation. This started him on the road to good health, which he maintained in after years largely through his custom of spending a portion of each season in out-door sports. While at Dixon he edited the *Dixon Transcript*, and also bought an interest in the publication, but soon abandoned the journalistic field of politics. He then lectured for a time before various institutions of learning on chemistry, natural philosophy, meteorology, astronomy and kindred topics, after which he traveled for a year in the interest of various school-book publishers, and then assumed the publication and editorship of the *Northwestern Home and School Journal*, in Chicago. During the three years in which he filled this dual position, which so forcibly demonstrated his rare combination of executive ability and scholarly acumen, he conducted many teachers' institutes in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, being employed in the Badger state by Dr. Henry Barnard, then chancellor of the Wisconsin State University, and afterward the first United States Commissioner of Education. In Illinois he held the first institutes in many of the northern and central counties, and assisted in establishing a graded system in most of the larger cities. This work brought Dr. Eberhart into intimate contact with many distinguished educators of the west, and also marked him for signal preferment in Chicago and Cook county.

Dr. Eberhart had become especially identified with the formulation of free-school principles into the laws of Illinois. In 1855 he first attended the state legislature to assist in the founding of the

present law, which was passed in the following year, and for sixteen years thereafter was present at every session to further necessary amendments and those required by the advancement of the times. He was also present at the constitutional convention of 1870, in the same faithful capacity, and, as he adds, "Legislation was always kept ahead of public intelligence and sentiment, and thus served in itself as an educator." In 1859, when the public schools were without either system or efficiency, Dr. Eberhart was elected school commissioner for Cook county, the title of his office being soon afterward changed to superintendent of schools. This position he continued to hold consecutively for ten years. Although there were twice as many teachers outside of Chicago as within, there was little interest shown in the country schools. The compensation of the new commissioner was two dollars per day for one hundred days, but he took a horse and buggy and commenced to make the rounds of schools, which had been heretofore virtually neglected. At the end of the one hundred days he found that his transportation expenses had eaten up his salary, but he went right on with the good work. The second year the board of supervisors made the compensation three dollars per day for two hundred days. He was also allowed one dollar for each certificate issued and two per cent commission on all school moneys paid out. The supervisors, through the superintendent's persistence and persuasiveness, also voted fifty dollars for holding the first session of the Cook County Teachers' Institute at Harlem (now Oak Park) on April 11, 1860. It was attended by seventy-five teachers; another institute was held in the fall, at Englewood, and thereafter two each year. Frequent meetings of teachers were also held in different parts of the county; a standing committee on education was appointed from the members of the board of supervisors, of which Paul Cornell, of Hyde Park, was first chairman, and, emboldened by his progress, Dr. Eberhart finally asked the county board for \$600 with which to defray the expenses of a "three-months' teachers' institute," which was but a familiar name for a County Normal School. The matter was referred to the standing committee on education, and finally was enthusiastically taken up by E. J. Whitehead, then a young attorney who had been chosen to its chairmanship. The latter at length reported to the board of supervisors a resolution for the appropriation of \$2,500 per annum for two years to be applied to an experimental normal

school. Largely through the instrumentality of Heber S. Rexford, Blue Island secured the location, and in September, 1867, the school was opened with Professor D. S. Wentworth as principal. Two years afterward the institution was transferred to Englewood, and in September, 1870, it took possession of the present Normal School building. The original intention of the institution had been to fit teachers for the country schools, which formed the most lax portion of the county system, but it soon became evident that it was destined to have a wider field; and the great credit for pointing out its broader destiny undoubtedly lies with the head of the county educational system, Dr. Eberhart, who retired from office in December, 1869. He had no further official connection with the schools until 1878, when he was chosen a member of the County Board of Education. As president of that body, he found himself in a position to exert his influence in favor of adding a kindergarten department to the Cook County Normal School, and, with Mr. Wentworth, the principal, and Albert G. Lane, county superintendent, as most worthy allies, he finally succeeded in the incorporation of the Chicago Free Kindergarten Training School as a part of the general normal system. Its first class graduated in December, 1881. Dr. Eberhart was also instrumental in amending the educational law of the state so that free kindergartens could be established in connection with the common schools. So far as known the first kindergarten founded under this provision was that established at Chicago Lawn, Dr. Eberhart being at that time president of the school board of directors. This closed a very important phase of Dr. Eberhart's career as an educator, and it has been thus characterized by Professor W. L. Steele, president of the Illinois State Teachers' Association:

"The Hon. John F. Eberhart did valiant service for the cause of education by carrying the gospel of the free school to those who had never heard of it, by warming into life and activity those grown lukewarm, by preaching the doctrine of union graded schools to the larger towns where their educational energies were being dissipated by the independent system, by organizing county institutes, and by his educational paper, the *Northwestern Home and School Journal*. A veritable missionary was he."

The late Dr. Bateman, state superintendent of public instruction in 1867-8, gives Professor Eberhart special praise for his work in

connection with the Cook County Normal School, speaking of the Blue Island institution as "the pioneer," and concluding: "In thus practically demonstrating the feasibility of this new and most successful mode of increasing the supply of superior teachers, Cook county has rendered the state a very eminent service." Orville T. Bright, county superintendent of schools, in his report for 1896-8, says: "Mr. Eberhart's entire time was given to the schools. He was a college graduate and a man of great force of character. He established regular and thorough examinations and conducted successful teachers' meetings and institutes. Mr. Eberhart drafted the law making possible the establishment of the county normal schools, and toward the close of his last term secured action from the county supervisors of which the Cook County Normal School was the result. In 1862 the 'first report of the Cook county schools by the commissioner' was issued, and an interesting document it is, containing thirty-five pages. The first report for Cook county, like the present issue, pleads for school libraries and for the adornment of school-houses. 'The schoolhouse should be made as much like the home as possible, the children should love it,' sounds familiar enough now. It was not so common forty years ago. And this: 'I am often beset by persons requesting a third grade certificate for some special district, at the same time setting forth that the scholars are all small and backward—they know they can teach them, etc. It is my honest conviction that it requires better qualifications to teach a primary school well than it does to teach a more advanced school; and had I the employment of teachers, if I should make any difference in salaries, it would be in favor of primary teachers.' This also was very advanced ground forty years ago, and speaks volumes for the splendid work of the first Cook county superintendent."

Among the other important works with which Dr. Eberhart was identified while actively engaged in the educational field were those which included his participation in the organization of the Illinois State Teachers' Association in 1855; the drafting of the state law authorizing the establishment of county normal schools; organization of the State Association of School Superintendents in 1860, of which he was president; and his prominent identification with the American Institute of Instruction and of the National Teachers' Association. In its earlier years he was a very active member of the last named

association, and in 1864 at a meeting held in Ogdensburg, New York, with his Chicago friend and co-worker, S. H. White, he was received as a life member. At that convention he was chairman of the nominating committee, and was appointed by the association to respond to the address of welcome delivered by the eminent United States Senator King in behalf of the citizens of Ogdensburg. Not only Professor White, but others who joined at the time as life members, have all passed away, and at the convention of the association held in Cleveland, in June, 1908, Dr. Eberhart was the Nestor of those present at the proceedings.

It is also due to Dr. Eberhart to state that the school section (640 acres) in township 38, range 13, Cook county, was not sold at from \$10 to \$20 per acre, as was the case with other school lands in the county, and that the beautiful grounds of the Normal school consist of twenty acres, instead of the one and one-half acres which were originally offered.

At different times during his educational career Dr. Eberhart received offers of important positions, such as professorships or presidencies of leading institutions. In 1855 he was offered the presidency of the college at Naperville. Early in his career he was also called to St. Louis to assist in the organization of its first high school, and at the conclusion of his work was proffered the principalship. In 1866 Senior Sarmienta, generalissimo of the revolutionary armies, who finally established the Argentine Republic, visited the United States to study its government, especially its public school system. Meeting Mr. Eberhart at a convention of the National Educational Association he became the intimate and admirer of the young American educator and offered him the national superintendency of schools of the Argentine Republic. But neither then, nor at a later date, did he see fit to abandon the splendid work undertaken and accomplished in Cook county. After a quarter of a century of devotion to this cause he turned his attention to operations in real estate, became the chief promoter of Norwood Park and Chicago Lawn, and handled thousands of lots and hundreds of acres of city and suburban property. He still resides in the latter, is a large land-holder and an honored citizen, but his strongest title to the gratitude of Cook county and the state of Illinois rests in his invaluable work as a founder and developer of their public and normal school systems of education.

Dr. Eberhart has retained his love for out-door sports, and was, until a comparatively recent period, an expert with both shotgun and rifle, having brought down every kind of game from a moose to a water fowl, and landed every kind of fish from a 700-pound shark to a two-ounce trout. He was the founder of the Nippersink Club and its president during the twenty years of its existence. The organization, which was limited to twenty-five members, embraced such men as S. M. Moore, Marshall Field, Eugene S. Pike, Colonel George R. Clark and Messrs. Reid and Murdoch. Mr. Eberhart was also an early member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was one of the founders of the People's church, over whom Dr. H. W. Thomas presided until his retirement from the active ministry. Dr. Eberhart was at one time president of the board of trustees of that organization, and his creed, as defined by himself is as follows: "I trust in an All-Wise Creator and Disposer of Events, and I believe in the religion of Jesus Christ, as epitomized in His Sermon on the Mount: 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets.'"

On December 25, 1864, Dr. Eberhart was married to Miss Matilda C. Miller, daughter of the late Joseph C. Miller, who came to this country from Toronto, Canada, when his daughter was an infant. Mrs. Eberhart was educated in the schools of Aurora and Chicago, and is the mother of four children, the eldest of whom, John J. Eberhart, is his father's partner in the real estate business.

A typical German-American in his relations to the business world, the field of letters and public affairs, Otto C. Schneider, retired to-

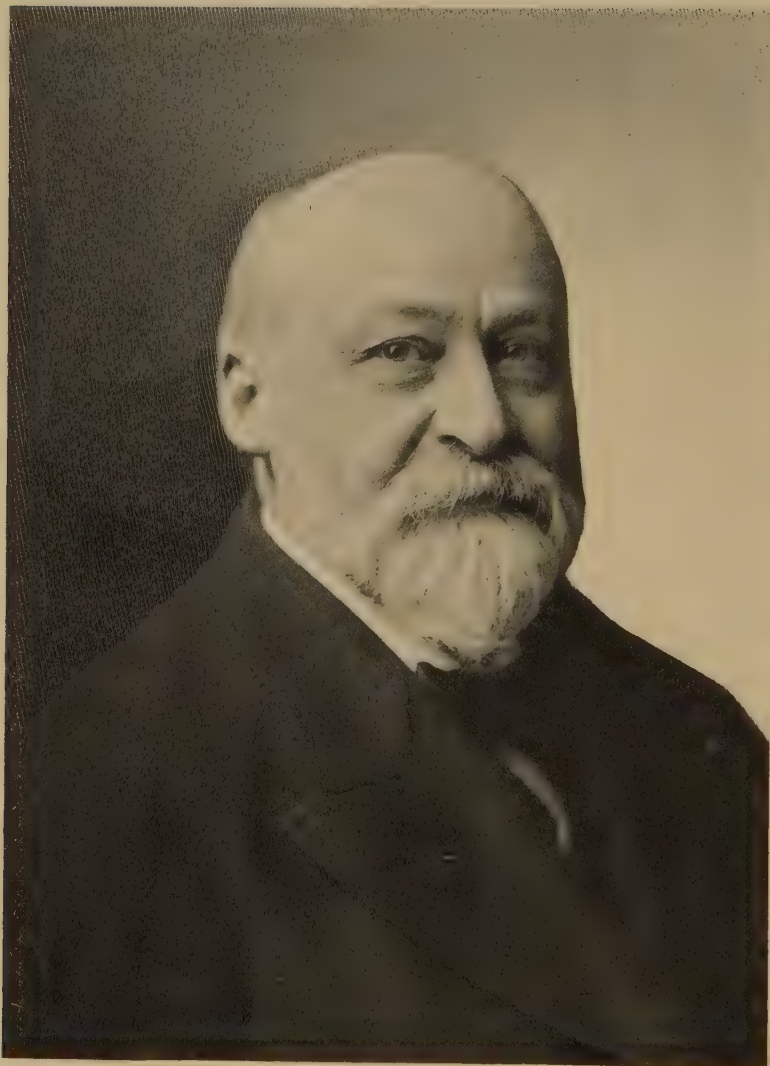
OTTO C. bacco manufacturer and now in the second year
SCHNEIDER. of his service as president of the city board of edu-
 cation, is one of Chicago's many-sided citizens who

never tires of laboring for its advancement. He is a native of Kusel, Rhenish Bavaria, born on the 5th of December, 1856, son of Christian Ludwig and Dorothea (Emrich) Schneider. His father, who was editor and publisher of a newspaper in the Fatherland, died in 1860, and the mother in 1865. The family is of old and distinguished ancestry, it being traced in an unbroken line to 1585.

Otto C. Schneider partially completed his education before coming to the United States, attending the Latin school in his native city until he was fourteen years of age. One of his first steps after

locating in Chicago was to take a short course at the well-known Dyrenfurth's College in 1870. He then became an apprentice in a drug store, removing to St. Louis after the fire of 1871 and completing his training in that city. Completing a course in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in 1875 he passed the required examination for registry before the Missouri State Board of Pharmacy. In November, 1877, Mr. Schneider returned to Chicago, being then within a month of his majority. Two years later he opened a drug store on the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, which he continued for about four years. Disposing of that business, he commenced the manufacture of tobacco, his entrance into this field being determined largely by his marriage to a daughter of August Beck, well known in that line. In 1892 he bought out the firm of August Beck & Co., and remained sole proprietor of a large and profitable tobacco plant until 1899, when he sold the concern to the American Tobacco Company. The succeeding three years were passed at Wiesbaden, the famous hot springs resort in Germany, and in 1902 he returned to Chicago to devote his energies and talents to its betterment in many lines of work and thought.

Mr. Schneider was first appointed a member of the Chicago Board of Education in 1895, this period of his service being concluded in 1898. Under appointment by Governor Tanner, he served as Lincoln Park commissioner the first ten months of 1899, or until his retirement from business and his departure for Europe. Since 1906 he was a member of the Special Park Commission, and in May, 1907, he commenced his present term of service on the board of education under appointment by Mayor Busse. He has been successively elected its president May 29th and July 16, 1907, and July 15, 1908, and no incumbent of the office has given more disinterested or efficient service. A man of signal business and executive ability, as well as of broad education and thorough culture, he has donated his entire time gratuitously to the school system of Chicago, being regularly at his desk from 9 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m. daily. Among the many improvements in the educational department which stand to his credit are the establishment of free telephone service for the entire public school system, by which the city has been saved \$20,000 annually; the suppression of fraternities and sororities of the high schools; the expansion of the compulsory feature to cover the paro-



Very truly yours,
A. F. Nightingale.

chial and private schools of the city; a thorough investigation of the physical and sanitary condition of the public school buildings, with resulting safeguards and improvements, and a vast improvement in the financial condition of the board, including an advancement in salaries from first-year grade teachers to assistant superintendents.

A thorough American, Mr. Schneider is still an ardent admirer of the poet, Schiller, as are thousands who were not born on German soil. He served as president of the five-day commemoration of the death of the great genius, which was held in Chicago May 5-9, 1905, the elaborate exercises being conducted at the Auditorium. Two volumes were published commemorative of the occasion, which were edited by Mr. Schneider, who was also a contributor to the "Marbach Schiller Book," published at the birthplace of Schiller and also commemorative of the hundredth anniversary of his death. Mr. Schneider is also a contributor to the Chicago *Glocke*, a German monthly publication devoted to the interests of higher literature and art. He has been a member of the Germania Maennerchor since 1885 and was its president from 1897 to 1899; has been president of the German-American Historical Society since 1908; was president of the Chicago Chess Club in 1906-07; has been a member of the Union League since 1895, and is also identified with the Chicago Turn Verein and the Chicago Schwaben Verein.

On the 4th of October, 1883, Mr. Schneider was wedded to Miss Emily Beck, daughter of August Beck, the tobacco manufacturer who became a business man of Chicago in 1855; served as consul of the Grand Duchy of Hessen from 1866 to 1871, and has been honored with the order of the Cross of the Knight (first class) of Phillipp, the Magnanimous. The children of this union were as follows: George August, born September 26, 1884, and Clarence Edgar Schneider, born April 8, 1888.

For an entire generation Dr. A. F. Nightingale has been identified in a conspicuous manner with education and the schools of Cook county and Chicago. More than this, to quote

A. F.
NIGHTINGALE. from an editorial from the Chicago *Evening Post* of November, 1906, "Dr. Nightingale has made education and the organization and direction of educational activities his life work. He has been remarkably successful. In almost every field of the work, from the primary to teaching the classics in a uni-

versity, from grade teacher to superintendent of high schools, from instructor in Greek and Latin to college president, he has left the mark of an earnest student, an apt instructor, an intelligent organizer and a judicious director." This is very high appreciation, and yet a review of Dr. Nightingale's career as an educator shows the estimate to be just and well balanced, and that his present position as county superintendent of schools is merited by both personal fitness and professional ability.

Of New England ancestry, birth and training, Augustus Frederick Nightingale, a son of Thomas J. and Alice Nightingale, was born at Quincy, Massachusetts, November 11, 1843. From the public schools of Quincy he passed first to Newbury Academy, Vermont, and in 1866 graduated at Wesleyan University, Connecticut, as valedictorian of his class. Since then the following higher scholastic degrees have been conferred upon him: A. M., 1869; Ph. D., 1891; LL. D., 1901.

From graduation until now, a period of over forty years, Dr. Nightingale has held an increasingly important position in educational affairs of the middle west, and latterly of the nation. He was professor of Latin and Greek the first two years out of college, at Upper Iowa University; was president of Northwestern Female College, Evanston, Illinois, in 1868-71; professor of Latin and Greek in Simpson College, Iowa, 1871-72; was superintendent of the Omaha public schools in 1872-74, and since that time has been a leader in the educational work of Chicago and Cook county. For sixteen years, from 1874 to 1890, he was principal of the Lake View high school. For two years following he was assistant superintendent of the Chicago public schools, and from 1892 to 1901 was superintendent of the high schools of the city. In 1902 he was elected superintendent of Cook county schools, and holds that office by re-election in 1906.

Dr. Nightingale has made his influence felt in the broader fields of education by his activity in various associations and educational movements. He has served as trustee of the University of Illinois since 1898, being president of the board in 1902-03. He was president of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association in 1873, and of the Illinois State Teachers' Association in 1887, and president of the secondary department of the National Educational Association

in 1888. In the systematizing of the work of secondary schools and co-ordinating their work, Dr. Nightingale has long been one of the conspicuous educators of the country. From 1895 to 1899 he was chairman of the committee of the National Educational Association on college entrance requirements, and in 1898 was president of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. He is author of "Requirements for Admission to American Colleges." As an editor he is best known for his work on the "Twentieth Century Text Books," one hundred volumes. He has excellent command of English and his scholarship is of high rank among American educators. He has been appointed by Governor Deneen a member of the Educational Commission to revise and perfect the school laws of Illinois.

Dr. Nightingale married, August 24, 1866, Fanny Orena, daughter of Rev. C. H. Chase, of New Hampshire. Their children are Mrs. W. Ruffin Abbott, Chicago; Harry Thomas Nightingale, Urbana, Illinois; Mrs. Harrison M. Angle, Brooklyn, New York; Mrs. Vaughn Lee Alward and Mrs. Winter D. Hess, of Evanston, Illinois.

Denominational and Religious Growth

The spiritual needs of a new community are ever paramount to the educational, although American pioneer history indicates that the founders of cities and states in the western world have usually established churches and schools as contemporaneous institutions. Early separating religious affairs from those of government and drawing a sharp line between public schools and private churches, the forefathers at the same time recognized the fact that, broadly speaking, morality and intelligence walk together, and that the forces which conduce to these desirable traits should be put in operation as soon as possible.

The history of denominational and unsectarian, but nevertheless religious, growth in Chicago has generally followed the course of all such development in the west, although it has included special marked forces which will be noted. Obviously, the prime cause for the establishment of new churches is the increase and expansion of population and the desirability of having a house of worship within a reasonable distance of the place of residence. Various disagreements over the questions of administration and doctrine also cause disrupting factions in the original organizations and the establishment of new societies. In large centers of population, like Chicago, with the rapid settlement of outlying districts, the mother churches establish missions for the propagation of their faith, and these, in turn, become independent bodies with branches of their own. In common with all the large western cities (but in a more potential degree), Chicago is a city of diverse nationalities. It has now within its limits as many who were born in Germany, or whose parents were natives of the fatherland, as are inhabitants of the entire city of Cologne, the seventh in the empire. On the same basis, it has two-thirds as many Irish as are in Dublin, more Bohemians than the population of Pilsen (the second city of Bohemia), and nearly as many Swedes as there are in Gothenburg, Sweden's second city in population. Old-world

conditions and events have caused large emigrations to Chicago and the west, such as the German revolution of 1848, the Russian massacres and revolutions of recent years; but the influx, as a rule, has been continuous and steady. The result has been the establishment of an unusually large number of churches, the membership of which in each case is of the same nationality; such as the Swedish and German Evangelical churches and the Lutheran organizations, distributed mainly among the Germans, Swedes, Danes and Norwegians. Something like one hundred and twenty-five thousand Poles and fifty thousand Russians are chiefly divided among the Catholic churches and the Russian Orthodox church, the organizations being based upon racial lines. There is also quite a large number of Greeks, who have their orthodox churches in the sections of the south and west sides of the city, where they mainly reside.

A cause of many church divisions in Chicago and throughout the country, which is now inoperative, was the question of slavery, which for many years caused many divisions in the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches. The great Chicago fire, while a purely local cause, had a wide effect on the growth of the city churches. It wiped out millions of dollars of property, scattered congregations and drove thousands of them into suburban districts; the former lines of demarkation between most of the churches on the north side and those in the central districts of the south side being almost obliterated. The edifices which replaced those swept away by the conflagration were, in common with those of a secular character, of a more substantial and metropolitan character, some of them architecturally superb. The result of the great fire, with the grand and world-wide outpourings of sympathy and assistance, was a New Chicago in the religious field, as in all others. Thereafter not only were the houses of worship grander and more enduring, but the moral and spiritual effects of the historic event transformed what was outwardly a vast calamity into a spiritual blessing.

The beginnings of the religious history of the locality now covered by Chicago are contained in the missionary labors of Father Jacques Marquette, the brave and gentle Jesuit priest who came among the Miami Indians of this region in the fall of 1673. It is yet a question under discussion whether Marquette ever set foot on

any portion of the present site of Chicago. During his last illness, however, in the spring of 1675, it is said that his successor to the Illinois mission, Father Claude Allouez, entered the Chicago river and was welcomed by a band of Indians to his new labors. From that time on for many years the Indians at and near Chicago were never without the spiritual ministrations of some zealous Jesuit father, and in 1796, Rev. Stephen D. Badin, who three years before had been ordained in Baltimore as the first Catholic priest to be consecrated to the church in the United States, honored Chicago with his presence. He came again in 1822 and baptized Alexander Beau-bien at Fort Dearborn, his being the first recorded baptism within the present city limits.

The first Protestant to preach a sermon in Chicago was the Rev. Isaac McCoy, a Baptist minister from a mission school near Niles, Michigan. He wrote: "In the fore part of October (1825) I attended at Chicago the payment of an Indian annuity by Dr. Wolcott, United States Indian agent, and, through his politeness, addressed the Indians on the subject of our mission. On the 9th of October, I preached in English, which, as I was informed, was the first sermon ever delivered at or near that place." In the following year Rev. Jesse Walker, superintendent of the Fox River Methodist mission, came to Chicago and probably preached, as that good and zealous pioneer of the faith never lost an opportunity to spread the

PIONEER
METHODISM.

gospel. His successor, Rev. Isaac Scarritt, certainly did deliver a sermon, and, under such trying circumstances, that he has had occasion to record it in detail. One summer day of 1828 he arrived at Fort Dearborn and the little settlement of some half dozen houses called Chicago. At the time, so he noted, there was a great rivalry for popularity between John Kinzie and John Miller, and after putting up at the latter gentleman's house, Mr. Scarritt sent word to the lieutenant of the garrison that (with his permission) he would preach to the soldiers and others at the fort. Evidently not thinking it good policy to show any religious partiality, the commandant returned word that he should neither forbid nor sanction the holding of such services. "Not to be outdone by the honorable lieutenant on the point of independence," continued Mr. Scarritt, "I declined going to the garrison

under such circumstances, and made an appointment for preaching at Miller's at night. Most of the citizens and some of the soldiers were present and gave respectful attention; but in the matter of congregation we received rather more than we bargained for. During religious services a gang of boatmen, with their vociferous 'Yo-hes,' commenced landing and rolling up barrels near the door. This was a trick of Kinzie's, so Miller said, out of spite to him for having the honor of entertaining the missionary, and for the agency he took in promoting the religion of the place."

Within two years Methodism had taken such root in the locality that the Illinois Conference established the Chicago Mission District covering the country from Peoria to Chicago, with Rev. Jesse Walker as superintendent. In June, 1831, the superintendent visited Chicago with Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, who preached several sermons at the garrison, and in the fall was appointed by the bishop as the regular local preacher. Rev. William See, a blacksmith and regularly ordained clergyman, also preached in Chicago, as occasion offered. Services were generally conducted in the fort at this time. In January, 1832, the first quarterly meeting was held and was largely attended for that time, the provisions which sustained the throng being drawn by ox-team from Plainfield, forty miles distant. "It was a season long to be remembered," exclaimed Mr. Beggs. "Everyone seemed to be baptized and consecrated anew to the great work to be accomplished in the village that was destined to become a mighty city." In May, 1832, Mr. Beggs brought his wife to Chicago, and remained for about a year, the meetings of his growing society being held during a portion of the time in the log schoolhouse. Mr. Walker succeeded to the Chicago mission, and "Father Walker's log cabin," standing on the west side of the river, near the meeting place of the north and south branches, became church, parsonage, and the general center of local Methodism. In 1834 Mr. Walker became superannuated, and died in the following year, his splendid missionary labors in Illinois marking him as one of the grandest of Methodist pioneers in the west. He was succeeded by Henry Whitehead, the local elder, who was the first minister licensed to preach in Chicago, but it appears that the appointment was only temporary, since Rev. J. T. Mitchell became the regular clergyman in

the winter of 1834-5. The first church of the society was built under the direct supervision of Mr. Whitehead, at the corner of North Water and Clark streets. It was a tiny wooden affair, with the usual sharp steeple, but although work was commenced on it in the summer of 1834, it was not completed until 1836. Two years afterward the church was removed across the river on scows to the corner of Clark and Washington streets, which was the establishment of that denomination, on one of the most valuable pieces of property ever controlled by a church in the west.

In the meantime the Catholics, the Presbyterians and the Baptists had effected permanent organizations, over which resident clergymen presided. Father St. Cyr, a French priest, with only a smattering of English at his command, was sent from St. Louis by the bishop of the Missouri diocese, upon petition of the one hundred Catholics then in Chicago and vicinity. The good Father accomplished the journey partly on horseback and partly afoot, and celebrated his first mass in Mark Beaubien's log cabin

FATHER
ST. CYR.

on Sunday, May 5, 1833. Father St. Cyr at once made preparations for the erection of a house of worship. He was unable to raise the \$200 required for the purchase of a lot on Lake street, near Market street, and on the advice of Colonel J. B. Beaubien, selected a canal lot near the southwest corner of Lake and State streets. The first St. Mary's church was erected thereon—a plain little wooden structure like a district schoolhouse, surmounted by the cross of Christianity. The lumber was scowed across from St. Joseph, Michigan, and after faithful work the church, at a cost of about \$400, was ready for occupancy in October. All the villagers took a keen interest in the enterprise. Deacon John Wright, a strong supporter of Rev. Jeremiah Porter, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, assisted in raising the frame of the building, and the leading citizens of Chicago took the liberal attitude that established religion, of whatever denomination, was good for the community. Before the church was plastered or painted, before the little open tower by which it was afterward surmounted had been placed thereon, a company of Indian women cleaned the inside of this modest house of worship in honor of those who were to attend the dedicatory exercises, and one hundred communicants filled the rough wooden benches which served as pews.

Twelve days after Father St. Cyr arrived to take charge of St. Mary's parish, the Rev. Jeremiah Porter, a thoroughly educated

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TERIANS.

Massachusetts gentleman and a graduate of Andover Theological Seminary, was rowed from the schooner which was anchored in the harbor to the mouth of the river, around Fort Dearborn, and up the sluggish stream to a small tavern on the west side, near the junction of the north and south branches. The Presbyterian mission at Fort Brady (Sault Ste. Marie) had been disbanded by the transfer of troops to Fort Dearborn to meet the threatened dangers of the Black Hawk war. As the former post commandant of Fort Brady had also been transferred to Fort Dearborn, and invited Mr. Porter to accompany him to Chicago, the latter was now on the ground of his new missionary work. At the boarding house he met many of the business men of the place, and among others, John Wright, who, with Philo Carpenter, was for many years a stanch Presbyterian and a tower of strength in all Christian work in the city of Chicago. Captain Seth Johnson, the former commandant at Fort Dearborn, had been a devout supporter of religion, and with his departure the cause seemed dark to Mr. Wright and his fellow workers. His welcome to Mr. Porter was therefore in these words: "Well, I do rejoice, for yesterday was the darkest day I ever saw. Captain Johnson, who had aided us in our meetings, was to leave us, and I was almost alone. I have been talking about and writing for a minister for months, in vain, and yesterday, as we prayed with the Christians about to leave us, I was almost ready to despair, as I feared the troops coming in would be utterly careless about religion. The fact that you and a little church were, at the hour of our meeting, riding at anchor within gunshot of the fort, is like the bursting out of the sun from behind the darkest clouds." Temporary arrangements were therefore made for preaching in Fort Dearborn, its carpenter shop being emptied, cleaned and provided with seats, and on the next Sunday morning after his landing (May 19, 1833) Mr. Porter delivered his first sermon in Chicago. In the afternoon, by invitation of Father Walker, he preached in the log schoolhouse on the west side of the river, at Wolf Point, and was greeted by an enthusiastic and overflowing congregation. At six o'clock he presided over a prayer meeting at the fort, listened to Father Walker "after candle lighting," and would

have had one of the fairest Sabbaths of his life had it not been marred by the following sight, as described in his journal: "The first dreadful spectacle that met my eyes on going to church was a group of Indians sitting on the ground before a miserable French dram shop, playing cards, and as many trifling white men standing around to witness the game." The Methodists, under Jesse Walker, were very cordial, and Mr. Porter continued to preach at the fort and Wolf Point for the accommodation of the garrison and villagers. On Wednesday, June 26, 1833, he organized the First Presbyterian church, with twenty-six members, seventeen of whom were connected with the garrison and had been members of his church at Fort Brady. Of the latter was Major DeLafayette Wilcox, who, with Messrs. John Wright and Philo Carpenter, were chosen elders. Mr. Carpenter had organized Chicago's first Sunday school the year before, and this was afterward reorganized by Mr. Porter. With a separate organization effected, efforts were now set on foot for the erection of a home, which was finally built on the southwest corner of Lake and Clark streets. It was about thirty by forty feet, cost \$600, and, notwithstanding that the mercury stood at twenty-four degrees below zero on the day of the dedication (January 4, 1834), it is on record "that a respectable audience was on hand." The prayer of consecration was offered by Rev. A. B. Freeman, of the First Baptist church, which had been organized during the preceding fall.

Since the arrival of the first Baptist family in Chicago—that of Dr. John T. Temple—the denomination had been gathering strength. The doctor, who was an enterprising and broadly educated Virginian gentleman, for some time after his coming (July 4, 1833) had attended the Presbyterian services at Fort Dearborn, but, through correspondence with the American Baptist Missionary Society, he had secured the appointment of a Chicago missionary. With one hundred dollars he then headed a subscription for a building which should be devoted to religious and educational purposes, and in the fall a two-story frame, known as the Temple building, was completed near the corner of Franklin and South Water streets. With the exception of Rev. Jesse Walker's log house at Wolf Point, this was the first "house of worship" built in Chicago. The upper story was used for school purposes and the lower floor by the Methodists,

Presbyterians and Baptists until the completion of the Presbyterian church in the following January.

When the Rev. Mr. Freeman, with his wife, arrived in Chicago on the 16th of August, 1833, he found the Temple building completed, but on the first Sunday preached to Rev. Jeremiah Porter's congregation at Blackstone's Grove, twenty-eight miles south of Chicago. From this time until Mr. Freeman's death these two ministers preached once each month to congregations in some distant village, on such occasions the Chicago congregations uniting to hear the brother who remained at home. Mr. Freeman effected a distinct organization of the First Baptist church October 19, 1833, with a membership of about twenty-five, and during his sixteen months of ministerial labors in the large territory of which Chicago was the center, he became known for his faithfulness and tenderness toward all men, his heroism in the discharge of duty, as well as his kindness to animals. In December, 1834, while returning from one of his missionary trips to Long Grove, fifty miles south of Chicago, where he had preached and administered baptism, his horse was taken sick, eighteen miles from the village. For two nights and one day Mr. Freeman watched with the suffering animal until it died. His duty to man and beast performed, he walked to Chicago. Overcome by exposure and fatigue, he was prostrated by typhoid fever and died ten days thereafter, December 15, 1834. The circumstances under which death came to him, better than words, portray his character and devotion to duty. Rev. Jeremiah Porter preached his funeral sermon in the Presbyterian church.

Thus did all denominations, Protestant and Catholic alike, show a brotherly interest in each other's interests, realizing that they were struggling for a foothold by which each might accomplish good in its own way. Death, more than all else, levels all such distinctions, and in the case of Mr. Porter and Mr. Freeman, the brotherly bond had been warm from the first.

The continuous history of the Catholic church in Chicago dates from Father St. Cyr's celebration of mass in Mark Beaubien's log cabin May 5, 1833, his parishioners being composed almost entirely of French Roman Catholics. The English-speaking Catholics increased so rapidly,

however, that Father O'Meara was appointed priest to them. By 1836 the German Catholics had gained such accessions that Father St. Cyr obtained an assistant of that nationality. Now, as to Father O'Meara. He and his parishioners, largely composed of Irish canal laborers, worshiped in the original St. Mary's church, which he removed from the corner of Lake and State streets to Michigan avenue and Madison street. In some way he had acquired personal title to the church property and he even defied his ecclesiastic superiors to oust him. Moreover, his habits were notoriously intemperate, and, as Father St. Cyr refers to him many years after, "he proved to be a notorious scoundrel." When, therefore, the recalcitrant priest removed the church to another location, a large faction of the congregation refused to follow him. At this crisis of affairs the bishop and vicar general arrived in Chicago with the avowed intention of excommunicating O'Meara, besides forcing him to surrender to the church the misappropriated property. Many of the canal laborers then declared that if their favorite was excommunicated they would clear the church and take possession of it themselves. "The bishop and vicar general hearing this," says an account written by an eye-witness, "went among these men, addressed them on the subject, reminding them of their allegiance to the church; told them that they knew no distinction of nation or habit among Catholics, but that the only distinction which must be maintained was between the worthy and unworthy, the faithful and unfaithful sons of the church, and concluded by warning them that if they offered the slightest resistance to any public ceremony enjoined by the church, they would themselves incur the guilt of sacrilege, and be accordingly subjected to the very pains and penalties of excommunication which they wished to avert from another. This had the effect of calming them into submission and the priest, learning this, consented to assign over to his superiors the property of the church, which he had unlawfully held from it and to leave the town on the following day, so that all proceedings were stayed against him." Father St. Cyr took his honorable departure from Chicago in 1837, and Father O'Meara left in disgrace in 1840. The church was reunited by Rev. Maurice de St. Palais, under whom, in 1843 (December 25th), was completed the St. Mary's brick church, corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue. St.

Palais was succeeded by Rt. Rev. William Quarter, Chicago's first Catholic bishop, who died April 10, 1848.

Under Bishop Quarter the growth of Catholicism in the diocese was remarkable. When he arrived in Chicago it contained but one church and two priests; two years later, at the first diocesan synod, thirty-two priests were in attendance and nine were unable to be present. In 1846 three Catholic churches were also erected—St. Patrick's, St. Peter's and St. Joseph's—the last two for German communicants, St. Peter's being on the south side and St. Joseph's on the north side. The University of St. Mary's of the Lake is also to be credited to Bishop Quarter, a charter for the college being granted in December, 1844 (the year of his coming to Chicago). The university building, with seminary attachment, was opened to the Catholic world July 4, 1845, and was the first institution of higher learning in the city. He also instituted the first community of Sisters of Mercy in 1846, and among the organizations of a less denominational nature which he founded may be mentioned the Chicago Hibernian Benevolent Emigrant Society, having for its object the protection of Irish immigrants. According to his desire, the remains of the revered bishop were deposited in St. Mary's cathedral, which he himself had consecrated less than three years before.

In 1850 the French Catholics again separated from the mother church to form St. Louis Society, and worshiped for about two years in the old St. Mary's church, which then stood at the rear of the cathedral and was used as a convent by the Sisters of Mercy. A faction of St. Joseph's church formed a new organization, St. Michael's, and erected another house of worship on the north side, and in the following year St. Francis separated from St. Peter's to accommodate the German Catholics of the southwestern section of the city.

The nucleus of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, at State and Superior streets, one of the most magnificent religious edifices of the west, was a small room fitted up in the old College of St. Mary's of the Lake, in 1846, to serve as headquarters of the north side parish placed in charge of the priests of that institution. In 1848 a building was erected on the southwest corner of the college grounds, corner of Rush and Supe-

HOLY NAME
CATHEDRAL.

rior streets, and was opened for services in November, 1849. It was known as the Church of the Holy Name and was erected under the auspices of Rev. Jeremiah A. Kinsella, rector of St. Mary's College, who, in 1851, also built a small church at the corner of State and Superior streets. The erection of these houses of worship gave so decided an impetus to the settlement of Catholics on the north side that Bishop Van de Velde assented to the building of a large brick church at the latter location, which should be used as the cathedral of the diocese. The substantial church, of Milwaukee cream brick, was opened for the celebration of its first mass on Christmas day of 1854. The fire of 1871 reduced this fine edifice to ashes, but it was replaced by the present stone cathedral, with its magnificent high altar of marble, and its architectural magnificence, which stamp it as one of the noteworthy religious edifices in America. The total cost of its construction and reconstruction (1891-93) was a quarter of a million dollars and the completed structure was dedicated November 17, 1876. While it was in process of construction—that is, for three years—the headquarters of the bishopric were transferred to St. Mary's parish on the south side. That church had also been destroyed by the fire, but Bishop Foley had purchased the Plymouth Congregational edifice, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Eldredge court. Mass was first celebrated therein October 6, 1873, and from that time until the completion of the cathedral of the Holy Name it was used as a pro-cathedral. That year and event are also significant of the permanent transfer of centralized Catholicism from the south to the north side, but, although St. Mary's is somewhat shorn of its ecclesiastical dignity, around it cluster all the tender memories of the early times and it stands as the only outward evidence of the continuous life of the Roman Catholic church as an organized body in Chicago. Its noteworthy history embraces the establishment of the first Catholic church for colored people in the city and one of the first in the north, the faithful of that race meeting in the basement of St. Mary's for their initial services in 1881. After Bishop Foley's death in 1879 the strong standing of Chicago in the Roman Catholic church was recognized by raising it to the dignity of a metropolitan see and appointing Rev. Patrick A. Feehan (former bishop of Nashville) as its first archbishop.

The diamond jubilee of St. Mary's church, celebrated June 14-19,

1908, occasioned a grand outpouring of Catholics, one of the oldest, most noted and most faithful of them, Hon. William J. Onahan, delivering the chief address relating directly to the church. As he had attended his first mass in it as early as 1855, his interesting and tender narrative came from the lips of an authority. "In the year 1903," said Mr. Onahan, "the charge of the church and parish was given over by Archbishop Quigley to the Paulist fathers, who were cordially welcomed to Chicago by priests and people. The parish house has since been the headquarters of the missionary band of the Paulist fathers for the west. It is scarcely necessary to dwell here on the services of these fathers in the special line of mission duty to which they are given. Their wonderful zeal and power, especially in the field of conversion, has passed into a proverb. The missions given to non-Catholics have been rewarded by the happiest results.

"Old St. Mary's means something greater and more significant than merely a church and parish. St. Mary's was the mother church—the creator, it may be said—from which sprang the subsequent marvelous spread of Catholicity in Chicago, and from Chicago through Illinois and the west in general. How wonderful has been the growth of religious activity from this fountain source is seen today. The statistics alone demonstrate how unequaled, how unexampled has been its progress. Think of it! In Chicago, in 1833, a single priest and an humble little frame chapel, where now, in 1908, we have an archbishop, several auxiliary bishops, four hundred priests, nearly two hundred churches, schools, colleges, innumerable convents and religious houses, noble hospitals and multiplied institutions of mercy and charity, and institutions for the care and mitigation of every form of human infirmity. All this wonderful exhibit is not of concern alone to Catholics. It is, indeed, to their glory and credit; but it concerns the entire community. What we have done has not been for Catholics only—it has been for all, since all have shared in the benefits—the city, society, humanity, have all been gainers."

The expansion of Catholicism in the west division of Chicago showed marked activity after the fire, which had little immediate effect upon that section of the city other than to draw the attention of thousands of homeless people to its ample acres as available for residence sites. Long before, several notable institutions of the faith had been created in this section of Chicago, among others that of the

Church of the Holy Family, under the care of the Jesuit priesthood. In 1857 Bishop O'Regan invited Father Arnold Damen, of the Missouri diocese, and a member of the Society of Jesus, to take charge of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, but the latter, after local investigation, decided that his duties lay on the west side of the river, and even in what was then a sparsely settled section of it south of Van Buren street. The result was the purchase of the block between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, fronting on May, and the erection of a large wooden chapel, which was occupied as the Church of the Holy Family in July of that year. In the face of a financial panic and depressing times, funds were raised for the grand edifice which was dedicated in 1860, which passed almost unscathed through the great fire, and which still stands. In 1862 a clergy house was erected and in 1870 St. Ignatius College was opened—an institution which has sent out numerous bright young men who have been making history for Chicago and the country. Father Damen, pioneer of his order in Chicago, has the love and veneration of thousands, and the parish of the Holy Family church is now one of the most numerous and united in the country.

The old St. Louis church, established in 1850, for the separate worship of French Catholics, passed through much stress and storm caused by disagreements between their bishop and their pastor and the income of a strong element of Irish Catholics. The original building was consumed in the great fire, but the French Catholics had again come into their own by the formation of the parish of Notre Dame de Chicago and the completion of a church for them in 1865, located on the west side, corner of Halsted and Congress. The site of the church has been shifted three quarters of a mile to the southwest, but the French are still in the ascendancy. The growth of the western division of the city has resulted since in the founding of such fine and substantial edifices as the massive, two-spired Church of Our Lady of Sorrows on West Jackson boulevard, near Kedzie street, and the buildings of St. Mel's parish on Washington boulevard, at the corner of Forty-third street.

From first to last the Catholic church in Chicago, as everywhere else, has been zealous, not only in the establishment of its own parochial schools and institutions of higher learning, but in the founding and maintenance of hospitals, which, as far as aid to the sick and

injured is concerned, have been conducted along unsectarian lines. But interesting as is the development of all the local activities of the church, it is impossible to present more than the general features; and the same may be said of all denominations.

Although the Catholics, Presbyterians and Baptists all preceded the Methodists in the formation of regular churches in Chicago, it

METHOD-
ISM.

is generally admitted that the Methodists were the first Protestants to secure a firm foothold in the community, through the faithful labors of Jesse Walker and Stephen R. Beggs. The nature of those labors, as well as the building of the first church on the north side of the river and its removal to the corner of Clark and Washington, in 1838, has already been described. Two years before, the society (known as the Clark Street M. E. church) had been stricken from the list of missions and recognized as an independent organization. It had been incorporated in 1835 as the Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, and it was not until 1857 that the name was formally changed, by legislative act of reincorporation, to the First Methodist Episcopal church. This organization has been the mother of Methodism in Chicago, and holds that relation to the local faith even more distinctively than St. Mary's does to Catholicism. In 1845 the growth of the society made necessary the erection of a brick church and in 1858 this was displaced by what, for those days, was an elegant marble structure, four stories high. The lower, or main floor, was given up to stores, the second to offices, and the two upper stories to religious purposes. Prior to 1850 the Canal Street Methodist and the State Street Methodist churches had been founded by colonies from the mother body and through her financial assistance, and the Welsh and German residents of the city, also received substantial support in the formation of pioneer churches on the west and north sides. The First Swedish Methodist Episcopal church was organized as the Scandinavian Mission early in 1853 and in the following year a building was erected on Illinois street near Market, north side. As illustrative of this faith in the good missionary offices of the First church, is the fact that, in 1865, an appeal was made by the West Indiana Street church for pecuniary aid, and a resolution was promptly passed that this application should be first on the list—after the lot on Indiana avenue, which was being purchased for what is now

Trinity Methodist church, had been paid for. In fact, nearly every Methodist church in the city, which has found itself in any special straits, has received assistance from the First Methodist church, which, before the great fire, had given away \$70,000. The fine marble block which it had erected was ruined by the conflagration, but by the fall of 1872 the present building was standing on its site, and the generosity of the First Methodist church has since in no wise abated.

The Methodist Church block, now in the business heart of the city, is still the heart of Chicago Methodism, and in a large measure that of the west. It has been the scene of many notable denominational gatherings and none which caused a more profound sensation in the home church than that which assembled to try Dr. Hiram W. Thomas on the question of his orthodoxy. The trial of Dr. Thomas

DR. H. W. THOMAS. opened in the lecture room of the First church on Thursday, September 21, 1881, the judge of the ecclesiastical court before which his case was

brought being the presiding elder of the Chicago district, Rock River Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal church. The result, both of his trial and the appeal to the conference jury, which was decided two years afterward, was to expel Dr. Thomas from the ministry and membership of the church. The groundwork of the accusations was laid while he was pastor of the Centenary Methodist church, on the west side, from 1877 to, 1880, although his pulpit utterances had given rise to much criticism by the orthodox members of the church during the three years (1872-75) that he occupied the pulpit of the First church. His early theological studies had been under Charles Elliott, president of the Iowa Wesleyan University, and when little more than eighteen he commenced to preach. In 1856 he joined the Iowa Methodist conference, filled numerous appointments throughout the state and also served as chaplain of the state penitentiary, and in 1869 came to Chicago to fill the pulpit of the Park Avenue Methodist church. While preaching in Iowa his liberality had occasioned comment, but not until he commenced his pastorate of the First Methodist church of Chicago did it cause general criticism. The climax was reached at the delivery of his sermon in 1874 on the trial of Dr. Swing for heresy, in which he took exception to the doctrines of foreordination and perdition. In the fall of 1875 the orthodox op-

position resulted in his transfer to Aurora, and at the Methodist conference of 1878 his utterances were discussed and he was asked to give assurances that his objectionable teachings would be discontinued, or that he retire from the Methodist pulpit. Although he declined to do either, but stated that he would continue to do the best he could as a Christian minister, he continued his pastorate at the Centenary church, with the result that he was expelled from the denomination.

In the meantime his staunchest friends, who had foreseen the result of the trial, had organized the People's church, the pulpit of which

PEOPLE'S	Dr. Thomas occupied from the time of his trial and
CHURCH.	withdrawal from the Centenary church, until 1901,
	or for two decades. Services were first held in

Hooley's theater, then in the Chicago Opera House, and finally at McVicker's theater, the People's church growing continually in numbers and influence until Dr. Thomas' advancing years and declining strength made it necessary for him to drop his heaviest physical burdens. Those who have ever come under his kindly and magnetic spell and his broad fraternalism are still under their influence, and will recall with gratitude the words of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, published soon after his expulsion from the church, in 1881: "Now that the struggle is past, we say cordially that Dr. Thomas is in a position (we wish it had been voluntary on his part) where every Methodist can, without embarrassment, give him all kindness and brotherly love. He can think, say, write and urge all that is nearest his heart, without a word of Methodist criticism as to himself personally. He is now in the ranks of, or near to, those from whom Methodists can receive criticism and antagonism without flinching. We congratulate the non-Methodist public in having a preacher who is far more evangelical than the average independent teachers. He has brains and reading and attractiveness. We sincerely hope and pray he may have thousands of disciples and converts, and that he may live many years and do a hundred times more good than even he had hoped to do. The world needs earnest teaching, and we shall be glad to know that the People's church is gathering heavy sheaves."

One of the most vigorous offshoots from the First M. E. church in the city was what has developed into the Grace church, LaSalle

avenue and Locust street, north side. In 1847, when the mother church had been located on the south side of the river for some years, various citizens of the north side desired to have a place of worship nearer their homes and organized the Indiana Street chapel, with headquarters in a little frame building on the south side of that thoroughfare between Clark and Dearborn. The society grew rapidly, and, in 1863, with the spread of population north, erected a substantial building on the site of the "Moody church," Chicago and LaSalle avenues. This was burned in the fire of 1871 and the parish threw up a temporary chapel on its site which became noted as "the first church after the fire." The lot was purchased by Dwight L. Moody's supporters, however, and the magnificent Grace church of the present was completed in 1873, at LaSalle avenue and Locust street. It represents one of the strongest Methodist organizations in the country and has itself been the founder of numerous missions, several of which have developed into independent congregations, notably Wesley, Elsmere and Christ churches.

Although the Moody church on Chicago avenue and the numerous Christian movements inspired and forwarded by the great evangelist

DWIGHT L. were non-sectarian, his work was largely supported
MOODY. by the Methodists, and his earlier labors in the

establishment of the Young Men's Christian Association were centralized in the rooms of the Methodist Church block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. He was a Massachusetts man, and commenced his active life in Boston, as a successful salesman, his energy, tact and attractiveness making business success assured, had he elected to follow it. Joining the Congregational church in his twentieth year, his early attempts in Boston and Chicago to address prayer meetings were such failures as to prompt his friends to advise him to serve the cause in some other way. Following that advice, for the time, he took a Sunday school class at the First Methodist church and was soon an active promoter of a small mission. He also became interested in the work of the Bethel Home, and while distributing religious literature among the sailors, met a Presbyterian elder from Rochester, likewise engaged, and the two worked together for a number of months. Near the north side market he further collected a motley crowd of juveniles in a deserted saloon, and instructed them in morality with such

hearty good will that the school was removed, as a large establishment, to North Market Hall and was there maintained for six years, afterward being installed in a saloon which he rented for the purpose. He soon determined to devote his entire time to the work. With regard to his first labors in Chicago Mr. Moody once said: "When I began my Christian course I tried to work in the churches of Chicago and I was told I had better not speak. I went into the dark lanes and got meetings there. I kept my mouth shut. I did not let the church close it. Take a bold stand for Christ. You will never be good for much for God's service until the world calls you crazy. If the world has nothing to say against you, you are not much of a Christian." Mr. Moody's great power as an evangelist was finally proven in his work for the Young Men's Christian Association, which had been organized in 1858, largely through Cyrus Bentley and John V. Farwell, but which so languished during its early infancy as to be on the verge of complete prostration. When the young man Moody, who had already been recognized by the First church as a good mission Sunday school worker, entered the ranks of the association, he at once connected himself with its practical measures of relief, and as chairman of the committee to visit the poor and sick he found broad scope for his broad and tender ministrations. His absolute sincerity and infectious earnestness within the succeeding few years also brought him into the class of effective speakers, and his power and eloquence as an orator increased continually with the vastness of his practical Christian works, until the truth became recognized that he was one of the greatest Christian agents of his time. At the breaking out of the war he was chairman of the devotional committee of the association, and active throughout the period of hostilities in connection with the Christian and Sanitary Commission, being president of the executive branch of the latter for Chicago. Locally his labors were chiefly centered in Camp Douglas, where he erected the first camp chapel of all time, and afterward organized prayer meetings and revivals attended by thousands of soldiers, by wearers of both the blue and gray. In 1865 an employment bureau was established, largely through Mr. Moody, and two years afterward Farwell Hall was completed and occupied by the association. It was burned in the following year, rebuilt in 1868-9, and again destroyed in the great fire. In the meantime his purely

evangelical labors had found a home in the famous Moody Tabernacle, corner of Illinois street and La Salle avenue, but the 1871 fire made a clean sweep of this, as well as of his house and furniture. He saved nothing but his bible from his household effects. Within thirty days a low wooden building had been erected at Ontario and Wells streets and became known as the North Side Tabernacle, where his congregation was accommodated until the basement of the new structure on Chicago avenue was completed. After the fire Mr. Moody carried his work abroad as an evangelist, and, with the assistance of his co-worker, the lamented Sankey, preached Christianity and himself into the hearts of British and Americans alike. From that time until his death in 1894 the Chicago avenue church was supplied with resident pastors of marked ability and Christian virtues.

Presbyterianism in Chicago was perhaps more strongly affected by the slavery question than any other denomination, although in its early period its experience was uniform with that of the other sects, the division and subdivision of its members into organizations being mainly determined by the growth and shiftings of population. In some instances the dividing line was also determined by Old and New

School predilections, in which case, as in that
R. W. where slavery caused the rupture, the newly formed
PATTERSON. church usually joined the standard of Congrega-
tionalism. In 1842 the First Presbyterian church became so over-
crowded that a number of its members formed another organization
and under a young Cincinnati minister, Rev. Robert W. Patterson,
inaugurated the Second church. Services were first held in the Saloon
building, one of the finest public halls in those days, the Unitarians
throwing their church open to the new society on Sunday afternoons.
Under Dr. Patterson's pastorate the church waxed strong and dedi-
cated a house of its own in 1851. The material of the edifice was a
soft, bituminous limestone, and, with the sun and general exposure,
the petroleum was gradually drawn to the surface, giving the building
the name of the "spotted church," which, as the years passed, became
the "old spotted church." It stood at Washington street and Wabash
avenue, and was considered a handsome building, notwithstanding its
odd appearance, at the time of its destruction by the great fire. Dr.
Patterson occupied the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian church the

first twenty-three years of its life, and not only was the prime promoter of the society into one of the most flourishing in the north-west, but became a leading figure of his denomination at large. He was especially opposed to the proposed secession from the general conference of the church, because it refused to consider slavery as a proper subject upon which to take formal action. Just before the fire the location of the church was changed from Washington street and Wabash avenue to the Olivet Presbyterian church, Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street, and Dr. Patterson severed his connection with the society in 1872, a year after the union of the Second and Olivet churches. At this time it stood as one of the most active beneficiaries of the denomination in the city. For the immediate benefit of the church had been spent some \$200,000, and for other purposes \$150,000. The first mission Sunday school was organized and carried on for twenty-five years by members of this church, Olivet, Westminster and Lake Forest Presbyterian churches had sprung from it, and it had given paternal strength to North, Calvary and Hyde Park churches. Up to the time of the fire the Second Presbyterian church had expended about \$175,000 on charities and benevolences, and it has fully maintained its reputation for generosity established early in its history.

The great fire which swept away the church, Sunday school and mission buildings of the First Presbyterian church on Wabash avenue, between Congress and Van Buren streets, caused a removal further south, and a great income of energy and Christian helpfulness. Four years after the erection of the edifice on Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, the Forty-first Street Presbyterian church was organized and for some years was sustained by the First church.

It was in the parlors of this church that Dr. David Swing was tried by the Chicago Presbytery for heresy, with Dr. Arthur Mitchell, pastor of the church, as moderator, and Professor Francis L. Patton, who held the chair of theology at the Seminary of the Northwest (now McCormick Seminary), as prosecutor. Westminster and North Presbyterian churches had been organized by certain members of the First and Second, to accommodate the New School Presbyterians of the north side, and just before the fire they had consolidated as the Fourth church. The five years during which Dr. Swing had preached

DAVID L.
SWING.

to the congregation of the Westminster church had been characterized by a remarkable growth and by a sustained interest in his eloquent and scholarly discourses. His popularity led to the consolidation of the two societies and although the building in which the united church worshiped was destroyed by fire, the enthusiastic supporters of Dr. Swing provided accommodations for the continuance of services at McVicker's theater. There he continued to preach for fourteen months, or until the completion of the new edifice at the corner of Rush and Superior streets, which was opened January 4, 1874.

But the extreme liberality of his teachings made it necessary for the Presbytery to take cognizance of them for the purpose of weighing their orthodoxy. He was therefore arraigned before that body on April 13th of that year, a long list of specifications charging him with having abandoned the fundamental evangelical doctrines and given his support substantially to Unitarianism. The specifications were sustained by witnesses and by Professor Swing's published books and sermons. The defendant admitted the extracts from his sermons and essays, but asked the Presbytery to consider the entire essays or discourses. An attempt made by the friends of Dr. Swing to arrest the proceedings was voted down, although the final verdict of the trial, which lasted over a month, was an acquittal by a decided majority. Professor Patton announced that he would appeal from the decision of the Presbytery to the judgment of the Illinois synod, but the case never came to a re-trial, since Dr. Swing withdrew from the denomination and severed his relations with the Fourth Presbyterian church in December, 1874. The Central church was then organized, preaching was commenced in McVicker's theater in April, 1876, and in the fall of 1880 Dr. Swing began his pastorate at Central Music Hall, which concluded only with his death in October, 1894. Like the trial of Dr. Thomas by the ecclesiastical authorities of the Methodist church, six years later, the proceedings against Dr. Swing were conducted without acrimony, simply in the spirit of duty to the denomination. Its spirit was well expressed in the language of Rev. William Beecher, who said he had never attended meetings of that character in which there was less unkind and ungenerous feeling.

In his broad scholarship and polished and impressive oratory the late Dr. John H. Barrows resembled Dr. Swing, the sharp distinction in their careers being that the former ac-

JOHN H.
BARROWS.

complished a great and beneficial work within the denomination, while the height of Professor Swing's fame and usefulness was reached as an independent preacher. Dr. Barrows served for more than fourteen years as pastor of the First Presbyterian church. In November, 1881, after having enjoyed a thorough theological training at Yale, Union and Andover and spent twelve years in missionary, educational and pastoral work in Kansas and Illinois, Dr. Barrows spent a year in European travel, and then as pastor of the Lawrence (Mass.) church his remarkable eloquence and learning attracted to him the strong minds of his church in the New England states. His subsequent success in raising from the Maverick church of East Boston its crushing indebtedness called attention to his practical talents in the line of organization and administration, and had great weight in making him one of the religious powers of Chicago, the west and the world. His incalculable service for the First Presbyterian church was concluded in February, 1896, his profound scholarship and nobility of character having so impressed the country that three years before retiring from that special ministry he had been chosen chairman of the general committee of religious congresses of the World's Columbian Exposition. This gathering of religionists from the four quarters of the globe to compare their beliefs in a spirit of brotherly forbearance, if not of love, was largely Dr. Barrows' conception, and, aside from the possession of admirable traits of scholarship, charity and balance of character, it was eminently fitting that he should have the honor of organizing and conducting that great Parliament of Religions, which Max Müller pronounced "one of the most remarkable events in the history of the world." Dr. Barrows severed his connection with the First Presbyterian church to develop the two lectureships which had been established through the liberality of Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell—one providing for a course of lectures on comparative religion under the auspices of the University of Chicago and the other of a course on Christianity to be delivered in the chief cities of India. He had been delivering the university courses for two years, when he resigned his pastorate to give his entire time to that vast work of

scholarship, religion and humanity. On his way to the Orient he stopped six months at Göttingen, Germany, to take advantage of the rich theological library of that city; delivered a lecture in French, while stopping in Paris, on "Religion as a Unifier of Mankind," which created a profound sensation in the gay capital, and his stay in India established his standing as one of the foremost exponents of Christianity in the world. Upon his return to this country in 1897 he delivered the Morse lectures before the Union Theological Seminary of New York, his "Christian Conquest of Asia" being considered by theological scholars one of the great utterances of the age. Dr. Barrows held the Haskell lectureships until February, 1898, when he accepted the presidency of Oberlin College. In the work of lifting that institution to material prosperity and broadening its scope as an educator, he taxed his strength beyond endurance, and his superb career was closed by death June 3, 1902.

The Presbyterians of the west side obtained their first church in 1847 and it was established largely through the encouragement and support of the First. Thomas Cook, a member of that society, donated a lot on Des Plaines street, which was in the middle of a corn field, and the little frame building, dedicated July 4th of that year, stood there until the congregation erected a stone church on the corner of Washington boulevard and Carpenter street in 1858. The panic of 1857 threatened to crush the enterprise completely, but one of the church members saved it by mortgaging his house for \$2,000 to supply the required funds. The building was afterward remodeled and improved, so that when it was sold to St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church, in the autumn of 1877, it would compare favorably with any in the city. In May, 1878, a magnificent edifice was dedicated on Ashland avenue, and the Third church has continued to be perhaps the strongest Presbyterian organization on the west side. The long pastorate of Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, who was installed about a year before the great fire, was one of the most prosperous in the history of the church. Three churches have been organized from the membership of the Third—the Reunion, Westminster and Campbell Park—and among its mission Sunday schools may be mentioned the Home, Foster and Noble Street.

The greatest claim, however, which the Third Presbyterian church has to local historic distinction is the position which a strong element

early assumed on the question of slavery, and, with its secession, formed the First Congregational church of Chicago. The majority was marshaled in 1850, and for nearly two years thereafter, by the pastor, Rev. Lewis H. Loss, and Philo Carpenter, who for years had been a pillar of all religious movements in Chicago. He was sent as a delegate from the Third church to the Christian Anti-Slavery convention, which met in Cincinnati in 1850, and both his pastor and himself were leaders in the later movement to unite the New School Presbyterians and the Congregationalists of Illinois into an organization by which they might sever their connection with slave holders and still retain their relations with the general assembly. But all attempts at a compromise failed, and the Chicago Presbytery dropped the names of those members who had refused to abide by what they characterized as a vacillating policy of the general assembly on the slavery question.

The members who were thus severed from the Third Presbyterian church by the action of the presbytery and their own volition, organized the First Congregational church May 22, 1851, their most distinguished layman being the sturdy Philo Carpenter. A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Carpenter had then been a resident of Chicago for twenty-three years and had amassed a fortune in business and by wise investments in real estate, the latter of which brought him a large income for years after this period. One of his purchases for which he was long ridiculed was that of a quarter section of land from the government, at \$1.25 per acre, which was afterward platted as Carpenter's addition and was bounded on three sides by Madison, Halsted and Kinzie. In his later years his property interests were largely on the west side, which partially accounted for his special interest in a Presbyterian church for that section of the city. But in his general support of religion and morality he knew no sectional bounds. As early as 1832 he wrote and circulated the first total abstinence pledge in Chicago; so far as known delivered in the log hut of Jesse Walker, the first temperance address in the city, and on the 19th of August, of the same year, was the organizer of the first Sunday school. He was founder of the First and Third Presbyterian churches, before he became the leader of the secessionists from the latter, which formed the First Congregational church;

three years afterward became one of the founders and first treasurer of the Chicago Theological Seminary and, both in religious and educational matters, accomplished so much of practical and enduring value that a city cannot accord him too much honor which has always been noted for "doing things" almost in a breath with their discussion.

In 1852 (the year following the organization of the First Congregational church from the membership of the First Presbyterian)

PLYMOUTH
CONGREGATION-
AL CHURCH. Plymouth Congregational church was organized. Although both societies were offshoots of the First Presbyterian body, Plymouth was formed not primarily because of any disagreement over slavery,

but on denominational points. The well-understood differences in church administration between the two sects caused the withdrawal of a number of Congregationalists who had been worshipping at the First Presbyterian church and the organization, December 1, 1852, of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago. The reasons given to the ecclesiastical council which created it include slavery as a consideration, but one only of secondary importance. The desire of Plymouth was "to be united under a church polity which would secure to the majority the right to carry their own acts of discipline and benevolence and that would be free from all ecclesiastical connection with the sin of slavery." On the last Sunday of the month following the organization of the society a wooden church, thirty by fifty feet, was occupied on the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, and in the fall of 1855 was removed to the corner of Third avenue and Van Buren street, where the congregation worshiped regularly until the erection of a new edifice, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldredge court, in April, 1866. This remained the headquarters of the Plymouth Congregational church until its consolidation with the South Congregational church July 1, 1872. The latter was within a year of the age reached by Plymouth, its nucleus having been formed by various New England families living in the vicinity of the American Car Works, on the lake shore, at the foot of what is now Twenty-sixth street. Its members were, as a whole, connected with that manufactory, its president and several officials being among the number. The proprietors of the company donated a lot on the northeast corner of Calumet avenue, and otherwise contributed

so liberally toward the founding of the South church than its first building was dedicated in the fall of 1853. It contained sixty pews and was modeled generally on the architectural lines of Plymouth church. At that time the North church was nearly completed and the First Congregational was preparing to build a better house of worship on the west side; so that Congregationalism was flourishing. The history of the South and Plymouth churches run along somewhat parallel lines, and in 1872 the former was occupying a large edifice at the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. A majority of the members of Plymouth had moved to that vicinity and it was thought best that the two societies should unite. Both pastors, therefore, resigned their positions and a consolidation was effected July 1, 1872, at which time the services of the new Plymouth church were inaugurated in the South church, under Rev. William A. Bartlett. A few months afterward the edifice formerly occupied by the Plymouth congregation at Wabash avenue and Eldredge court was sold to St. Mary's Catholic church. The consolidated society flourished vigorously and was in prosperous condition when Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, in March, 1887, was called from Brown Memorial Presbyterian church, Baltimore. He was installed on the 27th of June.

The twenty-one years which Dr. Gunsaulus has spent in Chicago have placed him in the front rank of pulpit orators, organizers, scholars and litterateurs. The warm friendship which F. W. the late Philip D. Armour conceived for him early GUNSAULUS. in his career suggests a parallel between the practical union of their forces in the establishment of moral and educational institutions and the work carried on by Dwight L. Moody and John V. Farwell. Dr. Gunsaulus was ordained a Methodist minister and preached within that denomination for four years, joining Congregationalism in 1879 and preaching in Ohio and Massachusetts, before going to Baltimore. While pastor of Plymouth church he accomplished wonders in the development of the Armour missions and throughout his pastorate showed a strong and practical interest in the young men of the community. In one of his sermons he drew in general outlines an ideal picture of an institution which should scientifically prepare them for the practical duties of life and make special provision for those in humble circumstances but of moral, ambitious and able characters. After the discourse Mr. Armour, in

his impulsive way, met his pastor and offered to found such an institute as he had pictured, provided he would assume its organization and management. This was the origin of the great Armour Institute, of which Dr. Gunsaulus is still president. Notwithstanding that for years he carried the noted technical school upon his shoulders, at the same time he developed a church organization which became so strong and broad in its influences that Central church was formed in 1899 and he commenced his notable services at the Auditorium. This great hall is also filled to overflowing and Dr. Gunsaulus, the preacher and the man, has long been called the Wendell Phillips of this day.

The establishment of the First Baptist church in Chicago in 1833 and the erection of its house of worship as the city pioneer have already been described. In 1844 a new building was completed on the corner of Washington and LaSalle, the present site of the Chamber of Commerce, and in 1868 was donated to the Second church and re-erected on the corner of Monroe and Morgan, west side. In August, 1843, thirty-four members of the First church formed the Second, being, at their own request, dismissed from the parent organization that they might take a decided stand as a religious body against the institution of slavery. About a week afterward the name was changed to the Tabernacle church, but in 1864, after another accession of membership from the First church, it resumed its former name. The old First church has followed the example of the pioneer body of the other denominations and become the mother of many children. The Union Park church originated in large measure with members of the first society who had removed to the west side. In November, 1857, the North Baptist church appeared as an offshoot, and in the following year members of the First who had removed to Evanston established a society in that village. In 1864 the Indiana Avenue Baptist church sprung from a union of membership of the First and Wabash avenue churches, and in 1868 a large delegation was sent out by letter from the mother church to organize the University Place society. In 1868 the Chamber of Commerce offered \$65,000 for the site of the First Baptist church, corner of Washington and LaSalle streets. The offer was accepted and of that sum \$25,000 was donated to the following churches, which had been formed in whole or in part from

the membership of the First: Second church (then in process of formation in the west division of the city), building and fixtures of the former house of worship, \$10,000; North Baptist, \$6,500; Union Park, \$4,000; Berean, \$1,000; Olivet (colored), \$500. About one-half the cash remaining in the church treasury was devoted to the purchase of the new site on Wabash avenue south of Hubbard court, and in March, 1866, its great building was dedicated. It cost \$175,000, seated 1,500 people and was then the largest Protestant church in the west. In this massive and elegant house of worship, in May, 1867, were held various anniversary meetings of the local Baptist churches, making it especially a striking evidence of the substantial standing of the denomination. Although it escaped the great fire, it was laid low by the conflagration of 1874, after which the society transferred its home further south to its present site, South Park avenue and Thirty-first street. The new edifice was dedicated in April, 1876.

In 1879 Dr. Lorimer was called to the First Baptist from the Tremont Temple Baptist church (of Boston), and under his eloquent and practical ministrations the society grew with almost unprecedented rapidity. After the burning of the Michigan Avenue Baptist church in 1881, some two hundred and fifty of the most influential members of the First church joined the former society, and, with Dr. Lorimer as their pastor, formed a new organization, and Dr. P. S. Henson, who faithfully served the original society for so many years, assumed the pastorate. They both, however, eventually returned to the east, where Dr. Lorimer died.

In the support of city missions the First Baptist church has shown marked liberality. Among these are the Shields, on Twenty-fifth street, near Wentworth avenue; the Bremer avenue, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets; the Ward's Rolling Mills, which became an independent church; the Raymond, on Poplar avenue, near Thirty-first street, and the Wabash Avenue Mission, corner of Thirty-eighth street. In addition to the support of these outside enterprises connected with the denomination, with others mentioned and unmentioned, the First church has subscribed \$100,000 toward the endowment of the University of Chicago.

The founding of the old Chicago University was due to Senator Stephen A. Douglas, who, as early as 1854, offered a site for that

purpose in the southern part of the city to the First Baptist church. At first declined, his offer was accepted some two years afterward and the corner-stone of the building between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, was laid July 4, 1857, but the financial depression stopped the work for a time. In 1858 Dr. J. C. Burroughs resigned the pastorate of the church to accept the presidency of the preparatory department of the university, resigning in 1873 to become chancellor. The main building was completed in 1865, and Dr. Burroughs, Senator Douglas and William B. Ogden (the two last named as presidents of the board of trustees) made valiant efforts to float the enterprise, but its encumbrance of \$320,000 was not to be lifted and the property was sold to liquidate the indebtedness in 1885. In May, 1888, the American Education Society was formed in Washington and under its auspices the new university came into being largely through the munificence of John D. Rockefeller and the wonderful powers of organization, persuasion and scholarship of the late Dr. William R. Harper. But the development of the later institution belongs to the educational history of Chicago. The Baptist Theological Seminary, chartered in 1865, was also connected with the old Chicago University, but in the late seventies it was removed to Morgan Park, a southern suburb of the city.

The Episcopalians organized in 1834, and by invitation of Rev. Jeremiah Porter, first held services in the Presbyterian church, and later the Baptists threw their house of worship open to them. The Kinzies were strong Episcopalians, and John H. Kinzie fitted up a building (afterward Tippecanoe Hall) where religious services were held for some time. In 1836 he donated two lots at the corner of Cass and Illinois streets, upon which the St. James church was erected and dedicated in the following year (1837). It was a little Gothic structure, sometimes called the "Kinzie church," and its chief interior attraction was a massive mahogany pulpit, whose proportions were suitable for a cathedral. In 1857 St. James erected a large and handsome building of stone, corner of Cass and Huron streets, which was not consecrated by Bishop Whitehouse until May 19, 1864, when all its indebtedness was cleared off. The church property was improved before the fire by the expenditure of over \$100,000, but church and rectory were swept away, and it was not until four

EPISCOPAL
CHURCH.

years afterward that the congregation were able to celebrate their occupancy of even a larger and handsomer building. As early as 1841 it was decided by St. James church that the Episcopalians of the south side ought to be provided with religious services, and for that purpose Trinity church was formed, the first regular house of worship being on Madison street between Clark and La Salle. The church was first occupied in 1844. In 1850 the Church of the Atonement was organized by the west siders, at Randolph and Canal streets, and in the following year Grace church was formed from the membership of St. James. Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke became its rector in 1859 and served until several years before his death in 1904, which constituted one of the longest pastorates in the religious history of Chicago. Steps were early taken looking to the founding of an Episcopal cathedral, and in 1855 lots were deeded to Bishop Whitehouse for that purpose, but it was finally decided to utilize the Church of the Atonement, corner of Washington boulevard and Peoria street, which had been greatly burdened with debt. This was purchased, enlarged and improved, and after Easter of 1861 was known as the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul.

Rev. Edward Charles Cheney, who had been rector of Christ church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, since 1860, was placed on trial at the cathedral for a violation of the prescribed Episcopalian ritual in omitting certain words which proclaimed the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. His case, which was carried through various ecclesiastical and civil courts, covering the period from July 21, 1869, to February 1, 1871, resulted in his formal pleading to the formulated charges, and his suspension from the church by Bishop Whitehouse on the 18th of that month. At the urgent request of Christ church he nevertheless continued as its rector, and was several months later convicted by the ecclesiastical court of contumacy. Subsequently Dr. Cheney's parishioners refused to recognize Bishop Whitehouse's authority, upon the occasion of his visitation to Christ church, and, as a congregation, followed their beloved pastor into the Reformed Episcopal denomination, of which he was one of the founders. In December, 1873, he was consecrated missionary bishop of the northwest, and in 1878 was made bishop of the synod of Illinois. Dr. Samuel Fallows, who had

been called to the pulpit of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church upon its organization in 1875, became missionary bishop of the northwest to succeed Bishop Cheney, and the two have since maintained their places as the leaders of their church in the west. Bishop Fallows' career as an ecclesiastic has teemed with variety. Before entering the Reformed church he had made a splendid reputation as a Methodist divine, as a Civil war officer and a Wisconsin educator, and since occupying the pulpit of St. Paul's church he has become identified with community work, civic reforms, city and state charities, and everything which stirs the blood of the citizen in times of peace, who is alive to the necessity of countless social and industrial reforms. Charitable and kindly in spirit, action and word, Bishop Fallows has always exhibited a brave aggressiveness against evil and evil-doers.

Of the Protestant Episcopal churches in Chicago, there is none more beautiful and few more elegant in the west, than the Church of the Epiphany, corner of Ashland avenue and Adams street. The society was organized in 1868, and its splendid Norman-Gothic edifice of stone was completed in 1885. It has enjoyed a continuous history of prosperity, and there are few church goers of the west side who have not charming and elevating recollections of its flowers and music.

St. Ansgarius church has a special historic claim to distinction. Organized in 1849 by the north side Swedes and Norwegians, in 1851, while still endeavoring to complete its little building on Franklin and Indiana streets, the society was rejoiced at a gift of \$1,000 from Jenny Lind, who also presented it with a silver communion set. As the church grew and its members agitated a split on the line of nationalities, the question arose as to the future ownership of the silver cup and paten, which brought a letter from the great singer declaring that in the event of a dissolution the communion set should be the property of her countrymen. The natural division occurred in after years, and the Swedish church, which was moved far north of its first location, retained the name of the original society. As late as 1885 it was the only Swedish Episcopal church in the United States.

The members of the Lutheran church in Chicago are virtually confined to the German and Scandinavian elements, although there are two churches on the west side patronized by

LUTHERAN. the Slavs. The organization, or denomination, is divided into various synods, grouped according to

nationality and by states. There is also a strictly local, or Chicago, synod. St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran church, organized in 1846, by the Rev. Augustus Selle, was the first Lutheran society in Chicago, but two years later it joined the United Evangelical denomination—that is, a majority of the members seceded, the minority remaining with their old pastor. The first church of the original society was at the corner of Ohio and La Salle streets, but after the division, St. Paul's church moved further and further north until now it occupies a magnificent structure at the corner of Franklin and Superior, its pastor, Rev. Henry Wunder, being one of the oldest clergymen in continuous service in Chicago. From St. Paul's have sprung Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran in 1854, whose house of worship originally stood on Twelfth street, upon the site now covered by the Church of the Holy Family; St. John's Evangelical Lutheran, organized in 1867, with a church on West Superior street, and St. James Evangelical Lutheran (1870), which occupied premises on the corner of Fremont and Sophia streets. From Immanuel society have been formed four churches, and from St. John's, two; so that nine church organizations can trace their direct ancestry to St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church. In February, 1848, the Norwegians of the city organized an Evangelical Lutheran church under Rev. Paul Anderson, their first building being on Superior street between Franklin and Kingsbury. The Swedish Lutherans organized their first church in 1848, under Rev. Paul Anderson, and in 1856 erected a brick house of worship, corner of Franklin and Erie streets. The church known as Our Saviour's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran, organized in 1858, has now one of the finest buildings of the denomination in the United States, at the corner of North May and West Erie, in the northwestern part of the city. Reference has been made to the split in the old St. Paul's church in 1848, by which most of its members followed Rev. Augustus Selle into the Evangelical United denomination. A society had been formed in 1843, composed of prominent Germans of the north side, and in after years

it erected a church and orphan asylum (Uhlick German Orphan Asylum) on La Salle street. Besides the Evangelical United church, the Evangelical Association of North America has considerable strength among Chicago Lutherans.

The Hebrew element in the city is also strong, and several of its congregations (notably the Sinai, with Dr. Emil G. Hirsch as pastor)

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS. are quite liberal in their tendencies. In 1843 members of the Jewish race and faith commenced to reach Chicago in considerable numbers under the auspices of the Jewish Colonization Society, whose headquarters were in New York City. Soon they organized a cemetery association, with grounds in the present Lincoln Park, and a church society, which was chartered in 1848 as Kehilath Anshe Mayriv, or "congregation of the men of the west." The years brought several changes of location and finally, in 1890, a veritable temple was erected on the southeast corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-third street. The building is the largest Jewish place of worship in the city and is one of the handsomest structures for religious purposes in Chicago. Sinai congregation worship in a stately temple on Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, and the strongest Jewish society on the west side is the Zion congregation, located on Washington boulevard and Ogden avenue. These congregations are affiliated with the Reformed, or liberal branch of the faith, and are representative of the best thought of the fifty or more Jewish organizations in Chicago. Perhaps the most noteworthy feature in the general policy of these reformed congregations is that of holding services both Saturday and Sunday. Dr. Hirsch is the ablest exponent of Jewish liberal thought in Chicago, and, while a staunch defender of his people against any form of oppression or discrimination, at the same time he is a co-worker with denominational leaders and independent thinkers in all works of public charity and sociological and religious advancement.

The origin of the Sinai congregation is suggestive of its present advanced position. In 1860 about twenty young men, who had constituted a reform association within the Kehilath Anshe Mayriv, seceded from the parent body for the purpose of expunging from the liturgy that portion of it which expressed the hope that the Jews would eventually return to Jerusalem, and making other changes in the services and doctrines of the congregation which they considered

in accord with the spirit of the times and the progress of history. They desired, especially, that the Jews should abandon their claim to be representatives of a nation and take their stand as religious people. Although these young men were a small minority, they were much in earnest, and their formation of the Sinai congregation, under Rev. Bernhard Felsenthal, was the commencement of a great liberal movement among the Hebrews of Chicago and the west. Dr. Hirsch has been pastor of Sinai congregation since 1880.

Of the liberal denominations in Chicago, the Unitarians were the pioneers, their first meeting being held in June, 1836, at the Lake House, then being erected at the corner of Rush and Michigan streets, north side. Rev. Dr. Follen was the preacher and Harriet Martineau, the famous English woman of letters, who was then traveling through the west, thus describes the meeting: "We were unexpectedly detained over Sunday in Chicago and Dr. F. was requested to preach. Though only two hours' notice were given, a respectable congregation was assembled in the large room of the Lake House. Our seats were a few chairs and benches and planks laid on trestles. The preacher stood behind a rough pine table, on which a large Bible was placed. I was never present at a more interesting service, and I know that there were others who felt with me." During this same month of June, the First Unitarian Society of Chicago was incorporated under state laws, and in October, 1839, Rev. Joseph Harrington entered upon his duties as its regular pastor. In 1840 a church was erected on Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn, and its chief claim to distinction was its possession of the largest bell in the city. This was used for giving fire alarms until 1855, when the First Baptist church installed a larger bell and took away the honor.

Rev. George F. Noyes, who assumed the pastorate of the First Unitarian church in 1857, was chiefly instrumental in organizing what is known as the "Ministry at Large," of which Rev. Robert Collyer (who had recently been deposed from the Methodist ministry) became superintendent. In this year, also, Unity church was organized from the First Unitarian, to accommodate the members living on the north side, and in May, 1859, Mr. Collyer became its pastor. For three

UNITAR-
IANS.

ROBERT
COLLYER.

years he carried along the duties of the two positions, but finally resigned the ministry-at-large. Mr. Collyer became a national character, and as he left the Methodist church because of his dissatisfaction over its conservatism on the slavery question, so, during the Civil war, the Blacksmith Preacher stood forth as one of the great patriots of the north. The young men of his church entered the army, at his earnest solicitation, and early in the conflict he threw the American flag over the pulpit and, announcing to his congregation that the church was closed, he first joined the Union army on the Potomac, and afterward at Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, to minister to the wounded, sick and dying. Many of the women of his church became members of the Sanitary Commission and performed noble service both at home and at the front. Unity church was only one of many in these works, but, in proportion to its numbers and means, none can show a brighter record. Mr. Collyer remained pastor of Unity church until 1879, and since then has been pastor of the Church of the Messiah, New York City. Now in his eighty-fifth year, as pastor emeritus of that organization, he is one of the venerable and picturesque fathers of the faith. Unitarianism has never had a large following in Chicago, as its membership has always been largely decimated by other liberal movements.

There were enough Universalists in Chicago to organize a small congregation as early as 1836, but no regular minister was engaged until 1843, and their first church, on Washington street, near the Clark Street Methodist church, was built in the following year. Dr. William E. Manley was the first pastor. By 1857 the society had developed into the leading church of the denomination in the northwest, and in 1857 a large stone church was erected on Wabash avenue and Van Buren street. It was dedicated by Dr. E. H. Chapin, of New York City, one of the founders of the faith in the United States, and the old building was sold to the Olivet Presbyterian church. After several changes in the pastorate, the late Dr. William H. Ryder commenced his long and beneficent ministry January 1, 1860. He came from the famous Hosea Ballou church of Rox-

bury, Massachusetts, and his pastorate at St. Paul's did not terminate until April 16, 1882, a period of twenty-two years and three months. The first years of his ministry, which covered the Civil war, were trying, but proved

DR. W. H.
RYDER.

the metal of both pastor and congregation. Dr. Ryder himself was sent to Richmond in aid of the Chicago Sanitary Fair and while there discovered the famous letter used by the government in the assassination trial. St. Paul's church was destroyed by the fire, but a more substantial building was erected and the society is still a substantial organization. At Dr. Ryder's resignation, in 1882, his congregation invited him to accept the relation of pastor emeritus to them, but he declined the honor with the belief that it might embarrass his successor. This rugged and beloved man died in 1888. The Second Universalist church, or Church of the Redeemer, was organized on the west side in 1854.

The half a dozen Swedenborgian societies in Chicago have sprung from the religious loyalty of J. Young Scammon, who, soon after his coming to Chicago in 1835, commenced to hold services alone in his dingy little law office. In 1836 he was joined by a second convert, but the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem was not founded until 1843. The Christian Scientists, although of comparatively recent founding, have now eight well attended churches in Chicago.

Outside of all religious organizations and justly classed as independent, there are a number of churches in Chicago which are doing a vast work in charity, reform and general thought-elevation. The Central Church and the Chicago Avenue Church have already been noted. The Independent Religious Society of Chicago, with M. M. Mangasarian as lecturer, has for years maintained a substantial organization, and the People's Liberal church, on Stewart avenue (formerly Englewood), of which the Rev. Rufus A. White has long been pastor, is one of the liberalizing and elevating forces of the city. All

JENKIN L.
JONES.

Souls' church, corner of Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue, was organized by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones as a Unitarian society, more than twenty-six years ago. The society occupies a massive structure at that location and its work embraces countless religious, moral, intellectual and social settlement features. Dr. Jones is a Welshman, with all the straightforwardness, fervor and eloquence of his race. He was secretary of the Western Unitarian conference for nine years; was secretary of the World's Parliament of Religions in 1892-93; has served as first president of the Illinois State Conference of Chari-

ties, and is a lecturer in English for the extension department of the University of Chicago. He is also a director of the Abraham Lincoln Center, which is the nucleus of the charitable and sociological work of the church, and for years has been a leader of high thought and good works in countless ways.

In this, and all else which has been said, it has been possible to touch only the salient points concerning the growth of the churches and religious movements in Chicago. Much attention has been given to the parents of religious bodies; but, as a rule, it has been the plan to deal more with personalities than organizations. In making these latter selections it has been the earnest desire to be strictly impartial and deal with those who are fairly illustrative of the best thought and life of the prominent sects and independent developments.

The modern minister of the gospel is no longer a closet man in the essentials of his life. It is true, he must devote some time to

EMIL G.

HIRSCH.

meditation, but his reflections are chiefly applied to the work of laying out his course of action in the great and pressing movements of the world. Of

the Chicago clergymen who are active in the promotion of charitable and reformatory movements, none are more revered than Rabbi Emil Gustav Hirsch, for twenty-seven years the guiding spirit of Sinai Congregation, one of the most liberal Jewish societies of the country. The doctor is not only foremost in educational and reformatory work, and a leader in the higher movements of religion, but is a profound scholar, both biblical and philological. Although in the strict letter of the word he may not be a minister of the gospel, considered from the standpoint of "good tidings," he is emphatically in that class, as all his sermons and addresses breathe a spirit of optimism, charity and good fellowship.

Dr. Hirsch was born at Luxembourg, Grand Duchy, Germany, on the 22nd of May, 1852, the son of Samuel and Louisa (Mickolls) Hirsch. His father was German and his mother English. The boy received an education in the gymnasium of his native town before the family settled in Philadelphia (1866), and after completing his classical course at the University of Pennsylvania, returned to the Fatherland to study philosophy in the universities of Berlin and Leipsic. He received the degree of A. M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1875, after he had been studying abroad for three

years. In Berlin he was also a student at the High School for Jewish Science. In 1876 he returned to the United States, and was ordained a rabbi in the following year, his first charge being as minister of the Har Sinai congregation, Baltimore. In 1878 he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, to assume the pastorate of Arnath-Israel congregation, and in 1880 received the call to the Sinai congregation of Chicago, which brought him to his broad and productive field of labors in this city.

Besides the original degree of A. M. conferred upon him in 1875 by the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Hirsch has been honored with the following: LL. D., Austin College, Illinois, 1896; L. H. D., Western University of Pennsylvania, 1900; D. D., Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1901. Since 1892 he has served in the University of Chicago as professor of rabbinical literature and philosophy. He has also achieved a national name as an original contributor to religious literature, having been editor of the "Zeitgeist," Milwaukee (Wis.), in 1880-7; and of the *New York Reformer*, in 1886; is now editor of the *Reform Advocate*, Chicago; was the editor of the biblical department of the Jewish Encyclopedia, and is the author of various papers on biblical and religious subjects. One of his works, "The Crucifixion from a Jewish Point of View," attracted widespread attention from scholars and original investigators, whatever their creeds or beliefs.

From 1888 to 1897 Dr. Hirsch was a member of the Chicago public library board, and was at one time president of the board of examiners of the civil service commission. In 1901 he was appointed by Governor Yates a member of the state board of charities, but resigned the office rather than have it hampered by politics and politicians. In 1896 he was elected an elector-at-large on the McKinley ticket, running 1,700 votes ahead of his nearest associate. Although generally a supporter of the Republican party, Dr. Hirsch's views, especially upon local affairs, are never guided by partisan considerations, but are determined by considerations of the public welfare. It is a matter of certainty that wherever there is a wrong to be corrected—social, political or religious—he will be found, out in the open, battling bravely for what he believes to be the right.

The Most Reverend James Edward Quigley, D. D., was appointed Archbishop of Chicago on the 8th of January, 1903, being formally installed in his high position on the tenth of the following March. He succeeded the universally beloved and admired Archbishop Feehan, the hero and the ministering spirit of two awful cholera epidemics, and for twenty-eight years a faithful and effective worker for his church before he came to Chicago as the archbishop of the recently created see. On September 10, 1880, his appointment was given to the world, and his departure from Nashville was considered a public calamity. At the time of his arrival the archdiocese comprised eighteen counties in northern Illinois and about one hundred and sixty churches, and at the time of his death, more than twenty years later, it contained over six hundred priests, a Catholic population of over a million people, and churches, colleges and religious institutions in proportion. This was the magnificent and honorable responsibility assumed by Archbishop Quigley in 1903, and which he has borne so nobly and so cheerfully. For more than twenty years the archdiocese has been second in ecclesiastic importance to that of New York, and Archbishop Quigley is more than ever a national figure in the councils of the Roman Catholic church. Since his graduation from the College of the Propaganda, Rome, nearly thirty years ago he has steadily progressed in the good graces of his church, his courtesy, dignity and ability making him especially acceptable to the large and important territory, the main guidance of whose spiritual affairs has been entrusted to him.

James Edward Quigley is a Canadian by birth, his native town being Oshawa, and his birthday, October 15, 1854. When he was two years of age he was brought by his parents to Lima, New York, and received his preliminary ecclesiastical education in the Empire state. He first graduated from St. Joseph's College, a well known institution conducted by the Christian Brothers at Buffalo, New York, and afterward studied in the Seminary of Our Lady of the Angels, now known as the Niagara University. Desiring, however, to imbibe the calmer and more historic atmosphere of the old world, he went abroad and became a student at the University of Innsbruck, planted among the picturesque and inspiring country of the Austrian Tyrol. After graduating therefrom he passed on to the famous College of

the Propaganda, Rome, where he completed his training for the priesthood in 1879.

Dr. Quigley's first charge, after being ordained to the priesthood in 1879, was as pastor of St. Vincent's church, Attica, New York, and for five years he remained thus happily and profitably employed. In 1884 he received the appointment of pastor of St. Joseph's cathedral, Buffalo, New York, and after thirteen years of faithful, able and broadening service in that capacity was advanced to the bishopric of Buffalo. From the signal performance of these duties he was called to assume the archbishopric of Chicago in 1903.

Rt. Rev. Peter J. Muldoon was auxiliary bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Chicago from the 25th of July, 1901, until his appointment to the Rockford diocese in September, 1908. A revered figure in the councils of the church,

BISHOP
MULDOON.

Bishop Muldoon's departure from Chicago was attended with general regret. He had gained the esteem of the general citizenship of Chicago, and, irrespective of religious opinion, he was regarded as a strong influence for the highest ideals of civic and personal righteousness. He is still comparatively a young man in years, having been born in Columbia, California, in the year 1863. He is of Irish parentage and received his early education in the public schools of Stockton, California. Subsequently he became a student at St. Mary's College, Kentucky, and St. Mary's, of Baltimore, Maryland, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1886.

Bishop Muldoon commenced his pastorate in the service of his church as assistant pastor of St. Pius' church, Chicago, and in 1888 was appointed chancellor of the diocese of Chicago and secretary to the archbishop. He held this dual position for seven years, and in 1895 was placed in charge of St. Charles Borromeo church, of this city, discharging the duties of that pastorate with credit to himself and advantage to the church. As stated, in July, 1901, he began service as auxiliary bishop of the Chicago diocese, being also vicar general of the diocese and titular Bishop of Tamassus.

Rt. Rev. Alexander J. McGavick, auxiliary bishop of the diocese of Chicago, was consecrated to his high position on the 1st of May,

1899. After a short time he assumed the charge of Holy Angels church on the south side, and has as his assistants in the extended work of his

BISHOP
MCGAVICK.

large congregation, Rev. T. C. Gaffney, D. D.; Rev. Bernard Heeney, Rev. J. E. McGavick and Rev. Timothy O'Shea.

Alexander J. McGavick is a native of Illinois, born at Fox Lake, on the 21st of August, 1863, being a son of James and Catherine (Watt) McGavick. Until he had reached the age of fifteen years he attended the public schools of his home neighborhood, and soon after graduating from the common school system, commenced a long course of preparation for the priesthood. In 1879 he entered St. Viateur's College, at Kankakee, Illinois, and in 1887 graduated from that institution with the degree A. M. He was ordained to the priesthood in the same year, and after well performing the duties attached to minor charges in Chicago churches was appointed pastor of St. John's church. This was in 1897. The result of his faithful and efficient work in this capacity was his advancement to an auxiliary bishopric in the Chicago diocese, to which he was consecrated May 1, 1899. He is especially designated titular Bishop of Marcopolis. Since 1900 he has served as pastor of Holy Angels church.

Among the Roman Catholic clergy of Chicago there are none who stand closer to the hearts of the faithful, or higher in the minds

MICHAEL J. of those who admire loyalty to the church and broad
FITZSIMMONS. ability in its support and propagation, than Rev. Michael J. Fitzsimmons, pastor of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, who for a quarter of a century has spent an open, helpful and Christian life in the city of his birth. He was born in Chicago of Irish parents, on the 23d of October, 1850, and has been the highest credit to his race, his parentage, his birthplace and his country. His father, Michael Fitzsimmons, came to the United States as a boy, and remained an honored citizen of Chicago and later of Morris, Illinois, until his death in 1855.

Rev. Michael J. Fitzsimmons obtained his preparatory education in the parochial schools of Morris, going thence for a classical course to St. Joseph's College, Teutopolis, Illinois, whence he graduated in 1878. His studies for the church included courses of a year at St. Viateur's Seminary, near Kankakee, Illinois, and three years at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. His ordination to the priesthood occurred in August, 1882, and it is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that the ceremonies took place in the cathedral of which he is now pastor. Father Fitzsimmons' first appointment was to St.

Mary's Church, Wabash avenue and Eldredge court, but before the close of the year he was transferred to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, and has since remained a vital factor in its spiritual and charitable activities and for a time in the administrative work of the diocese. From assistant pastor he was promoted to the chancellorship of the archdiocese in 1887, and on the death of the Very Reverend P. J. Conway, in 1888, was made rector of the cathedral. He had the direct supervision of the rebuilding and renovation of the edifice, on North State and Superior streets, in the years from 1890 to 1893, which transformed the Cathedral of the Holy Name into one of the most beautiful church edifices in the United States and fitting memorial to perhaps the most important archdiocese of the Roman Catholic church in the country.

Rev. Peter J. O'Callaghan, C. S. P., rector of St. Mary's Church, on Wabash avenue, corner of Eldredge court, and superior of the

PETER J. Paulist Fathers, presides over the mother church
O'CALLAGHAN. of the Roman Catholic faith in Chicago. Among
the earliest pioneers of Fort Dearborn and Chicago were numbered not a few good Catholics, and in April, 1833, the bishop of St. Louis appointed Father J. M. I. St. Cyr priest of St. Mary's parish. Less than two years before he had come from France, but when he reached Chicago to take charge of his little flock he had sufficiently mastered the English language to be able to converse and preach in that tongue. The parishioners first met in Mark Beau-bien's little log cabin, on Lake street near Market, but in the fall the tiny wooden church of St. Mary's was completed on the south-west corner of Lake and State streets. Rev. Father St. Cyr remained in Chicago until 1837, when he returned to St. Louis. The brick St. Mary's Church, afterward built on the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, was destroyed by the great fire of 1871, and two years afterward the edifice at Wabash avenue and Eldredge court was dedicated. On account of the destruction of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, St. Mary's was used as the pro-cathedral from the time of the purchase of the property in the spring of 1873 until the removal of the bishop to the north side in 1876. It is this historic institution, so linked with the progress of Catholicism in Chicago, over which Father O'Callaghan has presided with such faithfulness, dignity and characteristic zeal for the past four years.

Peter J. O'Callaghan is a native of Milford, Massachusetts, born on the 6th of August, 1866, his parents both coming to America from their Irish home when quite young. They were reared in Massachusetts and were there united in marriage. The youth graduated from the high school at Salem, and finished a course at Harvard University in 1888, but the call of the church drew him to the Catholic University of America in Washington, and in 1893, soon after his graduation therefrom, he was ordained to the priesthood. His first service was as assistant in the St. Paul the Apostle parish of New York City, and he was then sent on missionary work to various sections of the country. In 1901 he was made Novice Master, and afterward returned to the missionary field. In the performance of these duties he visited Chicago in 1903, and in the following year was called to his present position as pastor of St. Mary's Church. His charge is now one of the most important in Chicago, and he has ten brother priests to assist him in the conduct of the great work.

Dr. F. A. Purcell, rector of the College of the Sacred Heart, Chicago, one of the most noted preparatory seminaries for the education of the Catholic priesthood in the country, is still a comparatively young man. He is a native of Chicago, born March 17, 1872, son of James and Johanna (Brazil) Purcell. His parents, who are of Irish descent, settled in Chicago in the fifties. The son was reared in this city and received his earlier education in its public schools. He afterwards pursued a course in literature at St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kansas, from which he graduated in 1893, afterwards completing his theological studies at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland.

Father Purcell's first work for the church was performed as assistant pastor of St. Anne's Church, Chicago; but in 1903 went to Rome, and in the famous University of the Minerva he pursued a post-graduate course in philosophy, theology and denominational pedagogy, which peculiarly fitted him for the position which he was called upon to fill in Chicago. He returned to that city in 1905 and at once assumed his position as rector of the new diocesan and preparatory seminary for the education of young men for the priesthood.

By virtue both of his important office and the strong qualities which he brings to bear upon it, he is one of the influential agencies in the diocese working for the advancement of his church.

Rev. Thomas James McCormick, C. S. V., pastor of St. Viator's church, corner of Belmont and Fortieth avenues, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, on the 31st of July, 1860.

THOMAS J. MCCORMICK. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Donoher) McCormick, were both natives of Ireland and were married in his native city. There were eight children in the family. When Thomas was seven years of age his parents removed to LaSalle, Illinois, in whose public schools the boy obtained his preliminary education.

Father McCormick completed his higher literary studies and his preparation for holy orders at St. Viator's College, Kankakee, Illinois. He spent the period from 1885 to 1894 in thoroughly training for his life work, and soon after his graduation in the latter year he was formally received into the priesthood. The following four years were spent in earnest and effective work on the teaching staff of his alma mater, and in 1893 he was transferred to St. Viator's church of Chicago as an assistant priest. In 1901 he assumed charge of St. Edward's parish, Mayfair, and in 1903 was appointed principal of the boys' parochial school at the Cathedral parish. Father McCormick's capacity for broad and useful work was further strengthened in the following year by his appointment to the pastorate of St. Viator's church, with its larger and more important field of priestly labors. About five hundred families are included in his parish, and the parochial school, of which he also has charge, has an average attendance of some two hundred. The parish has been established eighteen years, and has never been more flourishing than under his pastorate.

Rev. Bernard P. Murray, the earnest, able and beloved pastor of St. Bernard's church, whose parish is in the southern section of the city, formerly known as Englewood, has accomplished a notable work for the cause of Catholicism in this section of the state and country. He has within the past twenty years organized a stronghold of the faith, where before it was virtually unknown.

Father Murray is a native of county Antrim, Ireland, born in Glenariffe, near Cushendall. In 1856, when a young child, he was brought to America by his parents, and received his earlier education which was to prepare him for the service of the church in the state

of New York. He graduated from St. John's College, Fordham, and received from that institution the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. Later, his theological studies were pursued at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland, and on the 17th of December, 1881, he was ordained by Archbishop (now Cardinal) Gibbons.

Father Murray served as assistant priest at Galena, Illinois, until he was transferred to St. Bridget's church, Chicago, being then appointed secretary to Archbishop Feehan and chancellor of the archdiocese. In these capacities he drew to himself the affection and respect which are inseparable from the nature of his character, and it was with the deepest regret that he departed for the scene of his difficult labors in the parish of St. Bernard, which Archbishop Feehan had established in July, 1887. Prior to that time the so called "Englewood district" had been almost non-Catholic, but Father Murray's zeal, persuasiveness and executive ability were the means of building up one of the strongest Catholic congregations in the city—and all this within the succeeding decade. In 1897 the imposing evidence of this fact arose at the corner of Stewart avenue and Sixty-sixth street in the form of a massive and graceful marble edifice, said to be the first in the city to be erected of that material. This work has made him one of the strongest forces in the expansion of the Roman Catholic church in the west, and of late years it has been necessary to call to his assistance the services of two brothers in the priesthood. Father Murray is also recognized as a profound scholar, deeply and broadly cultured in Irish and church history, and in this connection it is worthy of comment that the widely known Catholic historian, the late Dr. John O'Kane Murray, was his brother.

Rev. J. D. Laplante, principal of St. Viator's Normal Institute, corner of North Fortieth and West Belmont avenues, is a native of

J. D.
LAPLANTE. Osceola, Michigan, born on the 22d of December, 1874. After attending the public schools for about four years, he pursued courses at St. Ann's Academy, Lake Linden, Michigan, and at St. Viator's College, Kankakee, Illinois, spending seven years in the latter. He entered the Congregation of the Clerics of St. Viator August 30, 1894. The young man then went abroad to complete his education and training for the priesthood, spending most of the time in Paris and Cambrai (Department of Nord), France. Four years were thus profitably spent, almost

equally divided between these places, and on June 29, 1902, Father Laplante was ordained to the Catholic priesthood.

Father Laplante came to Chicago soon after his ordination, arriving in the city on the 6th of August, 1902. At first he took charge of the novitiate department of the institute, but it very soon became evident that he was fully qualified to assume more important responsibilities, and on the 23rd of August, 1907, he became principal. His six years' work in St. Viator's Normal Institute indicates that Father Laplante has been placed in a position of great and good influence on the rising generations of his church, and those who teach them in its ways and tenets.

Rev. Thomas Pope Hodnett, founder of the well-known west side Catholic parish of St. Malachy and for a number of years pastor of the Immaculate Conception church on North avenue, near Schiller, is one of the fathers of the faith who, for more than a quarter of a century, has well proven his strength as a missionary and promoter of Catholicism. He is a native of Glin, County Limerick, Ireland, born February 2, 1845, and the son of Thomas Pope and Elizabeth Griffin (Hallinan) Hodnett. When thirteen years of age he entered a private academy and the following year St. Munchin's Jesuit College, at Limerick, where during the four years of his course he completed with honor the whole "course of humanity." He then entered the affiliated college of the Catholic University of Ireland at Ennis, known as St. Flannan's, where he passed the examination with the highest honors and received his papers from Rt. Rev. Dr. Woodlock, afterward bishop of Ardagh, Ireland. After this he attended the concurus of the diocese of Killaloe, held in Nenagh, north riding of Tipperary, and, as meritorious competitor, was assigned to a place in the Irish College, Paris, France. Here he remained as a distinguished student from 1863 to 1866, resigning in the latter year to come to Chicago.

Upon arriving in this city, Father Hodnett became a student at St. Mary's of the Lake University, and at the expiration of a year entered St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee, where he completed his theological course under the Very Rev. Michael Heiss, the profound theologian who subsequently became archbishop of Milwaukee. At that institution he was ordained by the widely known and esteemed pioneer prelate, Archbishop Henni, and was appointed by him

assistant pastor to Rev. John W. Norris, D. D., of Watertown, Wisconsin. There he remained one year, during which he assisted largely in procuring the property on which now stands the College of the Sacred Heart. In 1868 he became pastor of St. Thomas church, Potosi, Wisconsin; after three years was transferred to St. Clement's church, Lancaster, and subsequently to St. Jerome's church, Oconomowoc, both charges being in Wisconsin.

In January, 1874, Father Hodnett returned to the diocese of Chicago, and Bishop Foley appointed him pastor of St. Patrick's church, Lincoln, Illinois, with the affiliated missions of Elkhart and Atlanta. He remained with this charge for nearly a year, or until the formation of the Peoria diocese, when he was transferred to St. Patrick's church, Dixon, Illinois, having also under his spiritual jurisdiction the missions of Harmon and Ashton, Lee county. On June 10, 1882, he was summoned by the Rev. Archbishop Feehan to organize the new parish of St. Malachy, Chicago, out of portions of the two parishes of St. Jarlath and St. Columkill.

St. Malachy's parish originally embraced the territory lying between Chicago avenue and Adams street and between Rockwell and Robey streets to Kinzie, where the eastern boundary extended to Hoyne and thence to Chicago avenue. Having obtained permission from the building committee of the city council to erect a frame chapel on the lots purchased at Western avenue and Walnut, Father Hodnett was pushing its erection with characteristic energy when officers of the fire department forbade the work to proceed. But having municipal authority behind him and not being legally enjoined, he collected a large force of men and boys and in seven hours (on July 3, 1882) he had erected and enclosed a frame building, christened it the "Wooden Ark," and floated over it an American flag. This he used as a temporary church until the completion of the permanent structure in December, 1884. He also reared a stone school house south of the church. Originally there were about 300 families connected with the parish, but under Father Hodnett's zealous and wise pastorate, which terminated in February, 1901, that number was increased threefold. Since becoming pastor of the Immaculate Conception church, on the north side, this parish has also witnessed a great development. His assistants in the present field are Fathers J. J. Hurley, J. J. O'Meara and Edward Gahagan. During his continuous

service for the church in Chicago since 1882, Father Hodnett has not only been of broad use in secular work, but has been foremost in movements of charity and morality, having been an especially strong factor in the progress of temperance. This distinguishing feature of the church work was early marked in his career, to which the states of Wisconsin and Illinois can enthusiastically testify. When the Peace Jubilee, celebrating the close of the Spanish-American war, was held in Chicago in October, 1898, Father Hodnett delivered an address at the Auditorium in the presence of the president, members of the cabinet, and many distinguished men in official and civil life.

Father Hodnett's advent to the Immaculate Conception church was signalized by the organization of the different societies of St. Vincent de Paul Conference, Father Mathew's Total Abstinence Society, Woman's Temperance Association and Brotherhood of Our Mother of Good Counsel, two courts of Catholic Foresters, Ladies' Benevolent Association, Tabernacle and Rosary Sodality, Young Ladies of the Immaculate Conception, Children of Mary of St. Agnes and St. Aloysius (boys' sodality). The Dominican Sisters conducting the school have also trained a surpliced choir, which lends a peculiar charm to the solemn mass on Sunday. In addition to his continuous organization and development of church societies and the general promotion of secular work, Father Hodnett has made many marked improvements of church property. He has laid a new flooring in the church, installed elegant pews, set up chaste and classic stations of the cross and erected richly tinted and variegated stained glass windows. The latter were imported from Munich, Bavaria, and in their artistic beauty and harmony are not surpassed in Chicago, their symbolic significance being the missionary spirit of Ireland, through the apostles whom she sent forth in the sixth, seventh and eighth centuries and who succeeded in evangelizing most of what is now modern Europe. The cost of these improvements was some \$12,000; besides which Father Hodnett has built a new vestry, enlarged the pastoral residence into one of the most commodious priests' houses in the archdiocese, and a little over a year ago completed another school edifice. The auditorium of the latter, which has a seating capacity of seven hundred, is used for commencement exercises, entertainments, meetings of societies and other parochial gatherings. These improvements involved an additional outlay of \$35,000 and

furnish added evidence of Father Hodnett's determination and success in keeping the parish in the front ranks of progress.

Rev. James A. Hynes, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Angels, situated on North Hamlin avenue, corner of Iowa, has

JAMES A. within the past decade accomplished fine mission-
HYNES. ary work in this section of the city. Since 1896

he has been in charge of the parish, the nucleus of which when he then came into the field was little more than a small brick yard; in the face of this discouraging outlook he went to work energetically, bravely and intelligently, and has the present satisfaction of knowing that he has raised up for the good of his church a flourishing parochial school and an earnest congregation of four hundred and fifty families.

Father Hynes is a native of New York City. In his young boyhood the family located in Chicago, where James received his education—first, at the old Franklin public school, and then at the school of the Immaculate Conception, one of the first Catholic parochial schools on the north side. He afterward pursued advanced courses at the St. Ignatius College, on West Twelfth street, Chicago, and at the Niagara University, Niagara Falls, New York. In 1886 he was ordained to the priesthood at the latter institution, and then came to Chicago to assist in the spiritual work of St. Sylvester's parish, whose church edifice is on North Humboldt boulevard. Father Hynes remained in the faithful and efficient performance of these duties for ten years, and in 1896, as stated, was called to his present charge. Since that time he has established a congregation of some four hundred and fifty families, and a parochial school of some three hundred and fifty pupils, whose mental and spiritual welfare is under the immediate supervision of nine Sisters of Charity of the B. V. M. He has also built churches at Cragin and an academy connected with St. Genevieve parish, on Fifty-first street near Hamlin avenue. Ably assisting him in such manifold duties as are here indicated is Rev. Thomas F. Troy. From the above bare record of facts it is evident that Father Hynes is possessed of untiring zeal and is an important factor in the spreading influence of his church in the section of the city where he has so long labored.

Rev. George A. Thomas, C. S. S. R., pastor of St. Alphonsus' church, Southport avenue, corner of Wellington street, is well known as one of the most zealous missionaries of the Roman Catholic church, and is now at the head of a large and important parish. He is a native of New Orleans, Louisiana, born on the 3rd of December, 1867. He received his preparatory education in Kansas City, Missouri, and was ordained by Bishop Hogan to the priesthood in 1892.

Father Thomas was initiated into the practical work of the church as assistant pastor of St. Alphonsus', and after continuing thus for a number of years entered the missionary field. For more than a decade he was thus engaged in different parts of the country, and in 1907 he was called to Chicago to assume the pastorate of his present charge, succeeding Rev. Nicholas L. Franzen. In the conduct of his pastoral work he has six assistants, and a capable force of Sisters to do the active teaching in the parochial school. In addition to the heavy responsibilities which devolve upon him, Father Thomas voluntarily bears the burden of personally conducting much of the work of relief and spiritual instruction in the "slum" districts of Chicago and in the Houses of the Good Shepherd Sisters, where his work among those children is deeply appreciated.

Rev. Patrick J. McDonnell, the pastor in charge of St. Mel's church, one of the largest and most rapidly growing Catholic parishes on the west side, has been zealous and influential in the local extension of his faith for the past twenty-eight years. The church property fronts on both Washington boulevard and Forty-third avenue, and includes a magnificent building costing \$100,000, erected in 1907, on the boulevard named, and devoted to the education of the girls and boys of St. Mel's parish. Also a convent erected in 1908, costing \$40,000. The main entrance of the unfinished church is on Forty-third avenue.

Father McDonnell is a native of Ireland, and he obtained his education in the motherland, graduating from All Hallows' College in 1880, and being received into the priesthood of the church in the same year. In that year also he came to Chicago, and assumed his first active duties as an assistant to the pastor of St. Gabriel's church on West Forty-fifth street. In 1883 he was transferred to the parish of which he is now rector, then known as St. Philip's. When he took

charge of the original St. Philip's parish there were about one hundred families within his jurisdiction; now there are 700, and from a small parochial school has been developed an educational institution attended by nearly one thousand pupils of both sexes. Father McDonnell has two earnest and capable priests to assist him in his pastoral labors.

Rev. M. O'Sullivan, P. R., who is the worthy and able pastor of St. Bridget's church, on Archer avenue corner of Church street, was born in Sneem, County Kerry, Ireland. He obtained his higher education in St. John's College, Waterford, and in 1886, while still a resident of the mother country, was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church.

Michael O'Sullivan. In August of the same year Father O'Sullivan came direct to Chicago, first serving as assistant in the organization which finally developed into the flourishing church of St. Mel's, Washington boulevard and Forty-third avenue. During the following three years and a half he held the same position in St. Pius' church and was then transferred to the Church of the Nativity, located at Thirty-seventh street and Union avenue. A faithful and useful service of nearly four years in that capacity was followed by a change of priestly duties to St. Patrick's church, Lemont, Cook county, Illinois. He found this a spiritual field almost uncultivated by his church, but the six years of his pastorate in that locality produced radical changes. Through his efforts and substantial labors he organized the scattered members of his faith, raised the necessary funds and erected a handsome Gothic church. His work there was so noticeable that in 1900 he was transferred after a competitive examination to the more metropolitan field of St. Bridget's parish, Chicago. There he has also erected both a church and school, his pastorate now embracing about a thousand families. The school, which is attended by some twelve hundred pupils, is under the direct supervision of the twenty-four Sisters of Charity, while Father O'Sullivan is also assisted in his pastoral work by two priests, Rev. Joseph Fitzgerald and Rev. James Grace.

Rev. Innocent A. Kestl (or Khestl), pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, located on North Western avenue near Cornelia street, presides over a flourishing Catholic parish of Bohemians. His education and training have well fitted him for his responsibilities.

Father Kestl was born on the 24th of June, 1878, at Frycovice, Moravia, this district of Austria-Hungary being a crownland of the dual empire lying to the east of Bohemia. His parents are Innocent and Maria (Huvar) Kestl, his father being an honest, industrious cabinet maker. The son, who had a strong and early desire to enter the priesthood of the Catholic church, obtained a thorough education preparatory to the pursuit of a theological course. This preliminary training included courses in the grammar school of Tichà, the high school of Frankstadt and the gymnasium of Valasske Mezirici. After his graduation from the last named institution in 1899, he entered the Priests' Seminary at Olomouc, and in 1903 completed his theological and churchly training there and was initiated into the orders of Catholicism.

Father Kestl spent the first three years of his service for the church in Moravia, as follows: Assistant priest in Veseli; administrator in a rectory at Jestrabice, and assistant again at Veseli. In 1906 he was sent to the United States as assistant priest to a church in Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1907 was appointed pastor of his present charge. As he has spent virtually all his life in a country which has a large Bohemian population, he has a thorough understanding of the people in his adopted city amidst whom his pastoral work is conducted, and he is therefore accomplishing broad and practical results.

Rev. Daniel Croke, pastor of St. Cecelia's church, corner of West Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, is a staunch member of the Catholic clergy who has lately returned to the local field which he first entered more than twenty-one years ago. In Ireland he was born, educated and ordained to the priesthood, and in 1887, soon after attaining holy orders, he left the mother country for Chicago.

Father Croke's first four years in this city were spent as assistant pastor in St. James' church, on Wabash avenue and Twenty-ninth street, and he fulfilled the duties of that position until 1891, when he was transferred to St. Elizabeth's church, on the corner of Wabash

avenue and Forty-first street. In 1899 he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's church at Freeport, Illinois, doing most useful work for the parish and the church for a period of eight years. He was recalled to Chicago in October, 1907, and assumed charge of the important parish of St. Cecelia's. Within his pastorate reside 800 Catholic families, the parochial school numbers 800 pupils, and he is assisted in his work by two priests and fifteen Sisters of Charity.

The Park Systems

The municipality, or local government, corresponds to the heart of the human organism, and any areas which are reserved against the encroachment of congested districts may be likened to its lungs through which the populace may imbibe life-giving oxygen and revive its depressed or flagging spirits. The establishment of a grand system of pleasure grounds goes far toward allaying the discontent of the mass of city toilers whose home surroundings are often unlovely and sometimes unsanitary. The work is therefore in the line of good municipal policy, as well as of high humanity. To provide free, healthful, attractive recreation is to keep thousands out of the jails, work houses and hospitals. A vast, growing city must have great lungs, or everything in time will go wrong, and in this matter Chicago has looked far and wisely into the future. Her lungs are not only great, as befits an American metropolis, but space is about to be provided for a vaster set of vital organs in preparation for the founding of a world's city. The inner belt of parks and boulevards is already being perfected for the great city, and the outer belt is the future development to accommodate the Greater Chicago when it shall absorb its outlying suburbs and cities for a dozen miles north, west and south.

The park areas of Chicago actually improved and thrown open to the public amount to about 3,200 acres, whereas the dream of the future is to provide 37,000 acres of freedom for every man, woman and child who chooses to take advantage of the city's generosity and wisdom. The nucleus of the projected system is Grant Park, more popularly known as the Lake Front. In a future not far distant it is anticipated that not only the Art Institute, but the Field Columbian Museum and the Crerar Library will have their sites therein, and with the great Public Library across Michigan boulevard, will form a cluster of architectural gems well worthy this crown of the city parks. In the words of Henry G. Foreman, former president of the South Park Commissioners and the Outer Belt Park Commission: "Grant Park is the axis of the inner and outer belt of parks and boulevards. From it as a hub the system expands in the form of a half

wheel. The diagonal city streets are the spokes; the inner belt of the parks and boulevards is the support of the spokes; the outer belt of preserves and parkways is the tire; and the inner and outer systems are merged into the broad shore boulevard. All parts of the great recreation area are accessible quickly by transportation lines at low fares. When this system is a reality, Chicago will take its place at the head of American cities in park area and applied facilities. It will then be the Paris of America for artistic attractiveness."

It is an interesting fact of local history that Chicago's park system should have had its origin in the locality which is now prophesied as the coming nucleus of its cosmopolitan development in this line; for the year after Chicago became a city, seventy years ago, it set aside a little square which is now the site of the Public Library and which it christened Dearborn Park. For two decades after 1839 the municipality made no attempt to create a system of parks, but set off small areas for the several divisions of the city, such as Washington square on the north side, Vernon, Wicker, Jefferson and Union parks on the west side, and Douglas Monument, Woodland and Groveland parks on the south side. These small, unconnected breathing spots ranged from Douglas (now Douglas Monument Square) at the foot of Thirty-fifth street, on the south side, to Washington Square (now opposite the Newberry library), on the north side, Wicker park on the northwest side (north Robey street), and Jefferson (west Monroe and Loomis) and Union (Ashland boulevard and Warren avenue), on the west side. These gathering places for tired people and picknickers were then in the outlying districts of the city; in a word, "out in the country." Dearborn Park was the down-town pleasure ground and a favorite gathering place for out-of-door meetings, such as were organized for political and war purposes.

It was not until 1869 that the citizens of the three territorial divisions of the municipality joined issues on the park question and worked together to establish a system, with boulevards as pulmonary tubes connecting larger and more elaborately improved parks. Under a legislative act of that year park districts and commissioners were created for the north, south and west sides. The first board of commissioners for the north division of the city consisted of E. B. McCagg, John B. Turner, Andrew Nelson, Joseph Stockton and Jacob Rehm. They were to serve for five years, their successors to be ap-

pointed by the circuit judge of Cook county. For about four years the city had been expending ten or fifteen thousand dollars annually on the improvements of Lincoln Park. Chicago had owned the south 120 acres of the 562 acres now embraced in the system, since 1840, and after using it as a cemetery for more than a quarter of a century, the residence district had so encroached upon the grounds that burials therein were prohibited as a sanitary measure. In 1865 the north half of the Chicago cemetery had been reserved for public uses, the tract being named Lincoln Park in July of that year; in the following year all burials in the south half of the city property were prohibited; in 1868 Lincoln Park was thrown open to the public, and when the legislative act of February 8, 1869, creating the boards of park commissioners, was passed, about \$70,000 had been expended on Lincoln Park. It is therefore the pioneer of the established system of Chicago parks and boulevards. Extending from North avenue to Diversey boulevard, a distance of a mile and a half, with North Clark street as its western boundary and Lake Michigan as its eastern, it is a grand tract devoted to the comfort, recreation, refreshment and education of one of the most thickly settled sections of the city. A fine zoological garden, a large museum of natural history, a magnificent conservatory of flowers and ferns, beautiful statuary scattered over acres of grass plots and wooded land, lily ponds, lagoons for boating, a noble stretch of water near the lake front for expert rowers, bathing beaches, a yacht harbor, baseball grounds, tennis courts, and a score of other attractions and facilities for rest, exercise and improvement, have given Lincoln Park a popularity and a public usefulness not to be measured by dollars and cents. The extensions of its area lakeward and the improvements of its magnificent water front, with the additions to its northern sections have been mainly accomplished since 1902.

The truth that the parks are for the people, to be used by them in the most practical sense of the word, is nowhere better illustrated than by the management of the Lincoln Park system, as expressed by Francis T. Simmons, president of the board of commissioners: "Its available area being only a little over three hundred acres is taxed to its utmost capacity, especially on holidays and the pleasant Sundays of the summer; 100,000 to 120,000 visitors on such days are not at all infrequent, and it became very evident that something had to be done to afford greater facilities for the ever-increasing population.

The board in 1902 began looking about to accomplish this end and, as the submerged shallows of Lake Michigan were theirs and lay temptingly within reach, it was not far to the decision that an addition could be accomplished by filling them in, and it was decided to thus increase the park area by over two hundred acres. A survey was made of the shore lying immediately north of the present park and a plat made of the proposed extension, which at that time was entirely submerged by the lake. To effect this a system of dikes and breakwaters running along the outer boundaries was projected, which, when completed, would hold and retain the material which would be taken from the lake for filling up to grade this large area. Steps rapidly followed each other in gaining the necessary legislative action—the issuing of bonds and the projection of the work. If Lincoln Park was required simply to take care of its local population, or the population lying contiguous and naturally tributary to it, the problems which today are forcing themselves upon the board would be very much simplified and lessened, but this park (fortunate in one sense and unfortunate in another) contains drawing features. It contains the only zoological garden in the city, which in its scope and wide and comprehensive selection of specimens, attracts the visitor from all parts of the city, as well as from the country at large. Being immediately upon the lake, makes it a Mecca for Chicago people in the hot and oppressive days of the summer. Its extensive shade and free lawns make it an almost universal picnic ground. Probably nothing would strike the European visitor more forcibly than the free and unrestricted use of the lawns. The ‘Keep Off the Grass’ signs which are so constantly in evidence in European parks and which are so objectionable and forbidding, are not found here. Nothing could be more gratifying to the settlement worker, the philanthropist and the social economist than the sight of groups of families—almost innumerable—with their luncheons and other comforts, that dot the lawn stretches of Lincoln Park.

“The writer accompanied the late Admiral Taylor to the park on an evening of a hot Sunday. Upon entering the park the writer was horrified beyond expression to see that it was littered with newspapers, lunch baskets and other evidences of vanished feasts. He said to the Admiral, ‘By 9 o’clock tomorrow morning I could show you the park with a clean face. I regret its appearance exceedingly.’

"The Admiral replied, 'I think I have never seen anything more gratifying than what I see here. It shows me beyond question that this park is serving well its purpose for the people—they use it.' This remark proved the Admiral a member of the 'great democracy,' which must count in its ranks all park boards who fulfil well their duty to the public."

The feature of Lincoln Park which gives it an especial nobility is its lake front, the improvements of which have been progressing for more than twenty years. Commencing as a simple breakwater at Bellevue place in 1886, it now embraces a vast sweep of massive sea walls, granite paved beach, broad drives, bathing beaches, lagoons, promenades, sloping swards, wide lawn stretches, flower gardens, noble boulevards and carriages and automobiles, speeding tracks for equestrians, bordered on the one side by the cool blue waters of the lake and on the other by a continuous array of green foliage. This is the panorama for a mile and a half.

Lincoln Park is also rich in statuary. Near the Dearborn avenue entrance is the massive memorial to Abraham Lincoln. This impressive monument was created from the munificence of the late Eli Bates, who, in 1887, bequeathed \$40,000 for the purpose. The year before the heroic figure of Schiller was unveiled, under the auspices of the German-American Society of Chicago, and in 1891 the Swedes of the city and all those who delight in the beauties and mysteries of plant life saw with gratification the addition of Linnaeus to the statuary of the park. As the result of a popular subscription, in which 100,000 people participated, Grant, the great and magnanimous warrior, sternly overlooks the waters of Lake Michigan from the back of his speaking steed. More than 200,000 people gave their presence to the unveiling of this great work in October, 1891. The statue of Shakespeare took its place among these out-door works of art in 1894, and in the same year Lambert Tree made the second of his gifts of statuary to Lincoln Park, in the shape of the Indian warrior holding aloft his feathered staff as "A Signal of Peace." His first donation had been the heroic bronze statue of La Salle. "A Signal of Peace" is a striking contrast to the "Alarm," an Indian group of four figures, representing a gift from Martin Ryerson. The electric fountain, one of the magnificent attractions of Lincoln Park, was presented to the city by the late Charles T. Yerkes in 1890. The mas-

sive Academy of Sciences, which stands at the main entrance to the park fronting Clark street, was completed in 1893, and contains fully 250,000 specimens of natural history. Its collections of mollusks and of local specimens are especially complete. It may be added that the lily pond in Lincoln Park, an acre and a half in extent, is one of the largest in the world, and that the zoological garden contains some 1,200 animals.

The district controlled by the Lincoln Park commissioners comprises the towns of North Chicago and Lake View, or nearly sixteen square miles, and embraces a population of nearly half a million people. The board has more than \$393,000 available for the purchase of small parks, and several have already been established and improved. at a cost of over \$106,000 as virtual accessories to social settlement work. One of these, the Chicago Avenue Park, comprises over nine acres between the pumping works and the lake and contains a shelter house, refectory, gymnasium and playground for children. The Elm street playground, some distance to the west, is much smaller, but provided with the same conveniences for the mothers and children of the poor. The original fund, created for these purposes, was \$500,000. In this connection mention is also due of the Lincoln Park Sanitarium for children (supported by the *Chicago Daily News*), which is situated on the lake shore in the park proper and for years has been doing a useful work for the little ones of the poor. The principal funds available for the various improvements at Lincoln Park were as follows: Park extension, \$1,000,000; old shore protection, \$203,000; small parks, \$500,000. The expenditures on account of these funds have been: Small parks, \$106,000 (as stated); old shore protection, \$203,000; park extension, \$642,000. The total available funds amount to \$1,103,531.

Under the legislative act of February, 1869, the governor appointed John M. Wilson, Chauncey Bowen, George W. Gage, L. B. Sidway and Paul Cornell as the first commissioners of the South Park system. It is evident that these citizens saw further into the future needs of Chicago in the way of generous lungs to provide for her phenomenal expansion than the commissioners for either the north or the west sides; for bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000 were at once floated and with their proceeds 1,500 acres of land were purchased—the future sites of Washington and Jackson parks, with their connecting

Midway Plaisance. The entire South Park system is now less than 1,900 acres. The projection of so stupendous a plan naturally aroused a feeling of considerable skepticism, and in the laying of its simple groundwork the early boards of commissioners encountered discouraging obstacles, but which by no means deterred them in their definite advance. Six miles from the city hall, Washington Park, the nearest of the public reserves, was first taken in hand. It was largely an unlovely swamp, and the work of reclaiming it and laying out the grounds in general lines had only fairly begun when the great fire of 1871 created a suspension of all work for about a year. In 1872 improvements were resumed, but the development of both Washington and Jackson parks was delayed for several years on account of the unreasonable prices demanded by owners whose property had been condemned and by the difficulty of enforcing the taxes and special assessments required for the prosecution of the work. But by the close of the seventies more than one thousand acres had been improved in both parks and by 1884 all the floating indebtedness over the South Park system had been paid. At that time the total amount expended for the purchase of land had been \$3,277,846.91, and for interest on bonds and land contracts \$1,723,553.08. By the early eighties Washington Park (long known as West Park) had assumed the features which give it special prominence now. A number of greenhouses had been erected and the botanical gardens of Washington, as well as those of the old world, had made generous contributions toward the establishment of a similar attraction for Washington Park. For years this Chicago pleasure ground has been noted for its superb and unique floral displays outside its magnificent conservatory. Its entire area had been tilled, seeded or planted to forest trees, about one hundred acres known as "the south open green," having been reserved as a superb lawn, then, as now, one of the largest and most beautiful in the country. Although the rough lines of this feature were fixed thus early, in 1890 this noble meadow was subjected to a vigorous course of plowing, draining, re-seeding and rolling, and has been in course of renewal or improvement ever since. The Ramble, with its winding walks over artificial hills and ravines, through thickets and across bright open spots, is in direct contrast to the great common. Then there is the massive carriage house, built for the accommodation of the park horses and vehicles, which is a model of its

kind, and near the large conservatory is a beautiful lily pond. Croquet courts, an archery range, horse speedway, fly casting accommodations, wading pool and sand court (for children) and a house to shelter lovers of the winter game of curling, are a few of the other attractions which place Washington in the list of the other democratic parks of the city. It is 371 acres in extent, and is bounded on the north by Fifty-first street, east by Cottage Grove avenue, south by Sixtieth street, and west by South Park avenue.

The Midway Plaisance, connecting Washington and Jackson Park to the east, is bounded on the north by Fifty-ninth street, on the south by Sixtieth street, on the west by Cottage Grove avenue and on the east by Stony Island avenue. When the Midway was first projected it was planned that waterways should run between the drives, with a cascade, or lock at the Washington Park terminus. Owing to the large expense in constructing and beautifying the channels, building bridges, etc., the project was abandoned; but with the establishment and splendid development of the University of Chicago along the borders of the Midway steps are now being taken to carry out the original plan and create a magnificent waterway for college regattas and pleasure boating.

The first decided improvement along the lake front of Jackson Park was completed in 1884, when the beach was paved from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-ninth streets and the breakwater was extended to a point about two hundred feet south of Sixty-third street, or within four blocks of the present southern limits. The northern boundary of this noble expanse of picturesque waters and green sward is Fifty-sixth street. Its western limits are marked by Stony Island avenue, and no park in the Chicago system better merits the term magnificent than Jackson. Its present distinctive features were fixed by the remoulding of its entire surface to meet the practical and artistic demands of the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1892 the South Side Park commissioners turned over to the management of the World's Fair more than 666 acres, including the Midway Plaisance, and the transformations made during the coming year in Jackson Park are among the wonders of history. But while the Fine Arts (now the Field Columbian Museum) and the German buildings, with the quaint Japanese temples on the wooded island, and the stern little convent of La Rabida on the lake front, are all that remain of the

architectural triumphs of the exposition, the outlines of the noble water approach which culminated in the superb Court of Honor may still be traced, the magnificent stretch of the Manufacturers' building may still be recalled in a great grassy depression in the northern portion of the grounds, and, as stated, the general topographical features of the park were largely fixed by the great engineering and landscape workers of the World's Columbian Exposition. The Columbian caravels also still float in its waters and the nautical representative of the real American pioneer, the Viking ship, also reposes in the shade of the Field Columbian Museum. It was some time after the close of the Exposition that the great golf links were established that have made Jackson Park one of the most favorite western resorts for lovers of the game, and the improvement of its yacht harbor and the extension of the completed work to the southeast were works of a comparatively recent day. Briefly stated, Jackson Park is provided with every facility for oarsmen, yachtmen or owners of launches. It has two fine golf courses, with shelter, lockers and showers for both men and women; also baseball and football fields, tennis courts, refectory, beach bathing, music court, winter skating and tobogganing, and the Field Columbian Museum of Natural History, which is to be removed to Grant Park, near the Art Institute.

A striking feature in the future expansion of the South Park system is a shore boulevard, or park, six miles in length, connecting Jackson and Grant parks. The plan includes drives, water ways, picnic grounds along the route, and the most complete facilities for boating and swimming. The legislature has already authorized the commissioners to negotiate with the riparian owners, and the project is fairly under way. Grant, or Lake Front Park, extends from Randolph street to Park Row, and embraces 205 acres. The portion south of the Art Institute is a stretch of meadow, only embellished by the Logan equestrian statue, while the section north is devoted to baseball fields.

The South Park commissioners have the honor to be first in the general municipal movement which has made the park system of Chicago a power in the relief of the depression and actual suffering attending the congestion of resident districts. Under the statute of 1903 they promptly expended \$1,000,000 in the purchase of fourteen parks located in crowded and often cheerless sections of the city, and

proceeded to provide both sexes and all ages with facilities for amusement, mental improvement, exercise and sanitary care. The largest of these are Marquette Park, 371 acres extending from Sixty-seventh to Seventy-first streets and between California avenue and the Grand Trunk Western Railroad, eighty acres of which have already been transformed into ball fields and tennis courts, skating ponds and toboggans; McKinley Park, over seventy-four acres between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth streets on Archer avenue, which is provided with swimming pool, outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, tennis courts, ball fields, children's play ground, wading pool and facilities for winter sports; Sherman Park, which has all these features, as well as a free assembly hall for various entertainments, club rooms for the use of neighborhood residents, reading rooms and a band stand, under which concerts are given Sunday evenings during the summer months; Ogden Park, over sixty acres in extent between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-seventh streets, Center avenue and Loomis street, at which the means for recreation and improvement are similar to those provided at Sherman Park; and Calumet Park, with an area of more than seventy-three acres extending from Ninety-fifth to 102nd streets along the lake, which is provided with bathing accommodations, and has also grounds for both summer and winter sports. Improvements are progressing in all of the larger parks and the smaller areas, such as Palmer, on 111th street; Hamilton, on Seventy-fourth street; Bessemer, on Eighty-ninth street, and Gage Park, on Fifty-fifth street, are covering as many features as their location and size make possible.

This vast extension of the usefulness of the system in the role of public benefactor is well termed the New-Park Idea, by Henry G. Foreman, president of the South Park commissioners, in these suggestive words: "Justified by the success which has marked the service in the new South Division parks and squares, the South Park commissioners, now working toward the completion of the expansion epoch begun in 1903, are planning still another increase in recreation area and facilities. The dominant idea of the service in our new parks is to place recreation facilities and educational and moral influences at the very doors of the people. While all the old-park ideas of trees and flowers and water and verdant stretches are retained in the New-Park Idea (and to that extent we believe our new parks compare favorably with others anywhere) the novel, year-round service, which

has drawn special attention to our new parks, is provided by neighborhood center features. It is the extensive use of the clubhouse for the people that has created an emphatic demand in other portions of the south division for similar appliances. The extent of the popularity of the new park facilities can be realized when one considers that nearly 5,500,000 persons actually used the gymnasia, baths, reading rooms, club rooms, assembly halls, refectories, game fields, etc., in these new parks during the last year alone. This figure excludes spectators. It is the record of actual service. The great value of such service is realized when one recalls that all but one of these parks are located in congested districts, where working people reside in homes that provide little more than the necessities to sustain life. Ten parks, for the most part small, neighborhood parks, are equipped with club houses now. . . . The acreage of these parks also will be increased to better meet existing needs. Requests from people, many of them flat dwellers, residing near Washington and Jackson Parks, and also from residents about McKinley Park, have been received by the commissioners to provide them with neighborhood center buildings and facilities. . . . Last winter the people residing in the manufacturing districts in the southern portion of Hyde Park, through their representatives in the general assembly, secured the passage of an act authorizing the commissioners to issue bonds for locating more of these parks. The citizens of the South Park district, by a vote of about two to one, authorized the commissioners to issue \$3,000,000 additional bonds for this purpose. The commissioners now have under consideration three or four sites in the southern portion of Hyde Park for additional parks and an additional site for a new park in the South Town."

The South Park system is now more than one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four acres in extent, or nearly sixty per cent of the entire park system. The territorial district covers more than ninety-two square miles and embraces a population of 600,000. While there is a direct connection, by means of the city boulevards between the South, West and Lincoln Park systems, there is no continuous link between the northern and southern systems. This defective break has been under discussion for years. Many plans for the creation of a grand boulevard between Michigan avenue and the Lake Shore

Drive have been proposed, but so far none has forcibly appealed both to the practical sense and the esthetic sensibilities. The only material progress which has been made is in the passage of legislative acts which will enable the South Park and Lincoln Park commissioners to unite their efforts with those of the municipality in the realization of this much desired improvement.

The West Chicago parks, like those in the other divisions of the city, were systematized and the largest of them founded, under the legislative act of 1869, which provided for a board of commissioners and under whose authority the governor appointed Charles C. P. Holden, Henry Greenebaum, George W. Stanford, Eben F. Runyan, Isaac R. Hitt, Clarke Lipe and David Cole. The new board was authorized to expend \$400,000 for the purchase of the present sites of Garfield, Douglas and Humboldt parks, with their connecting boulevards. The management of the West parks has overcome many embarrassments. The fire of 1871 and the panic of 1873 were drawbacks to progress which were common to all local enterprises, but the misfortunes of maladministration culminating in 1877 and the treasury defalcation in 1896 were troubles which especially affected the growth of the park system in this section of the city. The latter blow following so closely the depressions of 1893-4 almost paralyzed improvements for some time, but within the past decade, and especially within the past five years, the chief pleasure grounds of the West division have shown marked and rapid improvement.

Garfield Park, which was known as Central Park until 1881, is the most western of the system, and comprises over one hundred and eighty-seven acres, bounded east and west by Homan and Hamlin avenues and divided by Madison and Lake streets. To the north of Garfield is Humboldt Park and to the south, Douglas, the three being connected by the boulevards planned in 1869. Douglas boulevard connects Garfield and Douglas parks, and Franklin boulevard joins Garfield and Humboldt parks. The largest of the parks is Humboldt, about twenty-eight acres larger than Garfield, and the latter is only about six acres larger than Douglas; so that the western, northwestern and southwestern sections of the city have an almost equal representation in park area.

Within quite recent years the improvements in Garfield Park have made it one of the most attractive in the city. The portion north of

Lake street is sparsely wooded, with winding roadways and shallow brooks, and contains not only the fly-casting pond but the new conservatory and propagating houses, one of the finest botanical establishments in the country. The middle section of Garfield Park, between Lake and Madison streets, embraces the boating lakes, and a beautiful boat landing pavilion, refectory and club hall, all under one roof. Further south and across a wide driveway is a magnificent water court (a miniature of the World's Fair Court of Honor), which is divided by Madison street and extends, on the southern side of that thoroughfare, between bright and fragrant beds of flowers and toward a fine music pavilion. Beyond the rolling hills and the bandstand, as it is popularly called, is a large expanse stretching toward the southern limits of the park on Colorado avenue. This was a circular park devoted for years to horse racing and bicycle riding, baseball and footfall, but it is now being transformed into tennis courts, golf links and finished baseball diamonds, or being restored to park purposes of an ornamental nature. A fine toboggan slide is also installed in this portion of the park.

Nearly two miles to the southeast is Douglas Park, stretching from Twelfth street on the north to Nineteenth street on the south, and from California avenue on the east to Albany avenue on the west. The natural gateway at the western, or Douglas boulevard entrance, consists of flowering shrubbery and trees, with a fountain basin placed at the intersection of the park and the boulevard, and the general effect is extremely artistic and pleasing. The special inner attractions of the park are a fine boat landing and pavilion, a natatorium, a conservatory and a great winter garden. The latter is installed in a great building of iron and glass, 178 feet long by 62 feet wide, the central pavilion of which displays palms, ferns and medicinal plants. In addition the park provides the usual facilities for baseball, boating and tennis, and such winter sports as skating and tobogganing.

Marshall boulevard extends from Douglas Park to the Illinois and Michigan canal, over two miles, and connects the West and the South Park systems at Western avenue. Completed at a comparatively recent date, it is the last link in the chain of boulevards thirty miles in length which binds the South, West and North systems, leaving as the only section of the circuit incomplete one mile of the down-town district from Jackson boulevard to Ohio street.

Humboldt Park, which is the largest in the west division, contains nearly two hundred and six acres, and, proportionately an unusually large water surface. The park is bounded by North avenue on the north, California and Sacramento avenues on the east, Division and Augusta streets on the south, and Kedzie avenue on the west. More than two hundred and forty thousand dollars was expended in the purchase of land within these limits, and of the liberal sums expended on improvements a large portion has been expended in excavating the lake basins and in the beautifying of the grounds immediately adjacent. The naming of the park was in deference to the distinctive Germanic element which prevails in the northwestern section of the city. Both Germans and Scandinavians largely predominate, and the characteristic pastimes of the latter element are given a larger measure at Humboldt Park than any other in the city. Not only are the principal skating tournaments held upon its lakes, but the best facilities for skeeing are provided. Grounds are furnished for the other prevailing outdoor sports of both summer and winter, and there is a wading pool and shelter building especially for children. One of its most striking summer features is a magnificent rose garden, with an elevated promenade around it and a garden hall connecting it with beautiful grounds beyond. At the eastern entrance of the park is an ornamental gateway, with garden lanterns, fountains and seats. Humboldt boulevard, nearly three miles in length, connects the park (and therefore the West Side system) with Lincoln park on the north.

The West Chicago parks also include Union, Jefferson, Vernon and Wicker—small tracts, which were originally in the outskirts of the city—as well as Logan square and Palmer place (on Humboldt boulevard), and numbers of smaller pleasure grounds of a still later creation. Three small parks have been founded and are being adapted to their purposes or furnishing recreation and relief to the crowded neighborhoods of the west side. On the eight-acre tract bounded by Chicago avenue, Cornell, Noble and Chase streets, and located in one of the most densely populated districts of the northwest side, men, women and children have been provided with such luxuries as gymnasiums, shower baths, swimming pools, and eating, library and reading rooms. Smaller parks and playgrounds are being improved

in the Ghetto district of the west side, and in a congested section of the southwest side between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

A general idea of the vastness of the work and the problem entrusted to the West Chicago Park commissioners may be gained from the statement that the area of their district is 35.5 square miles; population, about 770,000; total area of parks, 626.38 acres, and of parks and boulevards (twenty-five miles) combined, 1,036 acres. In addition to the parks and squares under the management of the constituted boards there are about forty small areas which are cared for either by the city or by private parties. In this list is Douglas Monument, at the foot of Thirty-fifth street near the lake shore, the noble shaft and statue erected to the memory of the Little Giant of Illinois having an especially close significance to the earlier residents of Chicago. These scattered and independent tracts comprise more than one hundred and seventeen acres, bring the grand total of the park area of Chicago up to 3,191 acres. There are also several boards of park commissioners, whose jurisdiction is outside that of the three division boards. The North Shore Park commissioners are allotted a district bounded on the north by the city limits. They have no parks in their territory, but supervise about four miles of boulevards, including Sheridan road, Ashland avenue and Pratt boulevard. The Special Park Commission comprises members of the common council, prominent citizens and prominent architects and landscape engineers, and is charged with the development of the outer-belt system of parks and boulevards for the Chicago of the future. It is only possible to speak in general terms of the great enterprise, which is to so increase the lung capacity of the metropolis, the preliminary plans of a work of such magnitude being liable to even radical change. Briefly, the commission propose (as already stated) to make Grant Park, on the lake front, which is to be the grand æsthetic and educational center of the municipality, the topographic axis of half a gigantic wheel of parks and boulevards. It is proposed to make a grand boulevard of parks, picnic grounds and waterways from Jackson to Grant parks and transform the Hyde Park reefs into beautiful island reefs. With Grant Park and the Lake Shore Drive connected by that long-deferred boulevard, Lincoln Park would be a grand link in the belt which would be laid along Lake Michigan to the Evanston drainage canal. The wide strip along this waterway running toward the west would

be beautified with resident parks and lagoons. The improvements in the northern system would, however, be chiefly made in a strip of country, three-eighths of a mile wide, running along the north line of Cook county, from Lake Michigan for a distance of sixteen miles into what is known as the Skokie, a flat tract of country which is now usually covered with water in the spring or during especially rainy seasons. This section of the belt is designed to terminate at Bowmanville and cover an area of 8,320 acres. A beautiful country drive is planned from the Skokie to the Desplaines river; thence south through Wheeling, Desplaines, Franklin Park, River Forest and Riverside to the Drainage canal, the twenty-five miles of parked boulevards embracing an area of 8,800 acres and some of the most restful and picturesque valley scenery in the middle west. A strip is projected along Salt creek, running west from Riverside to Western Springs and Willow Springs, on the Drainage canal, and the highlands and forest in the vicinity of the latter, the north half mile of the Palos hills and the intervening Sag valley are suggested as the natural basis of a great forest reserve and camping ground. It is, in fact, one of the principal aims of the special commission to prevent the destruction of the considerable tracts of native timber which still stand in the valley of the Desplaines. The central feature of the southern section of the belt will be Lake Calumet, whose shores are proposed to be a continuous chain of parks and boulevards, with a great tract of 1,500 acres south of the lake. The connection between the western and southern systems is to be the proposed South Chicago drainage canal, running from the main channel to Blue Island, and the Calumet river, the stream tributary to the lake. The acquisition and improvement of property bordering Lake Michigan from the Calumet district to Jackson park are to complete this great undertaking, in the full realization of which many years will probably pass.

Chicago Drainage and Ship Canal

It is a high tribute to the practical wisdom and the paternal forethought of the projectors of the canal which is the nucleus of the Sanitary District of Chicago, that they should first have perfected it as an agency for maintaining the purity of the water supply of two million and a half of people, before bringing prominently to the foreground its logical claim as the most important link in the internal system of water-ways destined to be a vast and necessary outlet for the congested riches of the Mississippi valley and the west. For years the city has been pouring its money into a magnificent system of water works, with its supply drawn from the seemingly incorruptible bosom of Lake Michigan, but an unprecedented increase of population brought with it also a threatened, and oftentimes an actual, contamination. It was necessary to turn the sewage of the city away from the lake into some other catch basin, especially that which had been discharged from the northern and southern districts of the city and was the main source of the evil. The central districts had largely used the river for this purpose, with the result that no large city in the world had created such a standing nuisance and menace to public health. The comparatively level surface of the country gave the river, which was also clogged with the filth of a large portion of the city, a current which was often imperceptible. But this natural feature, which appeared the greatest obstacle to be overcome, proved eventually the saviour of the situation; for by the cutting of the slight divide between the headwaters of the Chicago river and those of the Desplaines at Lockport, nearly thirty miles away, as well as the blasting of a magnificent waterway through the intervening limestone, the waters of Lake Michigan were made to flush out the foul stream; those waters were drawn into the Illinois and thence into the Mississippi, and, through the alchemy of nature, so purified as to be healthful and sparkling when used by the large cities down the valley of the Mississippi.

The legislative bill creating the Sanitary District of Chicago was signed by the governor of Illinois May 29, 1889, and the first board

of trustees was elected on December 12th of that year. As the proposed work was of tremendous proportions and quite new to most of the members, there were natural disagreements which resulted in many changes in the personnel of the board before earth was actually broken at Robey street, Chicago, on September 3, 1892. The term of the first trustees was six years, but after 1895 it was reduced to five. Under the act of 1889 the original sanitary district contained 185 square miles, but by the act of July 14, 1903, it was enlarged by the annexation of the North Shore district (78.6 square miles) and the Calumet district (94.48 square miles), which makes the total area 257.08 square miles. The North Shore district includes the towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and portions of the townships of Northfield and Main, as well as Norwood Park. The Calumet district includes the township of Calumet and portions of Worth, Bremen and Thornton, and is drained into the main canal by a reversal of the flow of the Calumet river. The North Shore district is to be drained into the Chicago river direct from Lake Michigan through a series of artificial channels, the pumping plants being erected near the lake. Important as they are to the suburban districts north and south of Chicago, these features are of course subordinate to the main canal, or backbone of the district, which extends from Robey street, Chicago, to Lockport, a distance of 28.05 miles; and a justification for adopting the title "Chicago Drainage and Ship Canal" is found in the fact that the population of the city proper is fully ninety-five per cent of that included in the entire sanitary district.

The main channel of the canal was completed and the waters of Lake Michigan turned into it on the 2nd of January, 1900. Thirteen days thereafter the magnificent channel was filled to the controlling works at Lockport; on January 17th the great dam at that point was lowered and the waters of Lake Michigan started on their long journey toward the Gulf of Mexico. This consummation marked the formal opening of the Sanitary District canal. From Robey street to Summit, nearly eight miles, the channel is 110 feet wide at the bottom and 198 feet at the water line, with a minimum depth of 22 feet of water; from Summit to Willow Springs, 5.3 miles, 202 feet at the bottom and 290 at the top, with the same depth; and from Willow Springs to Lockport, nearly fifteen miles (known as the rock section), the bottom of the channel is 160 feet and the top 162 feet. In the

construction of this great channel were removed 26,693,000 cubic yards of glacial drift and 12,265,000 cubic yards of solid rock, the material being piled along the entire course in a massive ridge of hills. The retaining walls and brick masonry contained 457,777 cubic yards of stone, laid in cement mortar. Thirteen bridges were built over the canal proper. Outside of the main channel from Robey street to Lockport vast works were pushed to completion as parts of the general system. The controlling works at Lockport, with their powerful machinery, comprise seven sluice gates and one trap dam, the latter having an opening of 160 feet. The dam has been well described as "two great metal leaves hinged together and working between masonry bulkheads." Beyond the controlling works to Joliet the Desplaines river was also dredged, widened and otherwise improved to meet the new conditions, the entire work so vast in extent and complicated in details being directed primarily to the object of giving the waters a free sweep through natural and artificial channels. A magnificent pumping station was also erected at Thirty-ninth street, Chicago, to increase the current inland. An idea of the main cost incurred in the completion of the main channel from Lake Michigan to Lockport, thirty-four miles, may be gained from the last report of the board of trustees of the Sanitary District, the items of which partially tell this romance in engineering being as follows: Main channel construction (Robey street to Lockport), \$18,600,195; bridge construction, main channel, \$1,978,536.38; controlling works, Lockport, \$331,253.65; Chicago river, dredging, docking, etc., \$2,190,903.70; bridge construction, Chicago river, \$2,970,707.76; Thirty-ninth street pumping station, \$229,702.00; river diversion construction, \$1,000,186.38. These items amount to \$27,071,782.87 of the total (\$29,135,436.54) expended upon the actual construction and improvement of the main drainage canal from the commencement of work on Shovel Day (September 3, 1892) up to January 1, 1908. Including water power development (\$4,058,056), interest on bonds, land taxes, maintenance of bridges, and administration and operating expenses (\$5,369,021), the expenditures up to that date were \$58,747,233.23.

Some of the best brain and brawn of Chicago were expended in the conception, organization and prosecution of this great work, and it is therefore extremely difficult to select participants for special

mention. But it is generally conceded that none were more prominent from the conception to the virtual completion of the system than Lyman E. Cooley, the eminent engineer, and Frank Wenter, the energetic and broad-minded president of the board, during the first three years of constructive work, and a trustee from the organization of the board until five years after the completion of the main canal. Mr. Cooley's record is even more of a pioneer nature; for, in his capacity as an engineer, as early as 1885, he commenced to agitate the necessity of a sanitary canal, and as a member of the Citizens' Association drew up the report which resulted in the crystallization of a drainage and water supply commission and finally the sanitary district itself. He was consulting engineer to the city and the sanitary district commission, and in 1889 represented both municipal and civic interests when the bill was passed by the legislature which created the Sanitary District. He determined the physical boundaries of the district; was its first engineer; afterward served five years (1891-5) as a member of the board; was consulting engineer in 1897; for a year previously was one of the experts who devised the system of intercepting sewers upon which depends the thorough flushing of the sewage into the drainage canal, and in 1901 was one of the eminent engineers engaged upon the scientific completion of the works of the Sanitary District. All in all, it would be impossible to find a man who has been earlier or more prominently identified with all phases of this remarkable project and accomplishment than Mr. Cooley.

The sanitary problem having been virtually solved at the expenditure of over fifty million dollars, the management of the canal system brought to the foreground the enormous earning power of the waters which had been drawn from Lake Michigan. Its current should be converted into electricity to assist Chicago in lighting her streets and structures and operating her manufactories. It is impossible, and would be useless, to give the details by which the Sanitary District of Chicago, in the face of opposition from the Economy Light and Power Company and even the municipality, acquired the right to sell the surplus power of the canal at rates which will soon net the board about \$500,000. The most complete and yet condensed statement of the situation, and also of the general progress of this feature of the canal enterprise, was made by the Citizens' Association in June, 1908.

After a thorough investigation of the whole matter, the committee made a report which upheld the sanitary board in all its main contentions. It narrated how in 1903 the Sanitary District was authorized by the legislature to develop the water power created by the flow of the drainage canal and as the first step erected the Lockport power plant at a cost of \$4,000,000. Then came the negotiations and contentions with the city for permission to build transmission wires through its streets and alleys; the bringing of test cases in the courts and the final decision (after the report of the Citizens' Association was made) upholding a former decision that the legislature had conferred upon the Sanitary District full authority to construct transmission wires anywhere within the city limits.

The present and prospective operations of the electrical plant of the Sanitary District are thus described:

"Since January (1908) the Sanitary District has installed three generators capable of producing continuously 16,500 horse power and for peak service 20,600 horse power. It is installing two additional generators capable of producing continuously 11,000 additional horse power and with an estimated peak capacity of 13,000 horse power. In six months the plant should be capable of producing continuously 27,500 horse power, and for peak service 34,350 horse power. This will be increased to 30,000 and 37,500 horse power within two years when the flow is increased by widening the river. Within two years the district can safely contract for the sale of power aggregating 50,000 horse power.

"The district is supplying to the city and other customers at night 9,300 horse power and during the day 1,000 horse power. Its electrical energy now is being furnished to the city at the rate of \$15 a horse power, which is less than one-half what it formerly cost the city to generate its lighting power by steam.

"There is no apparent reason why the Sanitary District cannot within a few years duplicate its power plant at Hickory creek. The only obstacle in the way of this plan is the plant of the Economy Light and Power Company at Joliet, which company's lease from the state expires in 1916, after which time the Sanitary District, with the co-operation of the state, will be in a position to install a plant at Hickory creek and double its output of power.

"If the Sanitary District is not hampered in the future in its ef-

forts to sell its surplus power its net income from the sale of power, by the time it has made arrangements for the sale of its whole product, should amount to at least \$500,000 a year. This estimate is based upon the productive capacity which should be attained within the next six months. With the widening of the Chicago river this income can be largely increased, and ultimately, by the development of the power available at Hickory creek, the total capacity should be increased to 80,000 horse power, which should insure the Sanitary District a net revenue from its water power of at least \$1,500,000 per year.

"We are informed by the trustees of the Sanitary District that it is and will continue to be their policy to furnish to the city and other municipalities within the borders of the Sanitary District all the power that can be used by them; and to sell to private consumers only the surplus that remains after providing for municipal needs."

But the stretch of territory bordering the canal-way from Robey street to Joliet, thirty-two miles, has already been christened the "Valley of Manufactures," as it undoubtedly will be within the next decade. The district owns a right of way on either side of the canal varying from 270 to 1,000 feet, or nearly 6,000 acres of land, and the leases already made to manufactories bring an income of some \$75,000 per year. As illustrative of the extent of some of the leaseholds—the Corn Products Company, which has plants in Chicago, Waukegan and Peoria, is perfecting a \$5,000,000 establishment near Summit and building the town of Argo to provide homes for its 2,000 employes. At Lockport the Western United Gas and Electric Company has secured a site from which it will supply gas to forty towns and cities in the immediate territory. The International Harvester Company has over 20 acres under lease at an annual rental of \$9,000 for fifty years, many of the leases covering this period. Farming lands have been leased for one to four years, and several railroads are paying for water privileges, by which tanks are supplied for filling locomotive boilers. Besides there are sixty miles of dockage to be leased. The railroads vie with the canal, also in furnishing transportation. Three main lines parallel the canal, and an electric line is in operation connecting the towns along the route—Summit, with a population of 700; Argo, which will probably be consolidated with it; Willow Springs, population about 400; Lemont, with 2,500 people; Lockport,

2,700, and Joliet, 40,000. At Summit the canal is adjacent to the clearing yards of three of the great railroads centering in Chicago, touching also the Chicago Junction, Chicago Terminal Transfer and the Indiana Harbor belt roads. The sanitary board is developing a plan for a huge warehouse at Summit, through which freight may be transferred from water to rail; docks will also be built at intervals connecting railroads by car ferries, and a city warehouse is in contemplation at Washington street by which manufacturers in the canal zone may distribute their goods. Considering the further fact that millions of cubic yards of limestone are piled along the canal banks ready for the stone crusher and the builder, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that within the present generation the Chicago Drainage and Ship Canal will be the main artery of one of the grandest manufacturing districts in the world.

This transformation of the hydraulics of the canal into light and industrial power will eventually vastly add to the value of the real estate controlled or owned by the district. Even though this feature is of comparatively recent origin, since its development the valuation of the property, as equalized by the state board, has increased fully \$100,000,000. In 1890, the year after the organization of the district, the valuation was given as \$217,458,360.00; in 1900, the year of the formal opening of the canal, it was \$269,287,109.00; in 1902, the year before the district was authorized to develop its water power, it had increased to \$393,080,042.00, and in 1907, with the enterprise still in an unsettled state, it had taken a bound to \$499,727,415.00.

The completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal, in 1848, was the practical commencement of the grand system of internal waterways by which it is proposed eventually to bring the great lakes into connection with the Gulf of Mexico and make Chicago the greatest interior cosmopolis of history. The drainage canal of the twentieth century is the elder brother of the old water trough of sixty years ago, and is the great head or inlet of the projected inland waterway system which is to strive with the growing network of railways to relieve the congestion of riches so patent in the Mississippi valley. The canal is considered the first gigantic step in the construction of the fourteen-foot waterway from the lakes to the gulf. In 1907 practical steps were taken, both by Illinois and other interested states, looking to the active prosecution of the work, and in March of that

year President Roosevelt appointed an Inland Waterways Commission and gave it his usual hearty and practical support. The estimated cost of the Lakes-to-Gulf system is \$100,000,000 (exclusive of what will be spent in the further development of the Chicago canal), of which \$31,000,000 will be for the section from the terminus of the Chicago drainage district to St. Louis. Joliet will be a most important center of improvement in the grand scheme, and the horse power which will be developed at that point is estimated at 43,000, with an annual income of from two and a half to three million dollars. As the state of Illinois owns the major part of the interests in the Joliet level and the remainder is divided between the Chicago Sanitary District and the Economy Light and Power Company, it is believed that eventually the entire cost of the improvements contemplated by the grand waterway from the main channel of the district above Joliet to the head of the Illinois river at Utica (over sixty miles), can be paid from the sale of power and light. Thus it is planned that, with comparatively little burden to the taxpayers of Chicago or Illinois, the drainage canal shall be transformed into a ship canal and become the commencement of a great national waterway.

Lyman Edgar Cooley, the Chicago civil engineer, has achieved a reputation which is even more than national, his advice and wise professional counsel having been sought and utilized in the furtherance of great projects which are international in their scope. He was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, on the 5th day of December, 1850, being the son of Albert B. and Aksah (Griswold) Cooley. The Cooleys (originally Cowleys or Cooleighs) are of English ancestry, a collateral branch being the Wellesleys, of which the first Duke of Wellington was the most distinguished member. The American ancestor came to New England prior to 1636, and the great-grandfather, John Cooley, removed to western New York from Connecticut late in the eighteenth century. The late Judge Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, was also of this family.

After a course of study at the Canandaigua Academy, Mr. Cooley taught in that institution in 1870-2, and then pursued his professional studies at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, from which he graduated in 1874 with the degree of C. E. In 1874-7 he

served as professor of engineering at Northwestern University, and in 1876-8 was associate editor of the *Engineering News*. In 1878 he performed his first active work of construction as assistant to William Sooy Smith, on the construction of the railway bridge across the Missouri river at Glasgow, Missouri. From 1878 to 1884 he served as assistant United States engineer under Major Suter on the Missouri and Mississippi river improvements, with headquarters at St. Louis. During this period he had charge of local improvements and surveys in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee, and was chief assistant in general charge of the work on the Missouri river below Yankton.

Returning to Chicago in 1884, Mr. Cooley became editor of the *American Engineer*, but in 1885 severed his connection with that journal and gave his attention largely to the great sanitary matters which agitated Chicago, and which required the best available engineering talent to solve them satisfactorily. As a member of a sub-committee of the Citizens' Association, in September, 1885, he drew the report which originated the public agitation in favor of a sanitary canal, and aided in securing the organization of a drainage and water supply commission, of which he was chief assistant, in 1886-7. In 1888 he was appointed consulting engineer to the city and to the Sanitary District Commission, representing the city and its civic organizations at Springfield in 1889, when the bill was passed through the legislature. He acted as engineer to the commission which determined the boundaries of the sanitary district in 1889, and in the following year served as its first chief engineer. In 1891 he became a member of the board of trustees, serving until the expiration of his term in December, 1895, and acting as consulting engineer of the sanitary district in 1897. Previously (1888-91) he had also served as consulting engineer of the State Board of Health. In 1896-7 Mr. Cooley was a member of the expert committee appointed by Mayor Swift, which devised the system of intercepting sewers along the lake front now nearing completion, and in 1901 was also among the eminent experts engaged upon the comprehensive plan for the completion of the works of the sanitary district of Chicago.

There are few engineers in the country who have a more prominent connection with the internal waterways of the United States and the vast projects under way to make them international highways,

than Lyman E. Cooley. In 1895 he was appointed by President Cleveland a member of the International Deep Waterways Commission, his American associates being Dr. James B. Angell, of Michigan, and John E. Russell, of Massachusetts. Mr. Cooley had charge of the investigation, and surveys have since been made for ocean navigation from the Atlantic seaboard to Chicago and Duluth, via the Great Lakes. Of the association to promote this project, he is the American vice president. In 1897-8 he made an examination, in company with a group of contractors, of the Nicaragua canal project, and in the latter year acted as advisory engineer to Governor Black's commission, in the investigation of the \$9,000,000 expenditure on the Erie canal.

During the construction of the Cheesman dam, which controls the flow of the South Platte near the outlet of South Park, Mr. Cooley was consulting engineer of the Union Water Works Company of Denver, Colorado. This dam, which is of granite masonry and 225 feet high, required four years in its construction. He also projected the water power dam across the Mississippi river at the foot of the Des Moines rapids, Keokuk, Iowa, which is to be thirty-five feet high and over a mile long. He has reported upon water power projects in several states, and upon river improvements and flood protection, and has had much to do in economic investigations of transportation matters and the appraisalment of public utilities. He prepared the report of the Internal Improvement Commission of Illinois upon the Lakes and Gulf Waterway, and promoted the legislation passed by the general assembly in 1907 by which the state undertakes to cooperate in this enterprise.

Mr. Cooley has been a prolific and valued writer upon what has been called waterway literature, his work, entitled "The Lakes and Gulf Waterway," being the most complete and authoritative literary production on the subject. He is also in demand as a lecturer on technical subjects, having repeatedly appeared in this capacity at the Universities of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, National Geographical Society, Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Chicago Press Club.

On December 31, 1874, Mr. Cooley was united in marriage to Miss Lucena McMillan, and the children born to them have been as

follows: William Lyman, deceased; Charles Albert and Rebecca. The family residence is at Evanston, Illinois.

Isham Randolph has done as much active and practical work in the construction and development of the sanitary and ship canal as any member of the engineering profession who has been connected with it—one of the most momentous public achievements of modern times. He was born on a farm called New Market, Clarke county, Virginia, on the 25th of March, 1848, son of Robert C. and Lucy Nelson (Welford) Randolph. His father was a physician and his mother a woman of excellent education, both parents being people of unusual culture and strength of character. The boy was chiefly educated by his mother, outside of her gentle and effective instruction obtaining about two years of mental training in two private schools of his native state.

Mr. Randolph's tastes were early indicated, and by persistent study and actual work he eventually became remarkably proficient in his profession. From the position of axman in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company he was advanced to an employe of the engineering corps, and after serving in various responsible positions, he was invited to become the chief engineer of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad; upon these duties he entered in May, 1880. In 1886 he assumed the same position with the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railway, and on June 7, 1893, was chosen chief engineer of the Sanitary District of Chicago. In this post of eminent responsibility he earned a national reputation, but this faithful and able service was accomplished at the expense of his private interests, and, to the deep regret of his associates and the public, he resigned his office in August, 1907, to devote himself to private practice. His services with the great project which he has so materially furthered are still retained as consulting engineer.

On June 15, 1882, Mr. Randolph was united in marriage with Miss Mary H. Taylor, and the children born to them have been Robert Isham, Oscar DeWolf, Spotswood Wellford and George Taylor. The family have long had a pleasant home in the beautiful suburb of Riverside. Mr. Randolph stands very high with his professional co-workers, being a member and ex-president of the Western Society of Engineers, and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Chicago Engineers' Club. He is also well known as a

valued contributor to the engineering journals of the country. He has been a member of the Episcopal church since 1875 and is senior warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Riverside.

Zina R. Carter was president of the Sanitary District of Chicago in 1903 and had been a member of the board of trustees from the

ZINA R.
CARTER. district since 1895 and for eight years was chairman of the finance committee of the sanitary board. He

is thus one of the prominent figures in connection with the sanitary district both during the work of construction of that great enterprise and since it has become a sanitary and commercial feature of Chicago's life.

Zina R. Carter was born in a log cabin in Jefferson county, New York, October 23, 1846, son of Benajah and Isabel (Cole) Carter. He was brought up on a farm and attended school for a brief period and after he came west worked on a farm in DuPage county, Illinois, for several years. His introduction to Chicago was signalized by the opening of a store on the west side, the firm of Zina R. Carter and Brother, being still in existence. His connection with public life is extended. In addition to his services with the canal board he was alderman from the old tenth ward, was candidate for mayor in 1899 and is now a member of the Civil Service Commission, having been appointed by Mayor Busse in 1907. He has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1872 and was president in 1898, having also filled all the other official positions of the board.

Social, Benevolent and Reformatory Agencies

Carlyle often bewailed the machine-like tendencies of the age and the sinking of the individual in the organization. His attitude was partially borne out by the facts, but was, at the same time, largely determined by his peculiar personality, which was distinctively exclusive, not to say repellant. He failed to place sufficient stress on the strength of the social instincts, which are far stronger and more general than the intellectual or reformatory. As this is a labor-saving age—that is, an age in which man aims to accomplish more with a given expenditure of labor than ever before—it is clearly perceived by thoughtful and active men and women that a greater influence in a far shorter period of time may be exercised upon a compact body of individuals than if it were separated into scattered units. In the formation of societies, either for sociability or co-operation, the fundamental truth is illustrated that “man is a gregarious animal,” and thoroughly believes that in “union there is strength.”

In the establishment of every new community, one of the first acts of its members is to “get together” and organize a church, a society, or other association, for the exchange of views and co-operation in work. It is of record that soon after the organization of the Methodists of Chicago into a religious class and before the formation of the old St. Mary’s church by the Catholics, the few civilians outside Fort Dearborn joined with some of the choice representatives of the garrison in the formation of a debating society. Colonel J. B. Beaubien was its president. Diversion, as well as intellectual im-

PIONEER
SOCIETIES.

provement, appears to have been within the scope of this pioneer of Chicago societies, and its first meetings were held in the winter of 1831-2. The first temperance organization was known as the Chicago Temperance Society, which was founded in 1832, and was the predecessor of many associations engaged in that field of reform, such as the Washington Temperance Society, instituted in 1840; the Bethel, or Mariners’ Temperance Society of 1842, and the Junior Washington

Temperance Society, founded in 1843. The Washingtonian Home, one of the best known institutions for the reformation of inebriates in the country, was founded in 1864.

In 1834 the Chicago Lyceum was founded, and for a decade the cream of Chicago's sociability and intellectuality gathered around it, and from it radiated many elevating influences. As stated by the late Thomas Hoyne, who was one of its early members, "Not a man of note, not a man in the city of any trade or profession, who had any taste for intellectual and social enjoyment, but who belonged to the Lyceum." Its meetings were generally held in the old court house, corner of Randolph and Clark streets, in the hall of the old Saloon building or in the Presbyterian church. The Lyceum was virtually merged, with its library, into the Young Men's Association, the latter becoming the father of the Chicago Public Library.

In the organization of the Chicago Harmonic Society, founded in 1835, the musical element in the city was first marked for signal encouragement and gratification, its concerts in the Presbyterian church and Saloon building being events among the cultured people of the city.

In 1837 the Chicago Mechanics' Institute was organized, the forerunner of those numerous organizations in Chicago designed to conserve the interests of the mechanical classes, both through education and co-operation. As set forth in its constitution, the objects of the society were "to diffuse knowledge and information throughout the mechanical classes; to found lectures on natural, mechanical and chemical philosophy and other scientific subjects; to create a library and museum for the benefit of mechanics and others; and to establish schools for the benefit of their youth and to establish annual fairs." A good library was established, fairs were held under its auspices, evening schools were established for apprentices and sons of the members, but the panic of 1857 dissipated the resources of the institute, its library was absorbed by the Young Men's Association, and its influence waned; so that, although it still exists in name and as an organization, it is now chiefly interesting as a relic of a strong and useful institution of the early times.

The many societies of a secret and benevolent nature in Chicago had their origin in the early forties, when Masonry and Odd Fellowship were first locally represented. LaFayette was the first Masonic lodge to be organized in the city, its charter being granted by the grand lodge of the state October 2, 1843. It was represented by Lewis C. Kercheval, an eccentric public character who served the city both as inspector of customs and justice of the peace, besides being the first Chicago Mason to be admitted as representative of the grand lodge. From LaFayette Lodge came Apollo No. 32, in 1844, and Oriental Lodge No. 33, in 1845, and on October 1, 1849, Masonry had gained so strong a foothold in Chicago that the grand lodge held its session here. On May 18, 1854, the corner-stone of the old Masonic Temple, 83-5 Dearborn street, was laid with characteristic ceremonies. It was dedicated on St. John's day, June 24, 1856. The grand master at this time was William B. Herrick, who delivered the principal address, the after-banquet continuing at Dearborn park, from 5 to 8 o'clock p. m. The Chicago Council was formed in 1854 and in 1857 the Occidental Consistory was created. In 1870 the so-called West Side Masonic Temple was completed, on the southwest corner of Halsted and Randolph streets, Oriental Hall, on LaSalle street, having been erected several years before. With the expansion of the order various halls were provided for the accommodation of the lodges and the higher bodies, but it was not until the late eighties that a strong movement was under way for the erection of such a real temple as should fitly represent the power of Masonry in Chicago and the west. In 1890, at the northeast corner of State and Randolph streets, was laid the stone upon which is inscribed the "Masonic Fraternity Temple," and the massive and lofty structure which was erected above and beyond it, within the following three years, is such a tribute to the power of the order as has carried its name around the world.

LaFayette, Washington and Corinthian chapters, of Chicago Masonry, were organized respectively in 1844, 1858 and 1864, and Apollo Commandery, established in 1845, was the first organization of Knights Templar to be established in the northwest. Its first commander was Rev. H. Walker, who, during his Masonic service in that office, was rector of St. James Episcopal church. In 1866 Chicago

Commandery No. 19 was chartered to accommodate residents of the west side, and in 1870 the north division was likewise favored in the chartering of St. Bernard No. 35. Masonry has expanded so rapidly in Chicago that there are now in the city twenty-three chapters subordinate to the Grand Chapter of Illinois, seven councils subordinate to the Grand Council of the state, and eleven commanderies subordinate to the Grand Encampment. The affiliated Order of the Eastern Star, which admits both men and women to its membership, has more than fifty subordinate chapters. The Order of the Eastern Star originated in France about 1765, and the first lodge in Chicago, known as Miriam Family No. 1114, was organized in 1866. It should be added that the establishment of a large colored element in Chicago has resulted in the formation of numerous bodies (whose members are of that race), including the Eastern Star and those representing the progressive degrees of Masonry to the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

For a number of years the question of establishing an asylum or home for the widows and orphans of Illinois Masons was often under discussion, but did not result in definite action until March, 1885, when a preliminary organization was effected in Chicago, which, on the 11th of that month, obtained a charter from the state for the establishment of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home. By the following summer sufficient money had been collected to purchase the old Hayes mansion at the corner of Carroll avenue and Sheldon street. This building was remodeled and adapted to its new purpose and was dedicated by the Grand Lodge of Illinois October 7, 1886. As expressed in the articles of the original organization, the aims of the home have since been well realized: "To provide and maintain, at or near the city of Chicago, a home for the nurture, and intellectual, moral and physical culture of indigent children of deceased Free Masons of the state of Illinois, and a temporary shelter and asylum for sick and indigent widows of such deceased Free Masons."

The first Odd Fellows' lodge in Chicago (Union No. 9) was instituted February 28, 1844, the year following the establishment of Masonry in the city. Duane Lodge No. 11 followed a year later, and Excelsior Lodge No. 22 in 1847. The first encampment in the city was instituted in 1845 as Illinois No. 3, but this was soon replaced by the present Chicago Encampment No. 10, which was found-

ed in 1848. Germania Encampment No. 40, the first German organization of that grade, was formed in 1857. The first cantons, or units, of the Patriarchs Militant, the semi-military order of Odd Fellowship, were mustered in November 11, 1885, as Occidental No. 1 and Excelsior No. 7. There are now ten cantons in Chicago, forming a regiment with a commanding officer, as in other military organizations. The next higher rank in this military grade is the brigade, whose headquarters are also in Chicago. Subordinate to the grand body are nineteen subordinate encampments; within the order here are also Rebekah lodges of female members and various bodies of the fraternity composed of colored citizens.

The Knights of Pythias, who constitute one of the strongest orders in Chicago, established Welcome Lodge No. 1 as their pioneer local body, its founding being effected in 1869. It has now more than forty lodges in the city, the membership of the uniform rank being very strong. This corresponds to the Knights Militant of Odd Fellowship and is also divided into brigades and regiments. The Uniform Knights in Chicago are organized into twelve companies and two regiments. There are also Pythian Sisters and Colored Knights of Pythias.

The Independent Order of Foresters has also been firmly planted in the local field for many years, and in 1878 it had so increased in membership that the High Court of Illinois was organized. The present membership in Chicago now embraces about seventy-five subordinate and forty companion courts. Other fraternities, secret and benevolent, well represented in Chicago, are the Ancient Order of United Workmen, with about sixty lodges; Royal League, with ninety-five; Modern Woodmen of America, with ninety subordinate lodges; Knights and Ladies of Honor, with about seventy; Royal Arcanum, with some sixty-five councils and the Tribe of Ben Hur, with fifty courts.

The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith is a strong Hebrew organization, which was organized in New York during 1843, and not long after a lodge was formed in Chicago. District No. 6, with its headquarters in Chicago, embraces the states of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas. The grand lodge of this district was instituted in 1868, there being eight subordinate lodges in the city of Chicago. The object of the order is to unite Israelites

in educational, moral and philanthropic work; "alleviating the wants of the poor and needy; visiting and attending the sick; coming to the rescue of victims of persecution; providing for, protecting and assisting the widow and orphan on the broadest principles of humanity." Not only through the order of B'nai B'rith, but through numerous other associations and institutions, the representatives of this race and religion have instituted noble charities in Chicago. It is, in fact, their pride, which is jealously maintained by acts, that the Hebrew so cares for his poor brother that he is seldom thrown upon the community as a pauper. One of the strongest organizations of this character formed was the United Hebrew Relief Association, which came into existence as early as 1859. Its relief of the sick largely superseded the other work of the association, and prior to the great fire it maintained a small hospital. It was destroyed in 1871, but no attempt was made to replace it until 1880, when the late Michael Reese bequeathed \$97,000 to the association by which the fine hospital, which bears his name, was founded. Although Michael Reese Hospital is controlled by what is known as the United Hebrew Charities, that institution receives patients without regard to race or religion. Another of the Hebrew fraternities which merits special mention is the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, which has a grand lodge, with headquarters in Chicago, and nine subordinate lodges. The Associated Jewish Charities should also be mentioned as a general organization founded for the special relief of the Hebrews of Chicago.

The Germans of Chicago were among the first to organize on the basis of nationality. In 1854 the revolutions of their Fatherland sent them to America in large numbers, and Chicago became so favorite a center of settlement that some of the leading citizens of the na-

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.	tionality formed the Society for the Protection and Aid of German Immigrants. There has never been a year since when the services of such an organiza-
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tion could be dispensed with. The German Maennerchor, which is among the strongest of all organizations in the city, was formed in 1865, as the result of a gathering of fellow countrymen at the funeral of Abraham Lincoln, upon which occasion they rendered a chorus. St. George's Benevolent Association was organized in 1860 to assist English immigrants, and St. Patrick's Society, with rather a wider

range of objects, was founded by the Irish-Americans of Chicago in 1865. Among other work accomplished by the latter society, besides that of promoting Irish colonization, was the founding of the Hibernian Bank. These were the forerunners of innumerable societies which arose with the increase of various nationalities. One of the oldest of the Italian organizations, and still the strongest, is the Società C. Colombo, founded in 1879.

Closely allied to this group are the many societies founded on state lines, like the Sons of Illinois, Sons of New York, etc. Genealogy is also responsible for a large class, represented by the societies of Colonial Wars, War of 1812, Mayflower Descendants, etc., while subsequent wars are responsible for such as the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons and Daughters of Veterans, Ladies of the G. A. R., Blue and Gray Legion, and Spanish-American War Veterans.

The county and city make generous provision for the care of the sick, poor and dependent, and private associations supplement their

ORGANIZED
- CHARITY.

efforts with large outlay of time and means; yet the means of relief is always far behind the necessities of applicants. The Chicago Relief and Aid Society is one of the oldest private agencies to enter the field, although the Chicago Orphan Asylum is an institution of 1849. Until 1850 the city had not grown beyond the relief powers of the county and city authorities, but a marked expansion of the population was followed by the panic and depression of 1857, and the demands for relief were too many for the constituted authorities. At this crisis the Chicago Relief and Aid Society was incorporated, and by its charter its directors have always been required to make an annual report to the city council. At the time of the Chicago fire it had really been established as a municipal agency for the distribution of charity, irrespective of sect, political faith or nationality, and when the gigantic fund for the relief of the victims of the fire had collected in the municipal treasury, it was naturally turned over to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society for distribution. During the following eighteen months nearly four million and a half dollars was distributed among about 160,000 people, besides quantities of clothing and food; and some \$500,000 remained for future disbursements. In 1884 the entire fire fund was exhausted, and since then the society has relied upon voluntary contributions to carry on its charities. Its ordinary

expenses are met by the income from several bequests. Rev. Charles G. Truesdell was appointed superintendent of the society in 1875 and thus served for nearly thirty years. Among the strongest features of the society which he did so much to develop, are its departments of information and visitation, designed to prevent fraud on the part of the recipients of charity and to place and keep the society in close touch with the objects of its assistance. The Bureau of Associated Charities, organized in 1894, occupies a similar but even a broader field. It is in the nature of an advisory and harmonizing board, which aims to so promote co-operation among the numerous city charities that there shall be no confusion or duplication of work. The thousands of cases which are annually brought to its notice are usually distributed to the proper relief agencies, the bureau itself giving material assistance only in emergency cases. Like the Chicago Relief and Aid Society it maintains active departments of investigation and visitation.

The Illinois Humane Society of today had its origin in the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, chartered by the state in 1869 and the scope of its work extended in 1882 so as to include cruelty to children. Its work and its spirit have been so broad and so beneficent as to be familiar to all intelligent people, and the name of John G. Shortall, one of its founders, its president for nearly thirty years and the organizer of the American Humane Association, is something treasured in the hearts of Chicago humanitarians.

Such institutions as the Foundlings' Home, founded by Dr. George E. Shipman in 1871; the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home, which was established somewhat later, and the Children's Aid Society, organized in 1890, are also representative agencies which are protecting and caring for unfortunate juveniles. The old people's homes are also numerous and of long establishment, being founded by both general and religious societies.

The cemeteries of the city are all controlled by associations and the munificent sums lavished upon their improvement are but inadequate tributes to the dead. There are few more beautiful homes for the departed than Rosehill, Graceland, Calvary, Waldheim and Forest Home, and nothing is more representative of a high state of society than such tender care of mortality. The first of Chicago's burial grounds

CEME-
TERIES.

were set aside as a tract of about sixteen acres on the lake shore, at Twenty-sixth street, and a plat of about half that area east of Clark street, near Chicago avenue. This was in 1835. Five years afterward the south side cemetery was abandoned, as well as the ground at Chicago avenue, and a general city cemetery was established on the south sixty acres of what is now Lincoln Park. In 1854 the Jews of Chicago established the Chebra Kadisha Ubikar Cholim cemetery on North Clark street, near the present Graceland avenue, and its five acres represents the oldest burial ground in Chicago. Just south of Graceland cemetery, five miles north on Clark street, is Wunder Churchyard, consecrated by the German Lutherans in 1856, and the pioneer of their burial grounds. The Hebrews of the city have separate plats assigned them at Rosehill and Oak Woods, and eight small burial places between Forest Home and Riverside, in the southwestern districts, which were laid out in 1876.

Rosehill, the largest and most elaborately improved of the Chicago cemeteries, was dedicated in 1859, and Calvary, the leading Catholic cemetery, was consecrated in the same year, although its site had been purchased three years before. Rosehill is seven miles north of the city hall and Calvary ten, while Graceland, founded in 1865, is five miles in the same general direction. When the city council forbid further interments at the old Lincoln Park cemetery and abolished the city burying ground there, these three cemeteries received most of the bodies which were removed.

Oak Woods, on Sixty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue, is also one of the great and beautiful cemeteries, and was one of the first to be laid out on the south side. The cemetery association was incorporated in 1864. One of the noteworthy features of this cemetery is its Confederate burial ground, wherein (in a plat of ground purchased by the United States government) are interred nearly six thousand prisoners who died at old Camp Douglas during the Civil war. A beautiful Catholic cemetery is Mount Olivet, near Morgan Park, sixteen miles south of Chicago, which was consecrated in 1886. Waldheim, a German cemetery, ten miles from the city hall, on West Harrison street, was laid out in 1873. Its beauties are largely natural and it has a historic interest as being the burial place of the Haymarket anarchists. Forest Home, still further to the south and west, is also a large and well improved cemetery. Alto-

gether, there are about fifty cemeteries in Chicago and vicinity and among others well known may be mentioned Concordia, Montrose, Moses Montefiore, Mount Auburn, Mount Carmel and Oakland.

Chicago numbers among its societies an unusually large number of social, political, literary and athletic organizations. The Chicago

Club is one of the oldest organizations of prominent

CLUBS. citizens, being formed in 1869 as the outgrowth of the old Dearborn Club. Its home is now the old

Art Institute building, corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street. The Standard, the most influential Jewish club, was also organized in that year, and owns a house at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. In 1879 the widely known Union League Club was incorporated as "The Chicago Club of the Union League of America," its present name being legally adopted on the 17th of January, 1882. Although the Union League Club has always been Republican, its tendencies have been broadly patriotic and its civic spirit of the strongest and highest. Its handsome brick building is at Jackson boulevard and Custom House place. The Iroquois Club, formed in 1881, is equally typical of firm Democracy, with headquarters at 200 Clark street. The first really strong organization of women was formed in 1876, as the Chicago Woman's Club, and it is still one of the leading organizations in the west devoted to philanthropic and literary work. The Fortnightly Club, organized in 1873, is more purely intellectual and social in its aims, and has the distinction of being the pioneer among the women's societies. The Chicago Literary Club, whose membership is open to both sexes, is the oldest organization of the kind in the city, being established in 1874. It holds its meetings in the Art Institute and maintains its high rank among the literary societies of Chicago. The Press Club has been alive since 1880. The Illinois Club, the leading social organization of the west side, was founded in 1878, and has a fine club house at the corner of Ashland avenue and Monroe street, while the Ashland Club, established eight years later, has its home on Washington boulevard. Among the old social Republican clubs should be mentioned the Lincoln and Marquette, and among the organizations of a later day, the Hamilton Club, which of late years has acquired a strong influence.

The Chicago Athletic Association was organized in January.

1889, and is the leading organization of the kind in the city, if not in the United States. Its ten-story clubhouse on Michigan avenue is certainly as completely equipped as any establishment of a like nature in the world. Sociability and exercise are skillfully combined in the workings of this association, with its library and reading rooms, its bath and living rooms, its private apartments for special gatherings and its great banquet hall. The Turkish and Russian baths and natatorium are on the ground floor. The gymnasium proper occupies the fourth and fifth floors, the running track being arranged on a balcony occupying the outer rim of the great hall. The ninth and tenth stories are also thrown into one grand hall, which is divided into ball, racquet and tennis courts. The association's membership of some 2,000 includes many of the leading citizens of Chicago. The New Illinois Athletic Club, occupying a fine clubhouse on Michigan avenue, is also a strong organization, both from the social and athletic standpoint, and the old-time German "turn vereins" still maintain their high standing.

The Chicago societies given over to art and music are many and prosperous, one of the oldest in the latter class being the Apollo Club, organized in 1872 by Silas G. Pratt and George B. Upton and directed for nearly a quarter of a century by that enthusiastic genius, Professor William L. Tomlins. As a trainer of voices in chorus, especially of children's voices, he has never had a superior. He finally resigned the directorship of the Apollo Club (in 1898) to devote his entire time to the training of school teachers in voice culture, through them reaching millions of public school children.

From the very nature of the city and its population, from the fact that it is both a center of business and industry and a hotbed of economic reforms, Chicago has an imposing array of organizations representing combinations of both employes and employers, civic and professional clubs, trades unions and commercial associations. Among the youngest and strongest of the last named is the Association of Commerce. Although organized in 1905, it already has a membership of over a thousand, embracing some of the strongest representatives of the mercantile, financial, real estate and commercial interests of the city. The association has secured an option on the corner of Jackson boulevard and Plymouth court and is planning to build thereon a fourteen-story structure at a cost of \$700,000.

It is evident from the foregoing, which is little more than an enumeration of some of the leading local societies and associations, that whatever the serious business, the taste or even the fad of the Chicagoan, he need not go far to find some combination of kindred workers and spirits. The list is so long and diverse, in fact, that it defies complete classification in a reasonable space, and all that has been historically attempted is to note the beginnings of some of the most vital organizations, which have endured to the present and from which have sprung strong and useful progenies.

John G. Shortall, who was a resident of Chicago for more than half a century, was a lawyer by profession and one of the oldest and

ablest real estate men of the city. He is best known
JOHN G. however, and most deeply honored, for his labors
SHORTALL. of nearly four decades in connection with the pro-

tection of mute animals and helpless children from the brutality of hard masters and parents. As the founder of both the Illinois Humane and the national organization, with the incessant and able work which he bestowed upon this noble cause of humanity, Mr. Shortall's name was written high among the world's philanthropists at the time of his death, July 23, 1908. He had been president of the state society from 1877 to 1906, and since the latter year his only son, John L. Shortall, has well filled the office and continued his father's great work.

John G. Shortall was born in Dublin, September 20, 1838, and when six years of age was brought to New York by his parents. His father died when the boy was very young and he passed several years in the employ of the New York *Tribune* before coming west, in 1854. His first western employment was on the survey of the Illinois Central Railway near Galena; afterward he spent some time in the Chicago *Tribune* office, and then associated himself with J. Mason Parker in the compilation of real estate abstracts. Upon the completion of this work, in 1856, he leased the books and records of his former employer, and entered the abstract business as an independent operator. He afterward became connected with the firm of Greenebaum and Guthmann, and in 1861 purchased their books and records. In 1864 he became a member of the firm of Shortall and Hoard, and so remained until the merging of the property with Chase Brothers and Jones and Sellers, as a result of the fire of 1871. Subsequently the interests of these concerns were absorbed by the Title Guarantee

and Trust Company, of which Mr. Shortall was a director for many years. Besides being thus one of the main factors in the establishment of the abstract business on a firm basis, after the fire, he was strongly instrumental in bringing about the adoption of the principles that the values of real property be based on its income-producing power. With Mark Kimball and Enos Ayres, he was the first to apply this principle in Chicago, as a representative of the city in the school property appraisals. In every way he was considered one of the highest judges of real estate values in the city.

Mr. Shortall was one of the founders of the Illinois Humane Society, in 1869, but its work was not conducted with system and effectiveness until he became president of the organization, in 1877. In 1879, at his earnest solicitation, the scope of the so-called "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" was extended so as to include the protection of children, and its present name was adopted. In 1877, also at his suggestion, the American Humane Association was founded at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Shortall's broad and liberal spirit was manifest in numerous forms. He was always a moving spirit in the Municipal Reform Club and the Citizens' Association; served in several official connections with such musical societies as the Chicago Philharmonic and Beethoven; was a director for ten years, and three terms president of the Chicago Public Library, and was one of the founders and main supporters of the Central church, of which Professor David Swing was pastor until his death. Mr. Shortall retired from active connection with the abstract and real estate business in 1872, and for thirty-six years thereafter gave his life to the higher movements of the community. The deceased was married September 5, 1861, to Mary D. Staples, daughter of John N. Staples, of Chicago, by whom he had one child—John L. Shortall, who succeeded his father as president of the Illinois Humane Society.

Medical History

BY JOHN HAMILCAR HOLLISTER, A.M., M.D.

The medical history of Chicago dates from the building of Fort Dearborn, which was completed in 1804. In the detachment detailed for that purpose one surgeon's mate is included, but there is neither record of his name, antecedents or subsequent history. He is only important to our purpose as the first representative of the medical profession in Chicago, from whom date the beginnings of its medical history. At that time only the families of John Kinzie and John Baptiste Beaubien were permanent residents at this place. For the present therefore, our history relates only to the surgeons who were stationed at the fort. For the next six years there is no record of medical and surgical service in the garrison, but when in 1810 a transfer of troops was made and Captain Nathan Helm succeeded in command, the attending surgeon was Dr. John Cooper. After a brief period he resigned his position in the army and in 1811 was succeeded by Dr. Isaac VanVoorhies. The latter was a native of Fishkill, New York, born in 1790 of Dutch antecedents prominently related and finely educated. At the age of twenty-two he fell a victim when Ft. Dearborn was so blotted out that for four years the bones of the slain were unburied and left to bleach upon the sands of Lake Michigan at a point now in the center of a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants, and this only ninety-five years ago. At the conclusion of the war with England in 1816 a detachment of troops commanded by Capt. Hezekiah Bradley was detailed to rebuild the fort. His attending surgeons were Dr. John Gale and Dr. McMahon. Dr. Gale was a native of New Hampshire. After serving at Ft. Dearborn he was transferred to Ft. Armstrong at Rock Island, where he died in 1830. Of Dr. McMahon's later service we fail to find any record.

At this point special mention should be made of Dr. Alexander Wolcott. He was a man of such prominence and so intimately associated with our medical history that our records would be incomplete without a somewhat extended reference to his life and eminent services.

Dr. Wolcott, a native of Windsor, Connecticut, was born in 1790. He graduated from Yale College in 1809. In 1812 he was commis-

sioned as surgeon's mate in the United States Army.
DR. ALEXANDER In 1820 he was appointed Indian agent to succeed
WOLCOTT. Mr. Jowett at Ft. Dearborn. He accompanied the

expedition under Governor Cass, of Michigan, which that year, starting from Detroit, wended its way through the upper lakes to the sources of the Mississippi. The facility with which Dr. Wolcott acquired serviceable knowledge of the Indian dialects was remarkable, and the rapidity with which he gained commanding influence over the Indians has hardly a parallel. In 1821, when Governor Cass concluded an important treaty with the Indians at Chicago, Dr. Wolcott's services were so valuable as to secure recognition of them by the government. Mr. Schoolcraft, the historian who accompanied Governor Cass, makes special mention of him, "as a gentleman commanding respect by his manners, judgment and intelligence." At the conclusion of the treaty he served as one of the witnesses to the signatures thereto. Though he was under appointment of the government as Indian agent, he was never officially identified with the fort. Soon after his arrival he completed the agency building which had been commenced by his predecessor, Mr. Jowett, on the north side of the river, and, occupying it as he did, a bachelor, it was facetiously called "Cobweb Castle." But matters did not thus long remain. In May, 1823, the garrison was withdrawn and, as the property at this point was left in his charge, he occupied the officers' quarters and continued to do so until it was again occupied by troops in 1828. Two months after he was thus installed he was married to Miss Marion Kinzie, and a justice of the peace from Fulton county was summoned to perform the ceremony. Miss Marion was then sixteen years old, and is believed to have been the first white child born in Chicago. He occupied the quarters in the fort for five years, when in 1828 they were again occupied by soldiers. Though not detailed for service at the fort, still through life he held the rank of army surgeon, and doubtless as a consultant held intimate relation with those at the fort. Though not a matter of record, he must during the period of his residence here have contributed valuable service to such as had need. In 1827 he received the appointment of justice of the peace for Peoria county, and at the election of the justice for the precinct of Chicago was one of

the judges. During the period of his agency large amounts of property were entrusted to his care, and such was the fidelity with which he executed that trust that he received emphatic approval by the government. He died at the agency in 1830.

Further reference to the surgeons at the fort must necessarily be brief. In 1828, when it was again occupied, Dr. J. B. Finley was made surgeon in charge. We have no knowledge of his history except that incidentally he was absent from his post in 1830, and the vacancy thus occasioned was filled by Dr. Elijah D. Harmon, who had just reached Chicago with a view to permanent settlement as a practicing physician.

From June 17, 1832, to May 31, 1833, Dr. S. G. F. Decamp was the surgeon at the fort. He received the appointment of assistant surgeon in 1823 and was promoted to the rank of surgeon in 1833. He continued in the United States service in that capacity twenty-nine years. He was retired in 1862 and died at Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1871.

Dr. Philip Maxwell, of whom special mention is elsewhere made, was the successor of Dr. Decamp. He entered upon his duties at Ft.

DR. PHILIP	Dearborn May 1, 1833, and held the position of fort
MAXWELL.	surgeon until the final withdrawal of the troops in
	1836.

The medical military history which commenced with the completion of Ft. Dearborn in 1804 and terminated with its close in 1836, forms an appropriate introductory chapter, prefacing those that relate to medical practice in civic life and to the medical institutions which have since been developed. As a fact illustrative of the rapid growth of a hamlet numbering two hundred inhabitants in 1830 to a city of over two millions of people in 1907, the writer ventures to state that he was permitted the honor of personal acquaintance with the first physician who settled in Chicago as a medical practitioner, and also with nearly all of his immediate associates, a number of whose biographical sketches are here included.

Biographical Sketches.

In writing a medical history of Chicago it seems essential that special reference should be made to as many of the makers of that history as our limits will permit. Our regret is that the names of

many others of like prominence must necessarily be omitted. From these we are led to select a few of those who were not only conspicuous in private practice, but who were also largely instrumental in the formation of our medical institutions. We have not ventured to incorporate sketches of men now living, presuming that that work can be done better to their liking by other hands. From among those worthy of record we venture to select the following:

Dr. Elijah Dewey Harmon has justly been styled "The Father of Medicine in Chicago"; for he was the first to settle here as a medical

DR. ELIJAH D. HARMON. practitioner. He was one of the Green Mountain boys of whom so many became famous. He was

born in Bennington, Vermont, in 1782. His school days were spent at that place. He studied medicine in Manchester in his native state, and for a few years was engaged in practice in Burlington. He entered the army as a surgeon at the outbreak of war with England in 1812. At the memorable battle of Plattsburg he was surgeon on board the Saratoga, commanded by Capt. McDonough, during the terrific encounter in which the Saratoga bore so conspicuous a part. At the close of the war he resumed medical practice in Burlington. In 1829 he determined to seek his fortune in the west. He came first to Jacksonville, then one of the most attractive locations in northern Illinois, but with a prescience peculiarly his own, soon made Chicago his objective point and located here in 1830. In 1831 Dr. J. B. Finley, to whom reference has been made, being absent from the fort, Dr. Harmon was appointed to fill the vacancy, and he and his family became residents in the fort. In 1832 the Black Hawk war occurred, and the pioneer settlers from the adjacent country thronged to the fort for protection. Here Dr. Harmon proved himself a master spirit, not only in caring for the sick, but also in ministering to the comfort of the homeless.

Gen. Winfield Scott, with a command of one thousand strong, had been ordered to reach this fort in the shortest possible time. He came by way of the lakes and arrived on the 8th of July, 1832. While on the way an epidemic of cholera raged fearfully among his troops. Hundreds were victims of the scourge and were buried at different ports along the lake, or over the rail at sea. When the command reached Chicago the mortality was at its height. A panic at once prevailed, and nearly every house was deserted. People fled in every

direction leaving their doors unbolted and their effects unguarded. The soldiers previously stationed at the garrison were hurried to barracks hastily improvised, two miles distant from the fort. Dr. Harmon was detailed as their medical attendant. Not only was he assiduous in his care of the soldiers but gave his services unstinted to such of the citizens as remained. Against this gruff General Scott demurred and ordered him to confine his services to the barracks. This Dr. Harmon declined to do and, rather than obey, surrendered his position. While of the soldiers under General Scott's command every third man was suffering from the disease, so perfect had been their isolation that only three men under Dr. Harmon's care at the barracks died, and these from other causes than cholera. Having thus terminated his relations with the government he settled down in the old Kinzie house to engage in the practice of medicine among the returning settlers, to whom he had become greatly endeared. He is said to have been the first to perform a capital surgical operation in Chicago, having successfully amputated the feet of a man whose feet had been frozen. Dr. Harmon was a man of business affairs, and had such unbounded faith in the future of Chicago that he predicted the time would come when the city would contain a million of inhabitants, and for this he was esteemed a little "off his base." True to his belief he located one hundred and thirty acres of government land on the lake shore, the north boundary of which was at 16th street, the present value of which, located as it is in the center of the city, in comparison with its value in 1833, seems fabulous. Like many another, he sold his land too soon. Harmon court was named for him. At the northwest corner of Harmon court and Michigan avenue stood the old Harmon mansion in which in 1856 Mrs. Harmon died of cholera. The writer was consultant at the time of her death.

In 1834 Dr. Harmon had become largely interested in land grants in Texas, which, as a vast empire, was to become twelve years later one of the United States. For the proper supervision of these grants he became a resident of Texas while still holding relation with Chicago, and for many years made annual journeys between the two points. He died in Texas in 1869. He bore an honored name as the first physician of Chicago, and as the first physician of Chicago his name will be memorable.

At the close of 1832 the Black Hawk war had terminated and the

fear of cholera had largely abated. A year later Chicago numbered two hundred inhabitants, and in the meantime eight physicians, one to every twenty-five inhabitants, had come to make this their home. Their names and the order of their coming are as follows:

Dr. Elijah D. Harmon, arrived May 10, 1830.

Dr. Valentine A. Boyer, arrived May 12, 1832.

Dr. Edward S. Kimberlee, also in 1832.

Dr. John T. Temple, July, 1833.

Dr. William B. Eagan, in the fall of 1833.

Dr. Henry B. Clark, in 1833.

Dr. George F. Turner, who was assistant surgeon at the fort.

Between the years 1834 and 1836 a land-craze swept over the entire country the like of which was before unknown, has not been known since and will hardly be known in the future. Chicago soon became the great western storm-center. Banks issued money as fast as their bills could be printed, and millions of dollars thus issued changed hands with incredible speed. In like manner the population of Chicago had increased in number from 200 in 1833 to 4,179 in 1836, and the physicians from eight to forty.

From this date the medical history of Chicago developed so rapidly and in so many ways, that it is impossible to compass them or rightly represent the labors of the many who contributed to its making. In this respect our history, arrange the matter as best we may, must be seriously imperfect.

Dr. Philip Maxwell was one of whom special mention should be made. He was born in Guilford, Vermont, in 1797. He studied

DR. PHILIP
MAXWELL.

medicine in New York, but graduated in his native state. He was a man of varied attainments and universally popular. He had hardly settled in medical practice in Sackett's Harbor, New York, when he was elected a member of the state legislature. Following this, having received the appointment of assistant surgeon in the United States army, he was assigned for duty at Chicago in 1833. Later he was promoted to the rank of surgeon and was transferred to the division of the army under the command of Gen. Zachary Taylor, with whom he served during the Florida war. In 1844 he resigned his position in the army and came to reside in Chicago as a private practitioner, entering into a partnership with Dr. Brockhurst McVicker. Although devoted to his profession, he was none the less interested in the welfare of the com-

munity at large. The people of Chicago were quick to appreciate him and he soon became a member of the Illinois state legislature. He made a record in the assembly creditable alike to himself and his constituency. He maintained close relations with his patients at home, who welcomed his return. While thus engaged in medical practice it was the writer's privilege to enjoy his personal acquaintance, and is able to speak of him from personal knowledge. Physically, Dr. Maxwell was a man of commanding presence, symmetrical and comely of form, he stood six feet and two inches in height, and weighed 275 pounds. While not on duty he was the soul of good fellowship, and as to wit and repartee scarcely had his equal. When he entered the sick room, however, there was a power of healing in his face; no footstep lighter than his; none more gentle than his touch. Dr. Maxwell was an ardent lover of nature. He longed for a rural retreat where he might enjoy its pleasures to the full. Leaving many ardent friends to regret his going, he relinquished medical practice in 1855 and betook himself to the beautiful banks of Lake Geneva, in Wisconsin, now a famous resort. Here for four years he realized his fondest hopes and here in 1859, at the age of sixty years, he came to the close of an eventful life.

Dr. William Bradshaw Eagan was another of the early eight, conspicuous in the development of our medical history. He was a native of Ireland and born September 28, 1808. He commenced his medical studies at the early age of fifteen years, first pursuing them in Lancashire, England. He received his diploma from Dublin University. Soon after his graduation he sailed for America and, landing at Quebec, was soon engaged in school teaching. Later he was employed in like manner in Montreal, in New York City, and finally in the University of Virginia. While employed as a teacher in the literary institutions, Dr. Eagan steadily pursued his medical studies. In 1830 the New Jersey State Medical Society granted him a license to practice medicine in that state, and he began his work in Newark. Two years later he was married to Miss Emeline Babbett, and the year following, in 1833, they came to reside in Chicago. They were soon numbered among the foremost citizens in the little hamlet. A man of such talent and of such unusual culture could not long remain unnoticed. Only a year after his arrival he was appointed to represent the South Di-

vision of the city as a member of the health committee. He was often called to preside as master of assemblies on public occasions. As a presiding officer he rarely had an equal, and as a platform speaker was noted for his eloquence. When ground was to be broken for the building of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the event was celebrated in a manner before unknown in Chicago, and on that occasion Dr. Eagan was the orator of the day.

He not only served as a medical practitioner, but in other capacities as well. In 1844 he was elected to the office of city recorder, and for a series of years was a prominent operator in real estate. In 1853 and 1854 he rendered important services as a member of the state legislature. In 1856 he was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Republican party, and when Anson Burlingame, the author of the celebrated Chinese Treaty, made his two memorable speeches, one at Chicago and the other at Morris, Dr. Eagan was the presiding officer. Dr. and Mrs. Eagan were noted for their hospitality. His home and his grounds were conspicuous for their beauty, and for a long time presented one of the chief attractions in the West Division of the city. Here, surrounded by a devoted family, he passed peacefully to rest in 1860, at the early age of fifty-two years.

Dr. Valentine A. Boyer was also one of the early eight. The records with reference to him are brief. He came to reside in Chicago

DR. VALENTINE
A. BOYER.

May 12, 1832. He was here in the midst of the cholera epidemic and was one of the few who stood manfully at their post, and for a series of years was engaged in medical practice. In 1840 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the City Guards, then connected with the Sixteenth Regiment of the Illinois Volunteers. Of his later history we are not advised.

Dr. Edmund Stoughton Kimberlee was still another of the early eight. He came to reside here in the fall of 1832. When the preliminary meeting was held August 5, 1838, to determine whether Chicago should be incorporated as a

DR. EDMUND S.
KIMBERLEE.

village, Dr. Kimberlee was one of the twelve who voted in favor, while there was one in opposition. At the election which occurred on August 10th Dr. Kimberlee was elected one of the town trustees and acted as clerk of the board. In the spring of 1833, associated with Peter Pruyne, he opened the second drug store in Chicago, Philo Carpenter having established the first

the year previous. Though continuing to practice medicine he was considered the leading druggist in the city, and was best known in connection with the drug business. For many years he was closely identified with educational matters and served in many official capacities in that connection. While continuing in the drug business he was still a practicing physician in the city for thirty years. His health becoming impaired he retired from active life in 1854, and went to reside at his country seat in Lake county. He lived a quiet, happy life for twenty years, and died October 25, 1874, aged seventy-two years.

Dr. Temple was another of the early eight. He was a native of Virginia born in 1804. He graduated from Middlebury College in

DR. JOHN T. Castleton, Vermont, in 1830, and settled in Chicago
TEMPLE. in 1833. He came with a contract from the United

States government to carry the mail between Chicago and Fort Howard at Green Bay. In the following year he was instrumental in erecting the first building to be used for schools and other public purposes. It was two stories in height and located near the corner of Franklin and South Water streets. The upper room was mainly used for religious assemblies; the lower one was for a long time occupied as the principal school in the village. It was known as the "Temple Building." Later he contracted with the government to carry the mail from this point to Ottawa, Illinois, and he drove the first mail coach between those points with his own hands. His first and only passenger was Judge Caton, and according to the Judge's statement carried not a single piece of mail. In his church connection he was an ardent Baptist and was the prime mover in the organization of the First Baptist church. He was an active member of the school board, also a trustee of Rush Medical College at the time of its organization. He adopted the Homeopathic medical treatment and becoming an ardent disciple of Hahnemann, he devoted himself to that method of practice. He first settled in Galena; later he removed to St. Louis, where he built up a large and lucrative practice and became one of the founders of the St. Louis Homeopathic College, in which he served as a member of the faculty until his death, which occurred in 1877, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Dr. John W. Eldredge was one of the very early physicians. He was born in Washington county, New York, in 1808, graduated at

DR. JOHN W. Eldredge. Fairfield Medical College, New York, in 1834. He first settled in Pittsfield, Pennsylvania, and from thence came to reside in Chicago in 1834. He was

a man of decided ability and especially pronounced in his opinions. He came from a family prominent for intellectual ability. R. P. Eldredge, Esq., a brother of his, was for many years one of the leading lawyers in Michigan and noted for his eloquence. When Chicago was incorporated as a city in 1837, provision was made for the organization of a board of health, consisting of three commissioners. Of the three thus appointed Dr. Eldredge was chairman, and Dr. Brainard was the first city physician under the new organization. In 1840, Dr. Eldredge was married to Miss Sophia Holton. Their only daughter became the wife of Mr. George C. Clark, a prominent business man of Chicago. Dr. Eldredge was one of the noted practitioners in the city for thirty-four years. He retired from practice in 1868 and died at his home January 1, 1884. Eldredge court, the place of that home, remains to perpetuate his name.

Dr. Joseph C. Goodhue was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. His father, a physician, was the first president of the Berkshire

DR. JOSEPH C. Goodhue. Medical Society and one of the founders of Berkshire Medical College. After graduation, Dr.

Goodhue settled for a time in Canada and from thence removed to Chicago in 1835. He first formed a partnership with Dr. J. H. Barnard and a year later with Dr. S. Z. Haven. In 1837, he united with Dr. Brainard in the drafting of the bill for incorporation of Rush Medical College which was passed by the legislature that year, although by reason of the financial panic which swept over the country, it was not organized until 1843. When Chicago was incorporated as a city in 1837, Dr. Goodhue was elected one of the board of aldermen from the First ward. He was also one of the commissioners for the obtaining of subscriptions for the building of the Galena Railroad, the first link in the vast network which was soon to span the continent. He subsequently changed his location to Rockford, Illinois, and was one of the founders of the Winnebago County Medical Society, which was for a time the leading

medical organization in the state. Here he acquired an extensive practice and by reason of an accident met with premature death.

Dr. Charles Volney Dyer was born in Clarendon, Vermont, in 1808. He graduated in medicine at Middlebury, in 1830, and com-

DR. CHARLES V. JERSEY. In 1835, he came to Chicago. The follow-
DYER. ing year he received the nomination for member-

ship in the state legislature, but was ineligible, not having resided for the requisite time in the state. In 1837, he was elected judge of probate. In 1840, he was appointed surgeon of the city guards. He was married in 1837 to Miss Louise M. Gifford, of Elgin. Their daughter, Mrs. Stella Louise Loring, has for years been celebrated for her development of one of the most popular young ladies' seminaries in this country. Dr. Dyer was always deeply interested in educational work. When Bell's Commercial College was organized in 1853, he was one of its trustees. He was also a trustee in a popular private school known as the Garden City Institute. While yet an active practitioner of medicine he was also interested in many outside matters. He was one of the corporate members of the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary in 1858. In 1859, he was a corporate member of the North Chicago City Railway. The same year he was a charter member of the Rosehill Cemetery. He was a leading Abolitionist and knew all the ins and outs of the "underground railroad," and harbored many a fugitive slave in Chicago. His home was one of the most prominent residences north of Lincoln Park. Dr. Dyer died in 1878 at the age of seventy years.

The year 1837 was one of the most eventful in the early history of Chicago, in which, as before stated, the whole country was absorbed in wild speculation, and Chicago was one of the principal centers. It was incorporated as a village in 1833, and contained at that time three hundred inhabitants. Four years later it was incorporated as a city and the number had increased to 4,179. In connection with this rapid influx of population there was a proportionate, or rather excessive increase of doctors of every name and creed. Some came but for a day and were known no more. Others became the stalwart representatives of the profession, achieving not only local but national reputations. They were to be the founders of our colleges and hospitals which would make this city such a center for

medical education that its students would outnumber those of any other in this country.

Dr. Levi Daniel Boone was one of the many physicians who came to reside in Chicago in 1836, and who attained to special prominence

DR. LEVI D. not only as a practitioner, but by reason of business
BOONE. and civic relations as well. He was born in the
state of Kentucky in 1808, and was named for his

uncle, Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky pioneer. He was a graduate of Pennsylvania University and saw service as a captain in the Black Hawk war in 1832. In 1839, he was a partner of Dr. Volney C. Dyer, of whom mention has been made. He served as city physician for three years and for the next three years was one of the city aldermen. In 1855, he was elected mayor of Chicago, the only physician who in the seventy years since its incorporation has attained to that position. While thus allied with civic interests during his earlier years, he was in close touch with his profession. When the Cook County Medical Society was organized October 3, 1836, the same year of his arrival, he was elected secretary, and when, in 1850, it was re-organized and took the name of Chicago Medical Society, he was its first president. During this period Dr. Boone was also interested in educational matters and was associated with his former partner as a trustee of Garden City Institute. He was also at that time, 1853, one of the publishers of the *Christian Times*, then one of the leading Baptist publications in this country. In his earlier years he was a decided pro-slavery man, in strong contrast with his partner, Dr. Dyer, who was one of the most pronounced Abolitionists. He delivered a series of lectures to prove the scriptural warrant for human slavery. Such was the intensity of feeling on that subject and the difference of views that it led to a withdrawal of a portion of the members of the First, and the organization of the Second Baptist church. Notwithstanding his views concerning slavery, he was a kindly mannered man, gentle and courteous to all, of perfect integrity, hospitable as became his Southern origin, and much beloved by all who knew him. When Chicago University was first organized under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, Dr. Boone was one of its incorporators. He was eminently a man of business affairs. As early as 1837, he was the secretary of the banking institution known as the Chicago Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and in

1852 was the president of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Chicago. At the age of sixty years, Dr. Boone relinquished medical practice and became extensively engaged in real estate and insurance business, in which he was largely successful. His benefactions were many and unostentatious. He is said to have contributed \$100,000 to one religious organization. He passed peacefully to rest, surrounded by a devoted family, in 1884, aged seventy-four years.

Dr. Brainard, whose ancestral record dates back to the immigrant from England of the same name, who settled in Haddam, Connecticut, in 1662, was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1812. He came to manhood with the development of a fine physique and a commanding

DR. DANIEL
BRAINARD.

presence, at once inspiring respect. He was a farmer's son and trained after the old New England fashion by the parents of whom he might be justly proud. During his school days, and while pursuing his academic studies, he was noted for the exhaustive manner in which he pursued his investigations. In fact this was characteristic of him through life. As a result he was remarkably varied in his attainments. While pursuing the study of medicine he found time to deliver a course of scientific lectures at Fairfield, New York. Also within his chosen field of study, two years after graduation, he delivered a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology in Oneida Institute. He studied at Rome, Whitesborough and in New York City and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1834. During the following year he was engaged in practice in Whitesborough, New York, but as the tide of immigration towards the west was strongly set, he determined to breast the vicissitudes of pioneer life and came to Chicago in the autumn of 1835. From that day to the date of his death, although achieving an international reputation, he continued to make Chicago his home. Though he had located at what was then the extreme border of civilization, his firm determination was to maintain close relations with all that was best in his profession. He foresaw that one of the needs of the mighty tide of emigrants so rapidly peopling the great northwest would be a medical college, in close proximity to their home, where the sons of these hardy pioneers might be thoroughly trained for medical practice. As early as the winter of 1836-37, he outlined his project to Dr. Goodhue, then one of the leading practitioners in the village,

later located in Rockford, who heartily joined him in the consummation of this purpose. He justly aspired to be a leader in his profession and to found a college which both at home and abroad, should command respect. He determined, though at pecuniary loss, for the time being, to avail himself of opportunities for further medical and surgical research the best which the world afforded. In 1839, he went to Paris, where he spent two full years in close relation with those who as physicians and surgeons had received world-wide reputations. On his return he delivered a course of lectures in St. Louis, still having in mind the founding of a medical college in Chicago. In 1843, that purpose was fulfilled, and such was the profound respect that Dr. Brainard entertained for his old preceptor, Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, that he gave to the new organization the name of Rush Medical College. A brief history of the college will be given later. In 1852, Dr. Brainard again visited Paris, and having gained permission to pursue original investigation (in Le Jardin des Plantes, he made an extensive series of experiments, noting the effects of woorar and other poisons upon wounds inflicted upon reptiles placed at his command. While there he was made an honorary member of leading French societies, and also the Medical Society of Geneva, Switzerland. In 1854, he obtained the prize offered by the American Medical Association for his treatise on "Ununited Fractures," a paper which was translated into most of the leading foreign journals. In the further prosecution of his investigations, and for the completion of his works designed for publication, now well advanced, Dr. Brainard was contemplating a third visit to Europe in the near future. But while in the full maturity of his years, and in the midst of splendid achievements, his life was suddenly cut short. At the early age of fifty-six years he died of cholera in Chicago on the tenth day of October, 1866. Thousands of graduates from Rush Medical College, scattered world wide, unite to venerate the name of Daniel Brainard.

Dr. Blaney was born in Newcastle, Maryland, in 1820. He graduated at Princeton, New Jersey, when eighteen years old, and at the early age of twenty-one received his medical diploma from Jefferson Medical College. It was his rare privilege to be a pupil of Professor Henry, so long and so favorably known in connection with the Smithsonian

DR. JAMES V.
BLANEY.

Institute. Though an inviting field was at his command he early determined to try his fortune in what was then termed "The Western Frontier." In 1842, he visited St. Louis, and for a brief time was in the government employ at Jefferson barracks. Later in the year he went to St. Paul. In 1843, when the faculty of Rush Medical College was organized, he was invited to occupy the chair of chemistry and materia medica, and from that time forward, Chicago was his home. From the first he was regarded as one of the most popular lecturers and was an especial favorite with medical students. He also engaged in the practice of medicine and soon held a position second to none in the city. His testimony in the celebrated Green trial, and the demonstrations there made before the jury, were such as to gain for him a national reputation as a chemical expert. As a literary man he stood in the front rank of his profession, and had the honor of conducting as editing chief the *Illinois and Indiana Medical Journal*, the first medical periodical published in this section of the west. He was one of the founders of the Cook County Medical Society, and one of its delegates to the Springfield convention in 1850, which resulted in the formation of the Illinois State Medical Society. For several years he served as its treasurer, and later was its president. At the outbreak of the Civil war, Dr. Blaney tendered his services to the Department of the Union Army, and was soon assigned to the important position of medical director and medical inspector at Fortress Monroe. Such was his power of discrimination and such his excellent judgment in matters of appointment that he was soon regarded as one of the most important officers connected with the medical department in the army. In 1864 he was made medical purveyor and stationed at Chicago, in which position army stores, the value of which was counted by millions, passed under his supervision, and the fidelity with which he executed the trust won for him special commendation by the government and he was given the rank of lieutenant colonel. At the conclusion of the war he resumed his former position in the faculty of Rush Medical College and when, by reason of the sudden death of President Brainard, the presidency of the college was vacated, he was unanimously chosen for that position. The highest honor within the gift of the Masonic fraternity came to him without solicitation. Personally Dr. Blaney rarely had his equal as an accomplished gentleman. As a conversationalist he

was at once brilliant and always instructive. On the platform he was a most attractive speaker, and his addresses on public occasions won for him the admiration of his fellows. When the corner stone of the old Chicago University was to be laid with Masonic ceremonies, by common consent Dr. Blaney was the orator. Such was the strenuous life he led, in connection with his public duties that his health gradually failed. He was obliged to resign the presidency of the college, and deeply to the regret of his patients, compelled to relinquish his medical practice. During his active years his services had been valuable in many ways, and in the formative period of the city just such men were especially needed. He was not only active in organizing and building up medical societies but also was one of the founders of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Microscopical Society of Chicago and a specially active member of the Chicago Historical Society, to all of which he made important contributions. In 1876, he passed peacefully to his rest at his Chicago home, one of Chicago's most cherished citizens.

Dr. William B. Herrick, a native of Maine, was born at Durham, in 1813. He received his literary education at Gorham Academy,

DR. WILLIAM B. HERRICK. and spent several years in teaching. He received the medical degree from Dartmouth College in 1836. He had early determined to make his home

in the west, and in 1837 settled in Louisville, Kentucky. During his residence there he was connected with the Louisville Medical College. In 1839 he removed to Hillsborough, Illinois. The following year he was married to Miss Martha J. Seward, daughter of John B. Seward, one of the prominent pioneers and a near relative of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward. Dr. Herrick remained in medical practice in Hillsborough four years, when he accepted the chair of anatomy in Rush Medical College, and came to Chicago in 1844. Two years later he was enrolled as assistant surgeon in the first company of Illinois volunteers and saw much active service in the Mexican war. He served as surgeon-in-chief at Buena Vista and later had charge of the hospital at Saltillo. He was compelled to resign this position by reason of health and returned to medical practice in Chicago and to his chair in the college. Though never restored to his former health Dr. Herrick was able to meet the requirements of a very extensive practice and of a large social acquaintance. He was active

in the support of the local medical societies and editor of the *Northwestern Medical Journal*. When a convention was called to meet at Springfield in June, 1850, Dr. Herrick and Dr. Blaney were appointed to represent the Cook County Medical Society, and as there was at that time no railroad communication with Springfield the journey was performed on horseback. At that convention the State Society was organized and Dr. Herrick had the honor of being its first president. During those years Dr. Herrick was one of the most prominent and popular members of the Masonic fraternity, being past master of Oriental Lodge, a member of Apollo Commandery, and grand past master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Illinois. Suffering gradually but increasingly from spinal paresis, Dr. Herrick was obliged to relinquish practice and retire from active life in 1857. He had the undoubted sympathy of a host of ardent friends and his retirement was a serious loss to the medical profession. He returned to his native state with the hope that in his old home beside the sea he might yet improve, but the hope was vain. The insidious disease through eight long years never relinquished its hold. Bravely he bore his sufferings, tenderly he was cared for, and on the last day of the year 1865 he entered into rest, aged fifty-two years.

Dr. Evans, the founder of Evanston and of the Northwestern University, was born in Waynesville, Indiana, March 9, 1814. He graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College in 1838. He came to Chicago in 1848, was appointed Professor of Obstetrics in 1849, and held that position until 1855. Through the ministration of Bishop Simpson, he was led to unite with the Methodist Episcopal church, and became a most influential man in that denomination. It was he who in connection with Bishop Simpson first selected a location for the Northwestern University, and for him, when the site was selected, the place was named Evanston, and when the institution was organized, he was its first president, and to it he made liberal contributions. We are indebted to him also for the inauguration of the Chicago high school. For several years he served as editor of the *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal*. He was also active in political affairs and was one of the delegates to the Republican convention which nominated Lincoln for the presidency in 1860. He was also actively engaged in railroad enterprises and was largely instrumental in secur-

ing the right of way for the entrance of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad into Chicago, and also in the building of the Chicago & Ft. Wayne Railroad. He retired from medical practice in 1855 and devoted himself to extended real estate and business enterprises. President Lincoln appointed him governor of Colorado in 1862 and at the first session of the Colorado legislature he was elected United States senator. He was largely instrumental in the building up of the new city of Denver, which had become his permanent home, and where he died July 3, 1897, aged eighty-three years.

Perhaps no other man of the medical profession has been more widely known or more highly honored than was Dr. Davis. Probably

DR. NATHAN S.
DAVIS.

no one exerted a like influence in bringing into intimate relation and fraternal fellowship the leading members of the medical profession in this country.

The powerful organization known as the American Medical Association has done more to secure this result than all other influences combined, and to him as to no other it is indebted for its organization and successful development. It would require a volume to give adequate expression to the work which he accomplished. Our limits only permit a brief outline of his life and labors.

He was born in Chenango county, New York, in 1817. Until he was sixteen years old he labored on his father's farm and had the educational advantages of the common district school. Although the youngest of seven children, such was his love of books that he was permitted to attend the Cazenovia Academy, then in the zenith of its prosperity, and from which so many eminent men entered public life. He commenced the study of medicine at the early age of seventeen years under the supervision of Dr. Daniel Clark, one of the most prominent physicians in his native county. He attended his first course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City during the winter of 1834-35. In the spring of '35 he registered with Dr. Thomas Jackson, one of the leading physicians in Binghamton, New York, and graduated at Fairfield in 1837, when he was not yet twenty-one years old. The same year he opened an office in Binghamton and in 1838 was happily married to Miss Anna Maria, daughter of Hon. John Parker of Vienna, New York. He was soon elected a member of Brown County Medical Society, and was an officer continuously in that organization until he removed from

the county. In 1842 he was appointed to represent the county in the New York State Medical Society and took his seat in that body in Albany in February, 1844. At this first meeting with the state society he offered a series of resolutions having for their object the securing of a higher standard of medical education, and so ably did he advocate that at the next annual meeting, in 1845, the following resolution presented by him was adopted, to wit: "Resolved, That the New York Medical Society earnestly recommend a national convention of delegates from medical societies and colleges in the whole Union to convene in the city of New York on the first Tuesday in May, 1846, for the purpose of adopting some concerted action on the subject set forth in the preamble." The resolution was adopted, and a committee appointed to carry out the purpose of the resolution, of which Dr. Davis was made chairman. As the result of extended correspondence, a large and influential meeting was held in New York City in 1846 representing nearly every state in the Union. At this meeting committees were appointed to perfect a permanent organization. The meeting adjourned to meet in Philadelphia the following year. At that meeting the committees reported, plans were duly perfected, and the American Medical Association was organized. By reason of the arduous labors in organization and later development, by common consent Dr. Davis has been recognized as the "father" of the association. In 1847 he removed from Binghamton to New York City and became connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons. While thus connected and also engaged in private practice, he still found time to edit the medical journal called *The Analyst*. In 1849 he accepted a call to the chair of physiology and general pathology in Rush Medical College, and came to reside in Chicago in the fall of that year.

Of his relations with Mercy Hospital from its founding in 1850, until his retirement in 1890, a period of forty years, further mention will be made when speaking of that institution. At the close of his first course of lectures in Rush Medical College he was transferred to the chair of principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine. He occupied this position for ten years. When the medical department of Lind University was organized in 1859 he resigned to accept the like position in that institution. The reasons for this change are fully set forth in the history of the Lind University and need not

be recited here. Though not present at the organization of the Illinois State Medical Society at Springfield in 1850, he was elected a member at that time, and rarely through all the successive years until the time of his death was he absent from its annual meetings. He was elected its president in 1855, and for twelve consecutive years served as its secretary. Whether in local, state or national society, his labors were alike conspicuous and helpful. He wielded the pen of a ready writer, and his productions were able, terse and convincing. In 1855 he had become the leading editor of the *Chicago Medical Journal*, and held that position until 1859. In 1860 he began the publication of a new journal named the *Medical Examiner*, and continued the same until 1873, when it became the property of the Medical Publication Society and was merged with the *Chicago Medical Journal* with the two names united.

When in 1853 it was determined by the American Medical Association to journalize its transactions and issue them weekly, Dr. Davis was by common consent chosen editor of the journal. He gave to it a vast amount of personal attention until it was successfully and permanently established. At the eighth International Medical Congress held in Copenhagen in 1884, it was voted to hold its next session in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1887. In the preparation for the meeting the arduous work of the general secretary rested upon Dr. Davis. While in the midst of the labors incident to this responsible position, Prof. Austin Flint, Sr., the president-elect of the coming congress, suddenly died, and Dr. Davis was at once called to that position. In the furtherance of its interests he visited England and held extended correspondence with most of the principal men in Europe who were specially interested in the congress. The congress at Washington was an eminent success. Dr. Davis presided over its deliberations with conspicuous ability.

It is hardly needful to say that he was closely identified with the educational, moral and philanthropic institutions of the city wherever in civic relations his influence could be felt. He was one of the founders of the Northwestern University and one of its most influential trustees until his death. In the Union Law School of Chicago he held the chair of medical jurisprudence. He gave years of time to the management of the Washingtonian Home for the reclamation of inebriates. He was also one of the founders of the Chicago Historical

Society, the Academy of Sciences and of the Chicago Microscopical Society. During his years of collegiate instruction he found time to publish his extended work on the "Principles and Practice of Medicine," in which his teachings are concisely embodied. Early in life he set himself to the accomplishment of three important purposes. The first was the organization of an American Medical Association which should unify the medical profession of the entire Union. The second was the foundation of a medical college in which a graded course of instruction should be inaugurated. The third was the publication of a text book upon the "Principles and Practice of Medicine." Each of these in due time he lived to see realized.

Personally Dr. Davis, though slight in form, was a man of almost unparalleled endurance, which, with intense adherence to his convictions, coupled with untiring industry, made him eminently successful in the accomplishment of his purposes. He was a man of strong religious convictions and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of its most constant attendants. His home relations were ideal. Until almost the last he continued his daily visits to his office. When at last he fell asleep his loving family was at his side. He died June 16, 1904, aged eighty-seven years.

Dr. Hosmer Allen Johnson was a native of Wales, near Buffalo, New York. He was born in 1822, and spent his childhood among the

rocks and dells which surrounded his home. There
DR. HOSMER A. he imbibed a lifelong love of nature. When ten years
JOHNSON. old, his parents removed to Almont, Michigan,

where, aside from the advantages of a good district school, he derived a still more valuable instruction from a gifted mother. He had the sad misfortune while yet a youth to suffer from a severe attack of acute bronchitis, from which in a chronic form he never fully recovered. Though tuberculosis was never developed, the affection was the occasion of repeated attacks of pneumonia, and these often so severe as to imperil his life. Gradually his health began to improve, and at the age of eighteen he entered the Romeo Academy, and from thence the sophomore class of Michigan University. During the second year of his course his health so failed that he was obliged to leave college, as his friends thought, not again to re-enter. Though seemingly thwarted in his purpose, his tireless ambition never permitted him to falter. He soon found himself at the head of a select school

in Vandalia, Illinois, and while thus engaged pursued the college curriculum of studies. He returned to the university in time to pass his examination and graduated with his class in 1849. For years it had been his purpose to enter the medical profession. In the furtherance of this design he came to Chicago and registered as a medical student with Dr. Wm. B. Herrick, then one of the leading practitioners, and a professor in Rush Medical College. At that time Mercy Hospital, the first to be established in Chicago, was being organized, and Dr. Johnson, though not yet a graduate, was Chicago's first medical interne. He graduated from Rush Medical College in 1852, and only a year later became a member of its faculty. These relations continued until 1858, when he resigned from Rush, having in mind, with others, the organization of a new college in which to inaugurate a graded system of instruction. In 1859 that purpose was accomplished by the development of a medical department in Lind University, afterwards the Chicago Medical College, and later the Medical School of the Northwestern University. In addition to professional and college labors, he was also editor-in-chief of the *Northwestern Medical Journal*.

When by reason of the Chicago fire the Relief and Aid Society was formed he was one of those most active in its organization, through which important agency millions of dollars were distributed, and that without the shadow of a criticism. Such incessant labors so told upon his strength that he never fully recovered his former health. In civic life he bore a conspicuous part, not ostentatiously, but with signal effect. Many honors came to him and he bore them with that modesty becoming the man. Through life Dr. Johnson was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. Its highest honors came to him unsought. In his religious connection, in early life he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In later years he was prominently identified with the Central Church of Chicago under the ministration of Prof. David Swing. Dr. Johnson was exceptionally happy in his home relations. Soon after his graduation he was married to Miss Margaret Seward, a relative of Senator Seward, a lady of elegant culture and refinement. To them were born a darling daughter, who died while yet in the bloom of youth, and an only son, Frank Seward Johnson, who became dean of the college his father helped to found and president of its board of trustees. He ranks as

one of Chicago's most prominent physicians. Dr. Johnson's health had been gradually failing, and an unfortunate exposure while visiting an old patient accelerated the result, and he sank to his rest February 26, 1891, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Dr. Andrews was born in 1824 and died at his residence in Chicago January 24, 1904. He was in its fullest sense a manly representative of the old New England stock. His

DR. EDMUND
ANDREWS.

father was a Presbyterian clergyman and his mother a descendant of the celebrated Lathrop family. His academic days were spent in the Rochester Collegiate Institute, New York, and in the Romeo Academy, Michigan. He matriculated in the Michigan University in 1846, and graduated in 1849. He then entered the medical department of that institution and received his diploma in 1852, and at the same date the degree of A. M. The following three years he was engaged in medical practice in Ann Arbor, the seat of the university. During that time he occupied the position of demonstrator of anatomy, and of comparative anatomy. During these years he edited and published the *Peninsular Medical Journal*, of which he was both editor and proprietor. His ability as a writer was at once conspicuous. A larger field was awaiting him and in 1856 he became a resident of Chicago, and during that year was appointed demonstrator of anatomy, and professor of comparative anatomy in Rush Medical College. Three years later he was one of the prime movers in the organization of the medical department of Lind University, in which he occupied the chair of principles and practice of surgery and of clinical and military surgery. He held this position during his active service through life and later as an emeritus. He was surgeon in chief in Mercy Hospital, and in continuous service there since 1859, except while on duty in the field during the Civil war, or when absent on his summer vacation. He maintained active membership in the local societies, the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Michigan, and was an honorary member of several foreign bodies. He was also the surgeon of the First Regiment, Illinois Light Artillery, and saw active service in the field at Corinth, Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, and elsewhere. He was eminently a lover of science. In its interests he thought and wrote so much that one was not long in his presence

before being led into the discussion of some scientific subject, or to a visit with him to some far off unfrequented glen, or mountain side well nigh unknown where in his vacation hours he had heart to heart revels with wilds of nature not yet desecrated by the hands of man. Such were his investigations with reference to the geological conformation of the Northern States and British America that on these subjects he was considered one of the most competent and reliable authorities. He was active in the organization of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, to which in its early years it mainly owed its success. He was also a member of the Academy of Sciences of Wisconsin. Dr. Andrews did not reveal to others his strength and fullness so fully as when, seemingly almost oblivious to things around, he gave himself to abstract reasoning, for things he knew not he profoundly sought to learn. His methods of investigation were so manifest in his teaching as to leave lasting impressions upon the minds of his many pupils.

He was a man of strong and settled religious conviction, a critical student of the Bible, of which for many years he was a gifted instructor. His home relations were of all others most dear to him, and there he passed peacefully to rest, aged eighty years. Memorial services were held in the Second Presbyterian church, at which time Michigan University was represented by some of her ablest men, and successive speakers seemed to vie with others in paying loving tribute to his memory. There was nothing of fulsome adulation, but such portrayal of his character and work as well became the man.

On his father's side Dr. Freer was of Dutch descent, and his mother was from the Paine families, who were among the most prominent of the early New England settlers. He was born in Ft. Ann, Washington county, New York, in 1816. At the early age of eighteen he commenced the study of medicine in Clyde, New York, under the tutelage of Dr. Lemuel C. Paine. Relinquishing his medical studies only for a time, he came to Chicago in 1836, when the great land craze was at its height, and in connection with his father's family located government land near the present city of Wilmington, Illinois, where, while farming, he resumed the study of medicine. In 1844, he was married to Miss Emily Holden, daughter of Phineas Holden of Will county. Mrs. Freer died within two years of their

DR. JOSEPH
W. FREER.

marriage. Though Dr. Freer had been successful as a business man, this sad event led to an entire change in his plans, and his fondness for the medical profession was such that he closed out his farming interests, came to Chicago, entered the office of Dr. Daniel Brainard, and graduated from Rush Medical College in 1849. He soon came to hold very intimate relation, both personal and professional, with Dr. Brainard and was his trusted assistant in a great number of capital operations, laying broad and strong the foundation of an extended surgical practice to which he soon attained. While yet a medical student he served as demonstrator of anatomy, and when Professor Herrick was transferred from the professorship of anatomy in Rush College, Dr. Freer was elected to fill the vacancy. Soon after his graduation he married Miss Katharine Gatter of Wurtemberg, Germany. Three sons and a daughter were the fruitage of the union, each attaining to prominence in early life. One an eminent artist, another following in the footsteps of his father, a prominent physician in his native city. Dr. Freer was deservedly popular with the medical students who at his decease had come to be numbered by hundreds. In the organization of the faculty in 1859, at his request he was transferred to the chair of physiology and microscopical anatomy. In his pursuance of his physiological investigations he gave much time to vivisection, not only before his classes but also by request in the presence of the State Medical Society. In connection with the hospital his labors were varied and arduous. In the United States Marine Hospital he was in active service with Dr. Brainard during the entire period that the latter was surgeon-in-chief of that institution. He was also a member of surgical staff at Mercy Hospital. At the reorganization of the County Hospital at the close of the Civil war he was appointed a member of the medical board and held that position until his death. At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the military service and was immediately promoted to the rank of brigade surgeon. His health being unequal to the labors incident to that position he was obliged to resign. Later he received the appointment of enrolling surgeon for the Chicago district and rendered most important service in deciding upon the fitness of those who were applicants for appointment in the army. For several years after the war Dr. Freer spent much time in Europe, repeating his visits until he was familiar with all the main medical

centers of the old world. For years he had been making rare collections illustrative of his teachings, all to be swept away by the fire of 1871. After the death of Dr. Brainard in 1866, Dr. J. V. Z. Baleny succeeded to the presidency of the college, but his health soon failing he was obliged to resign the position and Dr. Freer succeeded to the presidency in 1872; thus the student who graduated in 1849 had been steadily advanced in position and in influence until after twenty-three years of active service he became the president of his alma mater. For five years after the Chicago fire he struggled manfully to retrieve his wasted fortune and in this he was rapidly succeeding. His plans for the future were wisely made and only needed time for their maturing, but this was not to be. Gradually he sank under failing health and died in April, 1877, at the age of sixty-one years.

Dr. William Heath Byford was born in Easton, Ohio, May 21, 1817. While yet a child his parents removed to New Albany, Indiana.

DR. WILLIAM

H. BYFORD.

His father died when he was nine years old and he soon had need to be a helpful member of the family. Seeking a trade he became apprenticed to a tailor in Palestine, and later completed his apprenticeship in Vincennes, Indiana. The beginnings of the man to be were in him from the first. His desire to obtain a liberal education was such that while faithfully plying his needle he not only mastered the primary branches of an English education but also a sufficient knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics to fit him to enter the sophomore class in a literary college. For a long time it had been his desire to fit himself for the practice of medicine. With this purpose in view he registered as a medical student with Dr. Joseph Matteson, then one of the leading physicians in Vincennes, and such was his progress, that in eighteen months he passed the requisite examination, was granted a certificate by the examining board, and entitled to practice medicine and surgery. For two years he was thus engaged when he removed to Mount Vernon, Indiana, and became the partner of Dr. Hezekiah Hammond, the daughter of whom, later, became his wife. Dr. Byford received his medical degree from the Ohio Medical College in 1844. In 1850, he was invited to the chair of anatomy in the Evansville College, and a year later was transferred to that of the theory and practice of medicine. He became one of the vice-presidents of the American Medical Asso-

ciation in 1857. The same year he accepted the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in Rush Medical College. When the medical department of the Lind University was organized in 1859 he transferred his relation to a like position in the new institution. Dr. Byford, though a wise and conservative teacher, was at the same time a bold and successful operator. He was the founder of gynecology as a specialty in Chicago, and by common consent has been termed its father. He was eminently successful as an organizer. The institutions which he was largely instrumental in founding he lived to see permanently established. He first projected a Women's Hospital in 1865, and a year later gave liberally of his time and money to the founding of a Women's College, which later came into the possession of a college building in immediate proximity to the City Hospital, where accommodations for two hundred students were provided at a cost of \$40,000. In 1876, he was active in the organization of the American Gynecological Association, was one of its first vice-presidents, and then became its president. He was also prominent as a medical writer. In 1875 he became editor-in-chief of the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, which he conducted until its management was assumed by the Chicago Medical Publishing Society. He published an extended treatise on "Chronic Inflammation and Displacements of the Womb." This was soon followed by his elaborate text-book entitled, "The Practice of Medicine and Surgery as Applied to Women," which passed through a series of editions. His writings were founded largely upon the results of his personal observations, and in many instances show that he was blazing the way in which other footsteps were to follow. Just at the time when he seemed to have reached the zenith of a successful life and the fulfillment of a most commendable ambition, in an hour least anticipated, his career was suddenly closed, and a family dearly beloved, and a retinue of friends were left to bemoan this sudden bereavement. Though brief, his life was full orb'd, and he died at the age of fifty years.

Dr. Isham was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1831. He received a thorough academic education and graduated at Bellevue Medical College in 1852. As surgeon of a ship, he crossed the ocean and visited many of the prominent foreign medical institutions. Returning he

DR. RALPH N.
ISHAM.

came to reside in Chicago in 1856. He soon gained the favorable notice of Dr. Brainard, president of Rush College, then the leading surgeon of the northwest, and by this means, and his own native merit, his relations with the medical profession and with the community at large were soon successfully established. At first he was a partner of Dr. Norcom, but later was associated with Dr. David Rutter, formerly a noted obstetrician, from Philadelphia, but now retired from practice. It was in this office that in conjunction with Dr. Rutter and himself, Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson and Dr. Edmund Andrews met for a conference which resulted in the development of a medical department of Lind University. When the faculty of that institution was organized he assumed the chair of surgical anatomy and of operative surgery. Later when the college was reorganized and incorporated as the Chicago Medical College, he held the chair of principles and practice of surgery and of clinical surgery. He held many important professional positions. Not only did he give largely of his time and means to the building of the college with which he was connected, serving as its secretary for years, but he was actively employed elsewhere. For years he was surgeon-in-chief of the Marine Hospital; he was also surgeon of the Chicago Hospital, besides holding the position of surgeon-in-chief of the great Northwestern Railway System. As a skillful and successful operator to the end of life he held a prominent position in the profession. By marriage he was related to the family of George W. Snow, one of the leading pioneers of the city, and his home became one of the noted ones in the north division. Ample means gave him the opportunity to gratify his tastes along literary lines; his library was ample and of rare excellence; his summer home at Lake Geneva was a favorite resort; his early church relation was with the Second Presbyterian church; he was afterwards one of the leading men associated with Professor Swing. His son, George S. Isham, succeeds his father in the profession and college relations. Dr. Isham died at his home in Chicago, May 27, 1904.

On his father's side Dr. Allen was of Dutch antecedents. His mother's ancestral representative came in the Mayflower, a Puritan of the Puritans. He was born at Middlebury, Vermont, in 1825, and died in Chicago, August 15, 1890, aged sixty-five years. He took his literary de-

DR. JONATHAN
A. ALLEN.

gree at Middlebury College and received his medical diploma at Castleton Medical College, 1846, when only twenty-one years of age. In 1847 he located in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and the same year was married to Miss Mary Marsh of that village. While there engaged in practice, when the medical department of Michigan University was organized in 1850, he was called to the chair of physiology and pathology. Here he entered upon his brilliant career as a medical teacher. He was a prominent member of the Michigan State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1858. In 1859 he was invited to the chair of principles and practice of medicine in Rush Medical College, which position he held for thirty-one years, and which only failing health compelled him to relinquish. He was a brilliant lecturer and an able instructor. Thousands of students who listened to his lectures have a fond memory of "Uncle Allen." He was a man of exquisite literary taste, and his fondness for ancient classics was remarkable. His library was composed of exceptionally rare books. He also gave his vacations to foreign travel. In Morocco, in Egypt, in Palestine, in England and upon the Continent he was alike at home. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, its highest honors came to him unsolicited, and on many a public occasion he was the chosen orator. As a citizen and patriot, as a professional man and personal friend, few are permitted to achieve such distinction as that which was worthily won by Dr. Allen. After a brief illness he died at his residence in Chicago in 1890. Rush College accorded to him its highest honor and was richly requited by his thirty years of personal service.

Dr. Gunn was of Scotch antecedents, a lineal descendant of the Gunn Clan in the north of Scotland. He was born in East Bloomfield,

DR. MOSES
GUNN. New York, April 20, 1822. He graduated at Geneva Medical College in 1846. When the medical department of the Michigan University was or-

ganized he was elected to the chair of surgery, which position he held for seventeen years. In 1848 Dr. Gunn was married to Miss Jane Augusta Terry, and made his residence in Detroit, though still continuing his connection with the university. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Geneva College in 1856, and in 1877 he received the degree of LL. D. from the Chicago University. At the call of his country in 1861 he entered the army, and while thus serv-

ing he was perfecting himself in military surgery. At the close of the war he was called to the chair of surgery in Rush Medical College, made vacant by the death of Dr. Brainard, which position he held for twenty years preceding his death. As a surgeon he was held in high repute, and as a lecturer was always attractive and instructive. He was a man of remarkably fine physique, and in whatsoever sphere was one always to be noted. After a protracted illness he died at his home in Chicago, November 4, 1887, in the sixty-sixth year of age.

Dr. De Laskie Miller was a farmer lad until the age of seventeen. He was born in Niagara county, May 29, 1818. Leaving the farm, he acquired a good academic education and for four years was engaged in school teaching. During this period he was pursuing his studies, having in view the medical profession. He graduated from Geneva Medical College in 1842. He first engaged in practice in Lockport, N. Y., and then removed to Flint, Michigan, where he built up a fine lucrative practice. In 1852 he removed to Chicago, and entered into partnership with Dr. A. D. Palmer, who later was called to the chair of theory and practice of medicine in Michigan University. In 1859 Dr. Miller was appointed professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in Rush Medical College, and he held that position with great acceptance for thirty years. He traveled extensively in Europe, acquainting himself with the prominent teachers in the old world, observing critically their methods and their facilities with a view to a betterment of medical teaching in this country. He went also as a delegate to the Seventh International Congress which was held in London in 1881. He was honored with the chairmanship of the obstetrical section of the International Congress when it met in Washington in 1887. His popularity at home was attested by the fact that he was appointed consultant in his department in St. Luke's, Cook County, Presbyterian and Michael Reese hospitals. He was a member of the local society at Chicago, of the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He was also honored by a life membership in the British Gynecological Society of London. As a member of various Masonic orders he was especially conspicuous and won for himself the highest honors at their command. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal church, of which he was an honored and exemplary member. He was an ardent patriot, an honored citizen, a

boon companion. His manly bearing, his lucid teaching and his kindness of heart never failed to impress for good the thousands of students who listened to his teachings. Thus he lived and thus he died, July 9, 1903, aged eighty-five years.

Dr. Abraham Reeves Jackson, the son of Washington and Deborah Lee Jackson, was born in the city of Philadelphia June 17,

1827; concluded his classical course in his native city, entered upon the study of medicine and graduated from the medical department of Pennsylvania College in 1848. For twenty-two years he practiced medicine in Stroudsburgh, Pennsylvania. During the Civil war he was assistant medical director of the United States Army of Virginia. In 1871 he accompanied an expedition from New York to Palestine as ship surgeon. In his "Innocents Abroad," Mark Twain makes pleasant mention of the doctor, who was his boon companion. He came to reside in Chicago in 1850, and immediately set about the founding of a women's hospital, of which he became surgeon in chief in 1872. At that date he became lecturer upon gynecology in Rush Medical College and continued that relation until professional labors compelled him to resign. He will be longest remembered in connection with the founding of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which he was president, having as his associate founders, Drs. D. A. K. Steel, S. A. McWilliams, Leonard St. John and Charles Warrington Earle. Dr. Jackson achieved to such prominence in gynecological practice as to make large drafts upon his time and strength and yet found time for much literary work. He was for several years the editor of the *Chicago Medical Register*. He was also associate editor of the *Independent Practitioner* of New York City, and also editor of the *Western Medical Reporter*, published in Chicago. Aside from his gynecological studies and practice, he gave much time to medical jurisprudence; and was coming to be regarded as an authority in that department. During the performance of a gynecological operation he had the sad misfortune of becoming infected, and gradually developed arterial atheroma, ending in apoplexy. He died suddenly at his home November 15, 1892, aged sixty-five years. He had achieved prominence in his profession and his death was recognized as a serious loss.

Dr. David Shepard Smith was a native of New Jersey, born in Camden in 1816. He was of Welsh extraction and was possessed of the intensity of conviction, the unfailing purpose to win and of high moral tone of character so characteristic of that people. Having the advantage of a thorough preliminary education, he entered upon his medical studies at the early age of seventeen. He applied himself earnestly to the attainment of his profession, attended three full courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1836, when he became a resident of Chicago. For several years he had been studying the tenets of Hahnemann, and in 1843 announced himself as a practitioner of homeopathy. His partner, Dr. Adams, became his associate in the same practice, and Dr. Aaron Pittman, who had moved hither from Jordan, New York, completed the nucleus from which homeopathic practice and homeopathic institutions were to be developed in Chicago. Dr. Smith has been styled the "father of homeopathy" in Chicago and in the northwest. It was through his instrumentality that a charter was obtained and the Hahnemann College of Chicago was founded. For many years he was its treasurer and most active promoter. The honorary degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon him in 1856 by the Homeopathic College of Cleveland. He was made secretary of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and in 1858 became its president and still later served as its treasurer. Dr. Smith was a man of fine physique and manly bearing, affable alike to rich and poor, serving each and all regardless of station with the faithfulness due to his profession. By reason of impaired health he was obliged to relinquish active practice for a while and repaired to the village of Waukegan, Illinois, that he might secure the needed respite. He returned to the city with health somewhat improved, but again his failing health demanded another vacation and in 1866 he, with his family, visited England and the continent. While closely allied to his profession through life and was president of Hahnemann College until his death, he was at the same time an able financier. He died April 28, 1891, aged seventy-five years. Of four children born to Dr. and Mrs. Smith, but two survive; the one, the wife of Major Whiteside of the United States Army, the other the wife of J. L. Ely, a resident of New York City.

Dr. Reuben Ludlam was the son of Dr. J. W. Ludlam, a prominent practitioner of medicine in Camden, New Jersey, who removed to Evanston, Illinois, where he died in 1868. Dr.

DR. REUBEN
LUDLAM.

Reuben Ludlam was born in Camden, October 7, 1831. Under his father's tutelage he early became proficient in medical studies while yet pursuing his literary career. At the age of twenty-one he received his medical diploma from the University of Pennsylvania. He soon located in Chicago and became one of the leading practitioners in the city of the homeopathic school. When the Hahnemann Medical School of Chicago was organized he was a member of its first faculty, and accepted the chair of physiology and pathology. He taught in that department for four years. He was then transferred to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. This was the department which he had most preferred and in which he achieved a national reputation, as a bold, yet conservative and successful operator in uterine surgery. Like his associate, Dr. Small, Dr. Ludlam was eminent in the homeopathic profession as a medical writer. His first essay in the journalistic line was the issue in connection with Dr. D. S. Smith, of a monthly periodical in 1853, entitled the *Chicago Homeopath*, which they jointly conducted for three years, when its publication was suspended. For a number of years Dr. Ludlam was connected as an editorial writer with the *American Journal of Homeopathy*, published in New York. His chief journalistic labors were in connection with the publication of the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, with which he was connected editorially for nine years. He was also the author of several works which were well received; the one entitled "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women" earned for him an international reputation. It became a text-book with teachers and students in the homeopathic school of this country and a translation served a like purpose in France. Dr. Ludlam was popular as a lecturer and an instructor. An attempt was made to induce him to accept the corresponding chair in the New York Homeopathic College. While he appreciated the compliment, and thought well of New York, he thought better of Chicago and declined the invitation. He was appointed president, successively, of nearly all the prominent homeopathic organizations of this country, both local and national. He was the homeopathic representative on the Illinois State Board of

Health; a member of the Relief and Aid Society, and served in connection with the Chicago Fire Relief. Dr. Ludlam was first married to Miss Anna Porter of Greenwood, New Jersey, who died three years later. His second wife was Miss Anna G. Perrin. One son bearing the father's name was their only surviving child. Dr. Ludlam completed the years of a well rounded life and died at his home in Chicago, April 29, 1899, aged sixty-seven years and six months.

Dr. Small was born March 4, 1811, in Wales, Lincoln county, Maine. After pursuing a thorough academic course he became principal of one of the public schools in Bath.

DR. ALVIN E.
SMALL.

Having entered upon a medical education he pursued his studies under the tutelage of the distinguished Dr. Greene of Saco, Maine. He then went to Philadelphia and completed his course at the University of Pennsylvania. After engaging in medical practice in the country for two years he settled in Philadelphia and became a practitioner of homeopathy, in which he became eminently successful. When the Homeopathic College of Philadelphia was organized he was one of its most active promoters and was assigned to the chair of physiology and pathology. Four years later he was appointed professor of institutes and practice of medicine. In 1856, he changed his residence to Chicago. The popularity of his writings had so preceded him that he entered immediately upon an extensive and lucrative practice. As he had been one of the founders of the Homeopathic College in Philadelphia, so here in 1859 he was active in the organization of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and was made dean of the faculty and accepted the chair of theory and practice of medicine. The courses of lectures were continued till the end of his life and were received with the utmost satisfaction by the successive classes that turned to him for instruction. He was a voluminous writer. His manual of homeopathic practice passed through many editions and was translated into several foreign languages, and as widely used as a text-book by teachers and pupils both at home and abroad. Dr. Small gave much time to the investigation of scientific subjects, and his writings upon these were varied and numerous. He was a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Chicago Historical Society, etc. He was honored with the presidency of the Illinois Homeopathic Association and

was one of the presidents of the American Institute of Homeopathy. As a successful teacher and practitioner, to the end of his life he was one of the most eminent members of the Homeopathic profession. He died sitting in his chair, of cerebral hemorrhage, December 31, 1886, aged seventy-five years and nine months.

Dr. George E. Shipman was born in New York City in 1820. His earlier studies were pursued in Middlebury College, Vermont. Later

DR. GEORGE E. he entered the University of New York, from
SHIPMAN. which he graduated in 1837. He decided to make

his home in the west, and first settled in Peoria, Illinois. In 1845, he was married to Miss Fannie E. Boardman of Connecticut, and in 1846 they came to reside in Chicago. He soon became one of the leading Homeopathic practitioners, and during his life one of its most able representatives. He took an active part in the organization of the Western Homeopathic Association. He was especially conspicuous in the organization of Hahnemann College in 1855 and in its faculty occupied the chair of materia medica and therapeutics. In connection with college and professional labors the one thing for which he will long and gratefully be best remembered was his development of the Foundlings' Home, to the maintenance of which he not only devoted his time unstinted, but very largely the means for its support. It is safe to say that but for him the Foundlings' Home would not have been, nor that beneficent work accomplished lasting through many years. Although thus occupied with the Foundlings' Home, college duties and a large medical practice, Dr. Shipman was a prolific writer. For four years, commencing in 1848, he published the *Northwestern Homeopathic Journal*, the pioneer of the homeopathic journals in the northwest. In 1865, he was appointed editor-in-chief of the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, under the auspices of the Western Institute of Homeopathy, and was for years a valuable translator of foreign literature.

Dr. Ross was a native of Ohio, born in Clark county, January 7, 1828. He received a thorough academic education, attended two

DR. JOSEPH P. full courses of lectures in Starling Medical College,
ROSS. and a third course in Ohio Medical College,

from which he graduated in 1853. During that year he came to Chicago and formed a partnership with Dr.

Lucius P. Cheeney. He soon became attending physician at the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and also one of the attending physicians at the State Reform School, then located in Chicago. He was married in 1856 to the daughter of the late Tuthill King, one of the prominent and wealthy pioneers of Chicago. His home was one in which elegance and comfort were combined, and where hospitality and good cheer, so manifest in himself and his wife, found full expression. As a business man and an organizer, Dr. Ross was especially conspicuous. He was largely responsible for the inception and development of the hospital on Eighteenth and Arnold streets, which later developed into the City Hospital. As a member of the county board of supervisors he was influential in securing for it its present location, and in shaping its development. The location and rebuilding of Rush College in immediate proximity with the City Hospital was likewise mainly secured through his influence. He was also one of the prime movers in the forming of the Presbyterian Hospital; also in close relation with the college, thus affording abundant facilities for clinical instruction. He was prominent in his profession. He held the chair of clinical medicine and chest diseases in Rush Medical College for twenty-one years, and only by reason of ill health relinquished that position in 1889. He held an official position in the Presbyterian church of which he was an influential member. He was esteemed alike for his benevolence and personal worth. He attained a high standard of citizenship and was an able and worthy representative of his profession. After two years of lingering sickness, he was released from suffering January 15, 1890.

The parents of Dr. Lyman were of New England antecedents, and went as missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, where he was born at Hilo, Hawaii, November 26, 1835. He was a

DR. HENRY M.
LYMAN.

graduate of Williams College in 1858, and was valedictorian of his class. He attended a course of lectures in Harvard University and a year later, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which he graduated in 1861, being here honored as the class valedictorian. He entered Bellevue Hospital as house surgeon for a year, and in 1862 was appointed surgeon in the United States Army, and was detailed for service in the United States Hospital at Nashville. His health became impaired and he was obliged to resign from military service.

During the year 1863 he was married to Miss Sarah Clark, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and in the autumn of that year they came to reside in Chicago. For ten years he was a member of the medical staff of Cook County Hospital. In 1871, he was appointed to the chair of chemistry in Rush College, and held that position for five years, when he became professor of mental and nervous diseases, which chair he held until the death of Professor Allen in 1890, when as his successor, Dr. Lyman was called to fill the chair of principles and practice of medicine thus made vacant. He became dean of the faculty in 1899, and held that position until failing health obliged him to relinquish all college work. In connection with his labors in Rush College, he also held the like chair in the Women's Medical College for eight years. From the time of its organization until the failure of his health, he was the senior member of the medical staff of the Presbyterian Hospital. He was a ready and lucid writer. The wide extent of his reading and acquaintance with historical and scientific subjects was phenomenal. His memory was most remarkable, enabling him, as it did, to recall and speak accurately at all times concerning historical and scientific questions. He was a genial gentleman, a delightful companion, a broad-minded, generous-hearted man, an honor to his profession and the city which was his home. He issued a small volume upon "Anesthesia and Anesthetics," and another on "Diseases of Sleep," but his final work on "Theory and Practice of Medicine" was his crowning contribution to medical literature. He was an invalid for several years, spending much of his time in California in search of health. He died in Chicago.

Dr. Ingalls was a native of Connecticut, born May 26, 1823. He was of English lineage, his ancestors having settled in New England

only eight years after the landing of the Mayflower. The original settlement was at Lynn, Massachusetts. At the age of fourteen, young Ingalls came to Illinois. Here, in addition to his previous studies, he pursued his literary course at Princeton and at Illinois College. In 1845, at the age of twenty-one, he entered Rush Medical College as a medical student and graduated in 1847. He settled in Lee county, Illinois, and for ten years knew all the varied experiences of a country doctor. In 1858, he came to reside in Chicago, and was soon established in a lucrative practice. At that time Dr. Brainard

was editing the *Chicago Medical Journal*, and Dr. Ingalls became associate editor. A year later he was made professor of materia medica and medical jurisprudence in Rush Medical College. He held this position for twenty-one years, and it is said of him that not in all that time did he, save in a single instance, fail to meet his classes promptly on time, in that instance, to have left his patient would have been criminal. He gave liberally for the building of the present college, the former one having been swept away by the fire of 1871. Another instance of his generosity was the contribution of \$10,000 to the Chicago Medical College in token of his appreciation of its first establishing graded courses of instruction in medical schools. He was the apostle of medical ethics. In the State Medical Society he was not only honored with its presidency, but more than almost any other he was successful in harmonizing the various sectional interests in the state. Few members exerted more beneficial influence in the meetings of the State Medical Society. He was a member of the American Medical Society. His popularity at home is attested by the fact that at three different times he was elected president of the Chicago Medical Society. He was possessed of fine literary taste and enjoyed the perusal of the classic literature of all time. Though not actively engaged in teaching in his later life, he maintained close relations with the college and was an emeritus of Rush College at his death.

Dr. Smith was a native of New Hampshire. He was born January 24, 1828. As a youth he received training in Philips' Academy.

DR. CHARLES G. SMITH. He entered Harvard University as a medical student in 1848, but owing to the Webster-Parkman tragedy, which occurred that winter, he transferred his

relations to the University of Pennsylvania from which he graduated in 1851. For the next two years he was connected with almshouse in South Boston. He came to settle in Chicago in 1853, where he built up a very desirable and lucrative practice. In the cholera season of 1854 he stood manfully at his post of a terror-stricken people. He told the writer that in a single night there were eleven deaths in a public house where he was in attendance. Again in 1866 he had a similar experience, yet by no means so severe. He was one of the six physicians first detailed to care for the Confederate soldiers at Camp Douglas. In 1868, he spent a year abroad visiting nearly all

the principal medical schools and hospitals in England, France and Germany. Later he was an associate with Dr. Byford in the development of the Hospital for Women and Children, in which he served as consultant physician. He held the same position in the Presbyterian Hospital. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Hospital for Incurables. Dr. Smith was a man of unusual ability and fine literary culture. He drew around him a class of men of unusual culture, by whom his attainments were best appreciated. He was president of the Harvard Club of Chicago, president of the Chicago Literary Club, and president of the Club of Medical Graduates of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1873, he was married to the youngest daughter of the Hon. Erastus Gaylord, of Cleveland, Ohio, a woman of rare culture and of social prominence. Dr. Smith's literary tastes led him to the creation of a library of rare excellence, one of his peculiar specialties being the accumulation of three volumes of quaint epitaphs. He died in 1894 at the age of sixty-six years, his widow alone surviving him.

Dr. Thompson was a woman of such rare and notable achievements as to require more than a passing look. Coming upon the stage

DR. MARY H.
THOMPSON.

when a proper place in the medical profession had not been achieved for women, the manner in which she modestly, gracefully and yet heroically met and overcame every obstacle in her way to success has commanded the admiration of all who knew her. Her birth occurred at Ft. Ann, New York, in 1829. She was educated at Ft. Edwards' Collegiate Institute, and then engaged in teaching, and the bent of her mind toward her future vocation is clearly indicated by the fact that she established courses of study in physiology and anatomy in her curriculum of study, a new departure in ladies' schools in those days. She commenced her medical studies in the New England Female Medical College, Boston, and later graduated from the New York Female Medical College, and during the course of her studies was a diligent attendant of the clinics given at the Bellevue hospital. She graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1870, and the writer had the honor of signing her diploma. Dr. Thompson was specially instrumental in establishing the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, bringing to her aid such eminent physicians as Dr. William H. Byford, Dr. Godfrey Dyas, and others, out of which sprang the



THE MARY THOMPSON HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES



ber of the American Medical Association, ex-president of Illinois State Medical Society and at the time of his death was president of the Chicago Medical Society. He was a charter member of the Chicago Gynecological Society, the Pathological Society, the Practitioners' Club and the Medico-Legal Society. He was also a member of the British Medical Association. For eighteen years he was physician-in-chief of the Washingtonian Home, where he made special studies of inebriety. He was an honored member of the Union Park Congregational church. Fraternally, he belonged to the Royal League. He was married to Miss Fanny L. Bundy, of Beloit, Wisconsin, in 1871. To them two children were born, Carrie and William Byford. His was an ideal home. At intervals he had visited all the prominent medical centers of the old world. As a medical writer he was also prominent. While yet in the prime of life, which had promise of many years of usefulness, he died suddenly in 1893, aged forty-eight years.

Dr. Edward Lorenzo Holmes was a native of Massachusetts, born in Dedham, January 28, 1828, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1849. He received his medical degree from the same institution in 1852. After a year in general hospital, in 1854-55, he visited Paris and Vienna. He had chosen diseases of the eye and ear as his specialty. He located in Chicago in 1856 and was the first to devote himself exclusively to that specialty. He became a prominent member of the Illinois State Medical Society and his annual contributions were always valuable and well received. He was mainly instrumental in the founding of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary in 1858, and was at the head of its medical and surgical staff for thirty-nine years. In 1871 the infirmary, which had hitherto been sustained by the contributions of benevolent citizens, was assumed by the state and became one of the most prominent institutions of its kind in this country, to which reference is elsewhere made. In 1867 he was appointed to a full professorship in Rush Medical College, and in 1890 became dean of the faculty. He was active in the development of the Presbyterian Hospital and from its opening until his death was an active member of the staff—a consultant and finally an emeritus. He commanded the profound respect of the entire profession. His life was a generous contribution to the afflicted, and in

his ethical relation he was above criticism. He died in his home surrounded by loving friends, February 12, 1900, aged seventy-two years.

Medical Colleges.

The medical colleges of Chicago have attained to such a degree of excellence as to be held in high repute by the profession at large. This is evident from the constantly increasing number of students that congregate here for medical instruction. Their importance and their intimate connection with the medical history of the city warrants a somewhat extended reference to their origin and development.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE was the pioneer college in the northwest, the schools in Cincinnati and Louisville being in nearest proximity. Although a charter for its organization had been secured in 1837, such was the unparalleled depression following the panic of that year that the school was not formally opened until 1843. It occupied two rooms near the corner of Clark and Randolph streets. At the close of the session William Butterfield was the only graduate, the other members being first-year students. During the next season a lot was donated on the corner of Dearborn and Indiana streets and the second year's course of lectures was given in its own building on its own ground. The classes steadily increased until in 1854 the matriculates numbered 150, with 37 graduates. During the ten years the college had entirely outgrown its accommodations and a new building was erected on the same corner in 1855 at the cost of \$15,000. In 1867 a still larger one was built, the former being utilized as an annex. This building, at a cost of \$70,000, was entirely destroyed in the Chicago fire in 1871. Nothing daunted, the faculty secured ground in proximity to the Cook County Hospital, then located at the corner of Eighteenth and Arnold streets, where temporary barracks were erected.

Recurring to its early history, the first course of lectures commenced December 4, 1843, and continued sixteen weeks. Dr. A. W. Davisson, who was then prosector for Dr. Brainard, once told the writer that when Dr. Brainard concluded his first lecture and returned to the ante-room he made a clean jump over a Windsor chair in token of his success. The faculty at that time was constituted as follows:

Daniel Brainard, M. D., professor of anatomy and surgery;

James V. Z. Blaney, M. D., professor of chemistry and materia medica; John McLean, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine; J. M. Knapp, M. D., professor of obstetrics.

The introductory exercises were held in the new edifice December 11, 1844, and fully reported in the daily papers. Dr. Robert W. Paxton officiated as chaplain, Dr. Brainard delivered the inaugural address. The faculty had now been materially reinforced and was constituted as follows:

Daniel Brainard, M. D., professor of surgery; Austin Flint, M. D., professor of institutes and practice of medicine; G. N. Fitch, M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; James V. Z. Blaney, M. D., professor of chemistry and pharmacy; John McLean, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Wm. B. Herrick, M. D., professor of anatomy; A. W. Davisson, M. D., prosector to the chair of anatomy.

During the succeeding years various changes occurred in the personnel of the faculty. Dr. Flint resigned at the end of the second course, in 1848, and Dr. Thomas Spencer succeeded him. In 1849 Dr. Fitch resigned the chair of obstetrics and was succeeded by Dr. John Evans, who held that position until 1855, when he was followed by Dr. William H. Byford. In 1850 Dr. Thomas Spencer resigned from the chair of principles and practice of medicine and was succeeded by Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, who, during the term of 1849 and 1850, had held the chair of physiology and pathology. In the meantime Dr. Hosmer Allen Johnson had been elected to the chair of physiology and microscopy. In 1855 Dr. Edmund Andrews was called to the professorship of comparative anatomy and demonstrator of anatomy. In 1859, Drs. Davis, Johnson, Byford and Andrews having resigned with the purpose of organizing a new college, the faculty was reorganized and was constituted as follows:

Daniel Brainard, M. D., professor of surgery; Jonathan Adams Allen, M. D., professor of principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine; James V. Z. Blaney, M. D., professor of chemistry and pharmacy, followed by Dr. Walter S. Haines; DeLaskie Miller, M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women; Ephraim Ingalls, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Joseph Freer, M. D., professor of physiology and pathology; Robert L. Rea, M. D., professor of anatomy.

Since 1859 the college faculty has continually enlarged to meet the necessities incident to its rapid growth. Upon the death of Dr. Brainard in 1866, Dr. Moses Gunn was called to the chair of surgery. Drs. Henry M. Lyman, Norman Bridge, Frank Billings, Daniel Brower, John M. Dodson, James B. Herrick, Alfred C. Cotton, Henry B. Favill and Bertram Shippey now represent the single chair of medicine. The chair of surgery in the announcement of 1907 was represented by Professors Nicholas Senn (since deceased), Arthur Dean Bevan, John B. Murphy, Dr. D. W. Graham and thirty-nine associate professors, assistant professors, lecturers and clinical lecturers. Each of the professorships have been greatly expanded and have a correspondingly enlarged teaching force. Quoting from the announcement for 1907, the faculty numbers thirty-one professors and one hundred and forty-three associates, lecturers and assistants. The announcement for May, 1907, gives also the following summary:

Freshmen and sophomores, including special students, 270; juniors, 78; seniors, 96, post-graduates and special students, 123; total, 567.

The affiliations of Rush Medical College have been as follows:

In 1887 it became the medical department of Lake Forest University. By mutual consent this relation was terminated in 1898, and a little later the college became the medical department of the Chicago University, under whose auspices its announcements are now made.

LIND UNIVERSITY, CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE AND NORTH-WESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL. These are the three names by which this institution has been known. Although the classes of students in Rush Medical College had been steadily increasing in numbers and ample provision had been made for their accommodation and the relations in the faculty having been entirely cordial, yet, on the part of several of the members there had been growing a pronounced dissatisfaction with the methods of medical teaching then prevalent throughout the entire country. Up to this time it had been the custom in all the schools to give courses of instruction extending usually through a period of about four months. Students who had attended a first course were required to attend a second as a condition of graduation. This second course was simply a repetition of the lectures of the previous year, and the second-year students were on

the same plane with those just matriculated. It seemed to a portion of the faculty that a graded course of instruction was as essential in the teaching of medicine and surgery as in other literary institutions, and that second-course students should not be compelled to fall back and retrace the ground with those of the first course.

They argued that a first course should embrace the primary branches and be taught by one corps of professors and that a second course taught by another corps of teachers should embrace the practical applications of the teachings of the first year, embracing the practice of medicine and surgery and the chairs associated therewith. An opportunity was now offered for the organization of a second school in connection with Lind University in which a graded system of instruction should be inaugurated.

On the evening of March 12, 1859, Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson and Dr. Edmund Andrews met Dr. Ralph N. Isham and Dr. David Rutter at the office of the two latter gentlemen. At this preliminary meeting the matter was fully discussed and resulted in the adoption of a resolution to organize a school in which, for the first time in this country, a graded system of instruction should be incorporated as one of its features.

In the formation of the new faculty, Dr. Nathan S. Davis was tendered the chair of theory and practice of medicine and Dr. William H. Byford the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. The faculty of Rush College, being unwilling to inaugurate the graded course, these gentlemen accepted those positions in the new school that they might carry out the views that they had long cherished, and strongly advocated. The faculty of the new school consisted of the following professors:

David Rutter, M. D., Emeritus, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Hosmer Allen Johnson, M. D., professor of pathology and pathological anatomy and dean of the faculty; Edmund Andrews, M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery; Nathan Smith Davis, M. D., professor of principles and practice of medicine; William H. Byford, M. D., professor of midwifery and diseases of women and children; John Hamilcar Hollister, professor of physiology and histology; F. Mahla, Ph. D., professor of chemistry; M. K. Taylor, M. D., professor of general pathology

and public hygiene; Titus DeVille, M. D., professor of anatomy; H. G. Spofford, Esq., professor of medical jurisprudence.

Rooms were fitted up in the upper stories of the Lind block, situated on the corner of Market and Randolph streets. The opening exercises were conducted by Dr. H. A. Johnson, dean of the faculty, in the building thus arranged. On the evening of October 9, 1859, a popular lecture was delivered before a crowded audience by Dr. N. S. Davis. The first didactic lecture was delivered on the following morning by Dr. J. H. Hollister.

Like Rush College, it was to be developed from small beginnings. During the first course the class contained but thirty-three students, and at the close of the term there were nine graduates. After five years it seemed desirable to terminate the connection of the medical department with Lind University and to continue its work under an independent organization. By mutual consent the severance was made.

An act of incorporation was obtained from the state legislature giving full power for such organization for the purpose of medical teaching. By the act of incorporation the name became "The Chicago Medical College." The following were the corporate members of the board of trustees, with power to elect their successors: Hosmer A. Johnson, Nathan Smith Davis, Edmund Andrews, William H. Byford, Ralph N. Isham, Henry Wing, John H. Hollister and James Stewart Jewell.

When duly organized Dr. Johnson was made president of the board of trustees and Dr. Davis was dean of the faculty. It was during this year that it entered new quarters in a building constructed for its use near the corner of State and Twenty-second streets. In its new location during the next six years its classes steadily grew and the efficiency of a graded course of instruction was indicated by the unusual number of students who, in competitive examination, secured positions in the various hospitals. It had now so far outgrown its home that another change became necessary, and in 1870, it became affiliated with the Northwestern University, and entered its new building constructed under its own supervision on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Prairie avenue, at a cost of \$25,000.

In 1868 this college had made a further advance in the way of more thorough education and instituted a three-years course of in-

struction with separate groups of studies for each of the three years. It may be proper to remark that at the present time nearly every reputable college in the United States has adopted the plan of graded instruction first proposed on the evening of March 12, 1859, by Drs. Johnson, Andrews, Isham and Rutter. Later the medical faculty conveyed its property interest to the Northwestern University and assumed the name of the Northwestern University Medical School, and, with liberal appropriation from that institution, it is now permanently established with ample and commodious buildings on Dearborn street, near the corner of Twenty-fourth street, in close proximity to the Wesley and Charity Hospitals and the Post-graduate Medical School Hospital. Its faculty in 1907 numbered thirty-two professors, twelve associate professors, ten assistants and twenty-nine instructors.

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE. NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL. Under the first name this institution was organized in 1870. Its special promoters were Dr. William H. Byford, Dr. Godfrey Dyas, and Dr. Mary H. Thompson, in connection with President E. O. Haven of the Northwestern University. The faculty of the college as first constituted was as follows:

William H. Byford, M. D., president, professor of clinical surgery of women; W. Godfrey Dyas, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine; R. G. Bogue, M. D., professor of surgery; T. D. Fitch, M. D., secretary, professor of diseases of women; E. Margueret, M. D., professor of obstetrics; Charles Gilman Smith, M. D., professor of diseases of children; Mary Harris Thompson, M. D., professor of obstetrics and hygiene; S. C. Blake, M. D., professor of mental and nervous diseases; G. C. Paoli, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics; S. A. McWilliams, M. D., professor of anatomy; C. W. Earle, M. D., professor of physiology; Norman Bridge, M. D., professor of pathology; Addison H. Foster, M. D., professor of surgical anatomy and operations in surgery; M. De Lafontaine, M. D., professor of chemistry; F. C. Holtz, M. D., professor of ophthalmology and otology; P. S. McDonald, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy.

Its requirements for graduation were a satisfactory preliminary education, attendance upon three full courses of lectures of six months each in the graded system, and requisite attendance upon

clinical lectures in the hospital. Previous to the Chicago fire the school was located in temporary rooms on the north side. Immediately after this disaster a location was secured on Adams street in the west division. Lectures were immediately resumed, the class of that session numbering eighteen. Here the college remained for six years. In 1878, a desirable lot was secured opposite Cook County Hospital. Here a commodious building was erected, capable of accommodating two hundred students and was occupied in 1879. During the succeeding twelve years the college steadily increased in the number of its students and in the efficiency of its work. Material changes occurred in the personnel of its faculty, but the efficiency of its teaching was fully maintained. The need for such an institution is apparent from the fact that as early as 1891 the ladies in attendance numbered one hundred and twenty-five, and of these twenty-four were graduated at the close of that session. At that date, with its achievement of success as an independent organization fully assured, it yet seemed desirable that it should become an integral part of the Northwestern University, henceforth to be known as the Northwestern University Women's Medical School.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Chicago was fast approaching the two million mark in the number of its inhabitants. It had reached the point where it was soon to be the leading medical center in this country. It was evident to not a few that the time had come when another college with a high order of requirements was warranted, and the result has fully justified that view. Dr. A. Reeves Jackson and Dr. Charles Warrington Earle are credited with its inception. At the first meeting called to consider the question, Dr. Jackson acted as chairman, and Dr. D. A. K. Steele was secretary. It was decided to procure an act of incorporation. The sum to be named in the certificate was \$30,000, which was subscribed by those then present. A lot was purchased at the corner of Harrison and Honore streets, at a cost of \$5,000, and a splendid spacious and well adapted building was erected directly opposite the main entrance of Cook County Hospital at a cost of \$57,000. The first session of the college opened September 26, 1882. Its faculty was constituted as follows:

Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, president, professor of surgical diseases of women and clinical gynecology; Dr. Samuel A. McWilliams, pro-

fessor of clinical medicine and diseases of the chest; Dr. D. A. K. Steele, professor of orthopedic surgery; Dr. Leonard St. John, demonstrator of surgery, surgical appliances, and minor surgery; Dr. Charles Warrington Earle, professor of obstetrics; Dr. Henry Palmer, professor of operative surgery, clinical surgery, and surgical pathology; Dr. R. L. Rea, professor of principles and practice of surgery, and clinical surgery; Dr. Frank E. Waxam, professor of diseases of children.

To the original faculty large additions were made, and enumerated in the successive announcements. The requirements on the part of the students were as follows: First, a good moral character; second, twenty-one years of age; third, three years of study with a physician in regular standing; fourth, attendance upon two or more winter courses of lectures, one of these at this college; fifth, dissection of each part of a cadaver; sixth, attendance upon two courses of clinical and hospital instruction; seventh, satisfactory examination. The enrollment of students for the first year numbered one hundred and sixty-five. At the close of the session fifty-two of these were graduated. The faculty has been steadily enlarged to meet the increased requirements, and each year there has been a steady increase in the number of its students. In the announcement for 1907 the enrollment numbered five hundred and two. In 1897 the college became affiliated with the Illinois State University, the president of the university being president ex officio of this department, Dr. D. A. K. Steele president of the board of trustees, and W. E. Quine dean of the faculty. The faculty for 1907 was represented as follows: Forty-seven professors, thirty-eight associate professors, and fifty-nine instructors. The present class numbers five hundred and two students.

HAENEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE Through the special efforts of Dr. D. S. Smith, ably seconded by those of Hon. Thomas Hoyne, a charter for the college was procured in 1855. Its board of incorporators was constituted as follows, the same acting as a board of trustees: Dr. D. S. Smith, Thomas Hoyne, Orrington Lunt, George A. Gibbs, Joseph A. Daggett, George E. Shipman, John M. Willson, William H. Brown, Norman B. Judd and J. H. Dunham. In the organization of the board J. H. Dunham became president, Dr. D. S. Smith vice president, and Dr. George E. Shipman secretary and

treasurer. The organization of the faculty was not completed until 1859, and was constituted as follows:

Dr. David S. Smith, president of the faculty and ex-officio president of the board of trustees; Dr. E. A. Small, professor of theory and practice of medicine; Dr. George E. Shipman, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Dr. H. K. W. Boardman, professor of surgery; Dr. J. L. Kellogg, professor of obstetrics; Dr. Reuben Ludlam, professor of physiology and pathology; Dr. N. E. Cook, professor of chemistry and toxicology; Dr. G. D. Beebe, professor of anatomy; George Payson, Esq., lecturer in medical jurisprudence.

Dr. A. E. Small was elected dean and Dr. R. Ludlam secretary of the faculty. The college at first was located at 168 North Clark street. The length of the college term was twenty weeks. The first course of lectures opened October 15, 1860. Here, for eight years annual courses of lectures were given to steadily growing classes. For a brief period the location of the college was changed to 1237 State street. In 1870 the Hon. J. Y. Scammon presented to the college a desirable lot on Cottage Grove avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, well suited for both college and hospital purposes, and here in a building amply constructed and well appointed, the college and hospital are permanently located. Although all the original members of the faculty have been removed by death, it still maintains the ability and efficiency imparted by its founders.

At the date of the withdrawal of a portion of the faculty in 1876 for the organization of a new college, there remained of its permanent members, Drs. D. S. Smith, A. E. Small, A. G. Hall, T. S. Hoyne and Reuben Ludlam. The following became members of the faculty at that time: Drs. C. H. Vilas, E. S. Bailey, S. Leavitt, H. P. Cole, H. B. Fellows and N. J. Hawkes. At the death of Dr. D. S. Smith, who had been president of the faculty since its organization, Dr. Reuben Ludlam succeeded, and upon his death, Dr. G. F. Shears was his successor, and is now its president. Dr. H. R. Chislett is dean of the faculty. Among those who are members of the present staff and who prominently represent the institution the names of Drs. E. Stillman Bailey, N. B. Delamater, Clifford Mitchell, H. V. Halbert, W. M. Stearns, A. L. Blackwood and B. A. McBirney are worthy of special mention. By the union of the Hahnemann and Homeopathic colleges in 1904, an able faculty has been secured and

renders the college one of the most prominent of the homeopathic colleges in this country. Its course of study is in full accord with the requirements of the Illinois state board of health. Its faculty is represented by thirty-nine professors and twenty-six adjuncts and teachers.

CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE. This college was incorporated under the general law of the state of Illinois in 1876, and its first session opened in September of that year. The location of the college was on Van Buren street and Michigan avenue. With a view to permanency, for the enlargement of its quarters and for the advantages of clinical teachings, a lot was secured on Wood street, in immediate proximity with the Cook County Hospital, and a fine building erected at a cost of \$45,000 was opened for students in 1881. It was ample in its appointments and its amphitheater had a capacity for five hundred students. It was represented by a full corps of clinical teachers in Cook County Hospital. The following was the constitution of the first faculty:

Dr. George E. Shipman, Emeritus, professor of materia medica; Dr. A. C. Gatchell, professor of physiology and public hygiene; Dr. Rodney Welch, professor of chemistry and toxicology; Dr. Leonard Pratt, professor of special pathology and diagnosis; Dr. J. S. Mitchell, professor of clinical medicine and throat and chest diseases; Dr. S. P. Hedges, professor of institutes and practice of medicine; Dr. A. G. Beebe and Dr. Chas. Adams, professors of practice of surgery and clinical surgery; Dr. Willis Danforth, professor of gynecology and surgery; Dr. John W. Streeter, professor of diseases of women and children; Dr. R. N. Foster, professor of obstetrics; Dr. W. H. Woodyat, professor of ophthalmology and otology; Dr. A. M. Hale and Dr. A. W. Woodward, professors of materia medica and therapeutics; Dr. E. H. Pratt, professor of anatomy; Dr. J. R. Kippax, professor of dermatology and medical jurisprudence; Dr. R. F. Tooker, professor of physiology; Dr. Romeyn Hitchcock, professor of chemistry and toxicology; Dr. N. B. Delamater, professor of electro-therapeutics and proovings.

The officers: J. S. Mitchell, president; Chas. Adams, secretary and treasurer; Albert G. Beebe, business manager. The college had its private hospital advantages and its corps of clinical professors in connection with Cook County Hospital. With the necessary changes

in the faculty incident to the deaths and removals, it continued its annual sessions with gratifying success for thirty-three years, when, in 1904, by mutual agreement, it was merged with Hahnemann College, in which a portion of its faculty is represented.

BENNETT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine was founded by a special act of the state legislature in 1868. It was thus named in honor of J. Hugh Bennett, of Edinburgh, Scotland. His views as to use of the lancet and especially his objection to the use of mercurial preparations in the treatment of diseases were so fully in accord with the Eclectic physicians in this country that when an Eclectic college was to be established in Chicago, it seemed to its projectors most fittingly appropriate to give it the name of this distinguished teacher. Its first location was on the corner of Kinzie and North LaSalle streets. The corporate members were Drs. L. S. Major, W. D. Achinson, H. C. French, H. D. Garrison, William M. Dale, H. J. Whitford, A. L. Clark, John Foreman, W. M. Teegarden, R. A. Gunn, A. L. Brower and J. F. Cook. Dr. L. S. Major was elected president and held that office for four years, when, in 1872, he was succeeded by Dr. A. L. Clark, who has been president of the institution for thirty-five years. The first course of lectures commenced November 1, 1868. There were thirty students registered, and at the close of the term there were ten graduates. A more eligible location was secured and the second course was given in rooms specially fitted up at 180 Washington street, where they were destroyed by fire in 1871. A building was purchased at 461 South Clark street. After three years this property was disposed of and a college building and hospital, well suited to its needs, was erected at 511-513 State street. Business began so to encroach upon this location that in 1889 it was deemed expedient to dispose of this property also and seek a location in proximity to some of the large hospitals, where better clinical instruction could be secured. A lot was purchased and the present spacious building was erected on the corner of Ada and Fulton streets. It has all the appointments needful to meet the requirements of a modern college and its classes of students well sustained the institution. It ranks as the leading Eclectic school in this country. Its courses of study have been enlarged and the length of the college extended. In 1879 the length of the course was extended to six calendar months, and in 1898 it was again

extended to eight months. Ladies are admitted on equal footing with gentlemen, many of whom have made especially good records. The college faculty, which, at the first, numbered only seven members, now numbers over thirty. It has on its ground a fine hospital in which, in addition to the general hospital, special advantages are secured for clinical instruction. Its college faculty includes thirty-seven professors and twelve associates and instructors.

Post-Graduate Medical Schools and Hospitals.

The time had come when large numbers of medical men were desirous of leaving their fields of practice for a little time and, while enjoying temporary respite, availing themselves of a thorough review of the branches of medicine and surgery in which they were specially interested. For several years the colleges had attempted to meet their wants by instituting short special courses at the close of the regular sessions. While these were, in a measure, satisfactory, it was evident to both instructors and physicians that they did not meet the requirements. More and more it was apparent that colleges and hospitals adapted to the needs of graduated physicians must be developed and conducted. The result has been the organization of two such schools in Chicago, each of which has achieved eminent success.

THE CHICAGO POLYCLINIC SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL was at first located in a rented building on the corner of Chicago and LaSalle avenues. It began its first course of lectures in July, 1886. To name its professors is to indicate the ability of its faculty. Dr. Truman Miller, its president, was professor of general urinary surgery. Its active surgeons were Drs. Nicholas Senn, Christian Fenger and Malcolm T. Harris. Active physicians, Dr. John H. Chew, treasurer, and Dr. Joseph T. Patton; gynecologists, Dr. Fernand Henrotin, secretary; orthopedic surgery, Dr. A. E. Hoadley; obstetrics, Dr. Henry Hooper; diseases of skin and venereal diseases, Dr. R. D. McArthur; dermatology, Dr. Henry G. Anthony; neurology, Dr. Archibald Church. To this faculty numerous additions were soon made. Three years had hardly elapsed until, in 1889, the school and hospital had so outgrown their quarters as to compel removal. The strength to which the institution had attained is evident from the fact that it was able to enter a building of its own, situated at 174-176 Chicago

avenue, at a cost of \$70,000. Still later it has been greatly enlarged and its facilities perfected at a total cost of \$100,000. The numbers in attendance and the satisfaction expressed by physicians emphasize the fact that post-graduate schools and hospitals have been developed to meet an imperative need. The Chicago Polyclinic is complete in its appointments. Its schools, its hospital, its chemical, biological, physiological and pathological laboratories, with its anatomical department and its clinical advantages offer exceptional facilities for general review and for original research.

THE POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO. In 1889 a portion of the faculty of the Polyclinic School, having resigned from that institution, united with others in forming a second school known as the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago. It first occupied rooms fitted for the purpose on Washington street, where the annex of Marshall Field and Company's store now stands. Here a number of beds were installed where clinical lectures were given. In 1890, leaving this business center, a fine building was erected in Plymouth place. Business encroaching here also, a location was secured adjoining the City Hospital, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The latter, desiring the building for clinical purposes, purchased it and the Post-Graduate School proceeded immediately to erect a fine five-story hospital building at 2400 Dearborn street, where clinical instruction could be afforded not only in its own ward but in the Charity Hospital and Wesley Hospital, each in close proximity. Its appointments embraced the latest improvements and its private rooms suited to the needs of patients most fastidious are at command when vacancies occur. Full courses in all the specialties in medicine and surgery are given, and physicians from all parts of the Union are found in its classes. Its active staff on duty is composed as follows: Present board of trustees, W. Franklin Coleman, president; Arthur R. Elliott, vice president; Franklin H. Martin, secretary; W. L. Baum, treasurer, and Frederick A. Beasley. The faculty is constituted as follows:

Medicine—Arthur R. Elliott, M. M. Porter, George F. Butler, A. A. Goldsmith and H. H. Goodwin.

Surgery—F. A. Beasley, J. T. Sullivan, A. E. Halsted, W. R. Cubbins, A. B. Kanavel and H. M. Richter.

Pathology and Bacteriology—E. Robert Zeit.

Orthopedic Surgery—Robert Hardon.

Gynecology—Franklin H. Martin, M. L. Ries, Albert Goldspohn and A. McDermid.

Diseases of the Rectum—Stuart Johnstone.

Stomach and Intestines—Fenton B. Turck, Milton H. Mack and G. F. Pierce.

Eye—W. Franklin Coleman, George F. Suker, C. W. Hawley, R. S. Patillo.

Ear, Nose and Throat—Otto J. Stein, James T. Campbell, G. P. Head, George P. Marquis.

Nervous Diseases—Julius Grinker.

Obstetrics—C. E. Paddock.

Diseases of Children—J. T. Cook, T. G. Allen and Joseph Brennan.

Skin and Venereal Diseases—William L. Baum.

Anatomy—William R. Cubbin.

Electro-Physics—Charles A. Neiswanger.

An able corps of lecturers is associated with each department.

Hospitals.

We are not to infer from the fact that Chicago has eighty-five accredited hospitals that it is not the healthiest city of its size in the world. It is rather to its credit that it makes such abundant provision for the care of its sick. A large number are private hospitals, well furnished and in which the best of treatment is at command, and where every possible comfort is assured. Our limits permit only brief reference to a few of the older public hospitals which, in part at least, are dependent upon the benevolent contributions of a generous public.

MERCY HOSPITAL. Mercy Hospital deservedly stands first in the list of those which our limits permit us to mention. It merits priority as to the date of its organization and also by reason of the successful manner in which it has been developed from feeble beginnings to its present magnificent proportion. The first movement for the organization of a public hospital in Chicago originated with Dr. Evans, then a professor in Rush Medical College. In connection with some of his associates he procured a charter granting the power to organize a board of trustees and create a public hospital to be named

the Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes. The trustees named in the act of incorporation were John Evans, Mark Skinner and Hugh Dickey. The matter remained dormant two years, when a movement was successfully made in 1850 for its development. Dr. Nathan S. Davis, now transferred to the chair of principles and practice of medicine in Rush Medical College, gave a series of lectures, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to this purpose. A number of small donations from private individuals was added to this sum, and furnished the means for beginning a hospital in a small way. The glory of the old "Lake House" had long since departed, and a portion of it was leased for hospital purposes, and in the fall of 1850, equipped with twelve beds and a medical staff consisting of Drs. Brainard as surgeon and N. S. Davis as physician, the first public hospital in Chicago was opened for the reception of patients. The citizens of Chicago having failed to meet the expenses necessary for its permanent support during the following year, its control was transferred to the Sisters of Mercy, and in 1852 its name was changed to Mercy Hospital. Its accommodations were immediately enlarged, and by agreement at the time of transfer, facilities for clinical instruction were secured to the college, in return for which free medical and surgical attendance by members of the faculty were secured to the hospital. After three years of successful experiment, the Sisters of Mercy transferred the hospital to premises under their control situated on Wabash avenue, near Van Buren street. Here it remained for about ten years, when a further enlargement of its quarters became necessary. It had now acquired a valuable property, securing the south half of the block bounded by Prairie, Calumet, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. For a number of years a portion of this ground was leased to the Chicago Medical College. Upon the expiration of that lease it covered nearly the whole of its ground with its present extensive buildings, in which it provides three hundred beds.

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL. When the sanitary condition of the city passed under the control of the county commissioners it became necessary to provide hospital care for those who were a public charge, and especially those suffering from contagious diseases. Until the year 1849, this work had been but imperfectly accomplished. During that year a severe epidemic of cholera prevailed and another followed

in 1854. It was evident that provision for a permanent public hospital could no longer be delayed, and to further its construction, the sum of \$80,000 was appropriated by the city, and the first county hospital was erected at the corner of Arnold and Eighteenth streets. For some time after the disappearance of the cholera scourge it ceased to be occupied by patients and was finally utilized by the United States government as an eye and ear infirmary for the treatment of the United States soldiers. In 1866, Dr. George K. Ammerman, then a member of the board of supervisors, seconded by the aid of his successor, Dr. J. P. Ross, induced the board to assume the control of the building as a county institution, in which the sick who were the legitimate charge of the county should be cared for, and it became the Cook County Hospital. It was duly organized as the County Hospital in 1866, and the following is the list of the first medical and surgical staff:

Attending surgeons, Dr. George K. Ammerman, Dr. R. G. Bogue, and Dr. Charles Gilman Smith; consulting surgeons, Dr. Joseph W. Freer and Dr. William Wagner; attending physicians, Dr. Thomas Bevan, Dr. Joseph Ross and Dr. H. W. Jones; consulting physicians, Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson and Dr. R. T. Hamill; eye and ear surgeon, Dr. Joseph S. Hildreth; pathologist, Dr. Henry M. Lyman.

When the building of the Rush Medical College was destroyed by fire, the lectures for four successive years were given in the amphitheater of the hospital and in temporary structures on the same grounds. In 1874, the county commissioners determined upon a permanent location for a hospital commensurate with the need of the rapidly growing city. It purchased the entire block bounded by Harrison, Polk, Lincoln and Wood streets, at a cost of \$145,000, and upon this location they have built the present magnificent structures; the first two pavilions were constructed in 1875. In 1875 these were connected by a corridor and surgical amphitheater. In 1882 the institution was greatly enlarged by the addition of two more pavilions and an administration building. The cost of construction at this date (1907) exceeds one million dollars.

AUGUSTANA HOSPITAL. The Augustana Hospital was incorporated by the Swedish Lutheran church in 1882. It has always been located on Cleveland and Lincoln avenues. Until 1893 it occupied a wooden

house containing eighteen beds. At this time the south half of the present structure was completed, providing accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five patients. This capacity was again increased in 1904, to two hundred and twenty beds, which are constantly full. The hospital consists of a thoroughly modern, absolutely fireproof structure, built entirely of stone, brick, steel and tile. The building is six stories in height, so placed that every room and ward is exposed to the sunlight during some portion of the day. The first floor contains the office, waiting room, examining room, a large laboratory and a library, as well as the rooms for the matron and the resident staff. The second and third stories contain wards for one hundred and sixty beds, and the fourth and fifth stories contain fifty private rooms. The top story is divided into three departments; first, operating and dressing rooms; second, obstetrical department; third, kitchen and dining room. The medical staff is organized on the German University Hospital plan, with one chief at the head of each department. The following physicians and surgeons comprise the staff:

John Bartlett, M. D., consulting physician; Richard Dewey, A. M., M. D., consulting neurologist; Albert J. Ochsner, B. S., F. R. M. S., M. D., chief of staff, surgeon in chief; Henry B. Favill, A. B., M. D., department of internal medicine; James Nevin Hyde, A. M., M. D., dermatologist; Oscar Dodd, M. D., ophthalmologist and Otologist; Rudolph W. Holmes, M. D., obstetrician; Thor. Rothstein, A. B., M. D.; neurologist; Alfred Hakanson, M. D., rhinologist and laryngologist; Edward H. Ochsner, B. S., M. D., attending surgeon; Anders Frick, M. D., attending physician; Charles E. Blomgren, M. D., junior attending physician; Emanuel O. Benson, A. B., M. D., children's diseases; Cornelius Larson Lenard, B. S., M. D., junior attending surgeon; Carl W. Johnson, M. D., advisory surgeon; Joseph E. Rehnstrom, M. D., department of dentistry.

WESLEY HOSPITAL. The project of a Chicago Methodist hospital had previously been discussed, but to Drs. I. N. Danforth and M. P. Hatfield belong the credit of its existence. In the fall of 1888, in connection with a few of his personal friends, Dr. Danforth issued a call for a meeting of representative Methodists to consider the project. The meeting was held in the Sherman House on the

evening of September 8th, and a committee appointed to procure a charter and select trustees.

On September 29, 1888, the legal organization of Welsey Hospital was completed, its first board of trustees elected and sufficient money pledged to begin hospital work in four rooms generously tendered by the Methodist Deaconesses Training School then located on Ohio and Dearborn streets. The first patient received in Wesley Hospital was on Thanksgiving Day, 1888. Its first staff was composed of Drs. I. N. Danforth, Charles W. Earle and M. P. Hatfield; its earliest superintendent Rev. J. S. Meyer, and its nursing was at first exclusively in the hands of the Methodist deaconesses.

As its work soon outgrew the possibilities of the deaconesses' rooms, a three-story building (335 E. Ohio street) was leased and shortly after an adjoining house was found necessary to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of patients.

In less than two years the two buildings became inadequate, and in April, 1890, Mr. William Deering presented the hospital with its present location, Twenty-fifth and Dearborn streets. A temporary brick, at a cost of \$8,000, was erected thereon, and nurses and patients moved to the south side early in 1891:

Under the efficient management of Supt. J. S. Harvey, Wesley Hospital outgrew its quarters, and R. D. Sheppard, William Deering, N. W. Harris, G. T. Swift and J. B. Hobbs undertook the task of providing a hospital building commensurate with the needs of Methodism and the Northwestern University Medical School.

The result is the present magnificent fireproof structure of brick and steel, erected at a cost of \$300,000, caring comfortably for two hundred patients. The hospital is at present under the control of the Northwestern University and appointments to the staff are limited to members of the faculty of the Northwestern University Medical School.

ILLINOIS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. This prominent state institution was developed from small beginnings. With the first six years it was conducted as a public dispensary, and was located on North Clark street, with Dr. E. L. Holmes as attending surgeon. He was the first physician in the city as a specialist to devote himself solely to the treatment of the eye and ear. The first board of trustees of the dispensary was composed of the following prominent

citizens: Dr. Charles Volney Dyar, Luther Haven, Samuel Stone, Wm. H. Brown, Rev. Wm. Barry, Philo Carpenter, J. H. Kedzie, E. B. McCagg, Flavel Moseley, Rev. N. L. Rice and Mark Skinner. Dr. Holmes was appointed active surgeon and Drs. Daniel Brainard and Joseph W. Freer were consultants. When, during the Civil war, provision needed to be made for the treatment of disabled soldiers, the sanitary commission came to the relief of the dispensary and in a building the use of which was donated by Mr. Walter Newberry, increased facilities were secured for the treatment of both citizens and soldiers. Other states made provision for their soldiers which were lodged here for special treatment. For defraying the expenses of our own troops here under treatment, the state voted an annual appropriation of \$5,000. In the fire of 1871 the building was entirely destroyed. As a result the state took the institution in hand, purchased a lot on the corner of Peoria and West Adams and erected a fine commodious building at a cost of \$80,000. To the incessant labors of Dr. Holmes the city and the state are indebted for this valuable institution. As associates upon the staff from time to time, the names of a number of prominent oculists and aurists appear, such as those of Dr. F. C. Holtz, E. J. Gardiner, Lyman Ware, W. T. Montgomery, Borne Bettman, C. H. Barnes, S. S. Bishop and Ira E. Marshall.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL. This hospital has a history of small beginnings, heroic struggles and ultimate success. It owes its inception to an appeal by Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke of Grace Episcopal church in 1864, which met with hearty response from a noble band of lady parishioners, who had just terminated their labors in caring for the Confederate soldiers by reason of the closing of Camp Douglas. At a meeting convened in the home of Mrs. B. F. Haddock, the formal organization was effected, and the following officers were elected: Rev. Clinton Locke, president; Mrs. W. Franklin and Mrs. Henry W. Hinsdale, vice presidents; Mrs. B. F. Haddock, treasurer, and Mrs. Aaron Hayden, secretary. At first a small wooden house on State street was rented and seven beds were installed. By special effort the sum of \$1,500 for its furnishings and supplies was secured. A year had not yet elapsed when a better building was obtained and eighteen beds were furnished. The charter first obtained in 1864 not being sufficiently ample, a new one was secured in

1894, and to it was given the name of St. Luke's Free Hospital, at which time it contained one hundred and ten patients, of whom sixty-three occupied free beds. In its later history the hospital has been exceedingly fortunate in securing subscriptions from a large number of wealthy men and women, and has been the recipient of a number of liberal bequests. Fifty-one beds have been permanently endowed by as many contributors, at an average cost of \$5,500 per bed. In addition to its first location, corner of Indiana and Fourteenth street, it has secured a most desirable frontage on Michigan avenue. The bequest of Mrs. Stickney gave a splendid building for the nurses, of whom eighty-one are on duty and in process of training "The George Smith Memorial," in memory of Mr. George Smith, Chicago's first great banker, is a princely contribution of half a million dollars, and was contributed by his near relative, Mr. James Henry Smith. With this fund in hand, the trustees are now erecting a befitting memorial building fronting on Michigan avenue, which is designed for paying patients, exclusively, the revenue from which is to be applied exclusively for the current expenses of the general hospital, thus serving as far as it may for a perpetual endowment. The present active staff is as follows:

Attending surgeons, Drs. John E. Owens, Lewis L. McArthur, W. H. Allport, E. A. Halsted; attending physicians, Drs. Frank Billings, Henry B. Favill, Francis X. Walls, Robert B. Preble; attending gynecologists, Drs. E. C. Dudley, T. J. Watkins, L. E. Frankenthal, William Cuthbertson; attending obstetricians, Drs. Frank Carey and J. C. Hoag; ophthalmologists and otologists, Drs. Frank Allport, Casey Wood, Thor. A. Woodruff and Paul Guilford; orthopedic surgeons, Frederic Medler, John L. Porter; neurologists, Drs. Archibald Church, Sanger Brown; laryngologists, Drs. W. E. Casselberry, T. Melville Hardy, Norvil Pierce; attending pathologist, T. L. Dagg.

CHICAGO BAPTIST HOSPITAL. It was first organized in 1891, and occupied a frame building on North Halsted street, with only twenty-five beds, but soon gained more ample accommodations at the corner of Racine and Center avenues, and at that time was under Homeopathic administration. In 1896 the management was fortunate in securing the extensive buildings on the corner of Rhodes avenue and Thirty-fourth street, originally built for the Baptist Theological

Seminary. It was completely remodeled, its dormitories being transformed into private rooms and the whole building made complete in all its appointments, and contains one hundred beds. It is managed by a board of twenty-one directors, selected from all the Baptist churches in Chicago. The medical staff is appointed by this board. One of the special features of this hospital is its fine training school for nurses. Practitioners of every school of medicine recognized by law can treat their patients here. With reference to the admission of patients no sectarian lines are drawn. The hospital is in a prosperous condition, and free beds are accorded to the full limits which its finances will permit.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL. A number of prominent men connected with various Presbyterian churches united in an organization for the building and support of a hospital "for the purposes of affording medical and surgical aid and nursing to disabled persons, and to provide them while inmates of the hospital with the ministration of the Gospel agreeable to the doctrine and form of the Presbyterian church." Several large subscriptions were made, and those, together with a great number of minor ones, enabled the trustees to erect a building which for size, durability of structure and perfection of its arrangement and details must insure to its projectors grateful recognition on the part of those to whom its benefits are accorded. The hospital is located on the corner of Wood and Congress streets, on a lot contributed by Rush Medical College, with which it is closely affiliated for clinical purposes, and the hospital staff is largely represented from the staff of Rush Medical College. It contains two hundred beds and its appointments are highly creditable. In its medical and surgical service it is one of the representative hospitals of the city. Its Training School for Nurses ranks with the best in the country.

MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL. Under the supervision of the United Hebrew Charities a building for the care of patients was secured on the corner of LaSalle and Schiller streets in 1868. The building was destroyed by the Chicago fire. For ten years patients cared for by this society were lodged in the various hospitals in the city, but in 1880 the present hospital was organized and the building was located on the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Groveland avenue. It was named in honor of Mr. Michael Reese, who had bequeathed to

it the sum of \$50,000. To this the further sum of \$75,000 was obtained by private subscriptions and a substantial plant completed at a cost of \$125,000, with a capacity of one hundred and fifty beds. After twenty-five years it was decided to rebuild on the same ground, and the old hospital was entirely removed. The present magnificent structure occupying that place, having an ideal position on the lake shore, has just been completed at a cost of \$750,000, with an equipment costing \$250,000 more, so that the institution represents an expenditure of \$1,000,000. It is provided with three hundred and sixty-two beds. It has provision for the education of one hundred and twenty-five nurses, eighty-five of whom are on duty and require three years' course of instruction. A large corps of distinguished physicians and surgeons constitute its staff.

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL. This hospital recalls the name of its founders, Drs. William H. Byford, A. Reeves Jackson and Mary H. Thompson. It is pleasantly located on the corner of Thirty-second street and Rhodes avenue. It was established in 1880, and has a capacity of forty-three beds. It is limited to the reception of ladies requiring surgical operation and after treatment. It is under the supervision of a large board of lady managers, who are prominent in society and who are liberal contributors toward its support. The following surgeons constitute the active staff: Drs. Henry T. Byford, Franklin H. Martin, Bertha Van Hoosen, C. E. Paddock, Frederick A. Besley, William R. Cubbins, D. A. K. Steele, Joseph Brenne-man, George T. Ruggles and Mary J. Kearsley.

FIRST HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL. This hospital was opened by Dr. George F. Shipman at 20 East Kinzie street, in 1854. It was sustained by private subscriptions. The encouragement for its opening was derived from the fact that Mrs. Wright promised to contribute \$1,000 a year towards its support. In 1855 a permanent organization was effected by the creation of an executive board, of which Mr. J. H. Dunham was president, Dr. D. S. Smith, vice president, Dr. George F. Shipman, secretary. The attending physicians were Dr. George F. Shipman, Dr. D. S. Smith and R. Ludlam. The attending surgeons were Dr. H. W. K. Boardman and Dr. L. A. Douglas, with a number of prominent men as board of directors. The death of Mrs. Wright occurred the following year, and the amount promised by her could not be legally appropriated. The liberal con-

tributions which were made by the physicians and their friends were not sufficient for its needs and would not warrant its continuance. On May 1, 1857, it was voted to close the hospital.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL. This hospital is located in connection with Hahnemann College on grounds for college and hospital purposes, situated on Cottage Grove avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. In honor of J. Y. Scammon it was first named the "Scammon Hospital," but later, at his suggestion, it was named Hahnemann Hospital. In its earlier history its expenses were met by private donations to which the college faculty and a number of influential men were liberal contributors. The net proceeds of a fair held in its interests amounted to \$11,000. A bequest from Mrs. Phebe Smith added \$10,000 more. Then came the munificent donation of \$50,000 from Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell and a contribution of \$5,000 by Mr. Hugh Riddle. The hospital has been the recipient of constant smaller amounts, which, in the aggregate, have enabled it to do a large and much-needed charitable work. The financial burden which, in all public hospitals not yet endowed, and which always rests heavily upon a few individuals, has, in this instance, been happily largely lifted from those who bore the brunt by the munificent bequest of \$250,000 made by D. B. Shipman, who acquired a princely fortune in Chicago and gave to its citizens this perpetual token of his gracious remembrance. Monumental shafts in cemeteries are fitting mementoes of those who only think of themselves, but a hospital is a perpetual expression of one's regard for his fellow-men. An addition to the hospital, giving it a capacity of two hundred beds, is rapidly approaching completion, in which all the comforts and conveniences of a modern, up-to-date hospital are assured, and in this connection the Training School for Nurses will find ample provision.

ALEXIAN BROTHERS HOSPITAL. This hospital was organized by the Alexian Brothers and located on the corner of Dearborn and Schiller streets in 1860. The accommodations were soon outgrown and the hospital was removed to a more commodious building on North Market street. Here it remained for three years, when the entire effects were swept away by the Chicago fire. Nothing remained but the brave souls of the Brothers who had inspired it. In 1872 the Chicago Relief and Aid Society came to their help with a

donation of \$18,000 and this, in connection with generous donations from private individuals, enabled them to build the present structure, capable of accommodating about two hundred and fifty patients. The internal management and nursing are entirely under the control of the Brothers, and none but male patients are admitted to the hospital. During the successive years the following have been among the leading members of the staff:

Consulting Surgeons—Truman W. Miller, Ernst Smith.

Attending Physicians—Rudolph Seiffert, Otto L. Schmidt, J. H. Hoelscher, F. W. Rohr, Jr., William S. Orth.

Attending Surgeons—Fernand Henrotin, J. B. Murphy, W. J. Wiswald.

Ophthalmologic Surgeon—Casey A. Wood.

Neurologist—N. V. Clevenger.

The hospital is situated on the corner of Belden and Racine avenues. On an average 2,800 patients are received and treated annually.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL. This hospital is situated at 360 Garfield avenue. It was organized by the Sisters of Charity in 1860. Its first building was destroyed by the fire in 1871, but the present one, with its ample facilities, was erected on the same spot and has accommodations for two hundred and fifty patients, while provision is made for the care of the helpless who are needy, and a number of free beds have been contributed by generous donors. There are also fine accommodations for pay patients. It has always had the good fortune to secure the services of an unusually able staff of attending physicians and surgeons, among whom the following can be named: Dr. G. W. Reynolds and Dr. J. H. Chew, physicians; Dr. D. R. Brower, professor of mental and nervous diseases; Dr. John Bartlett, chief of the obstetrical department; Dr. Ephraim F. Ingalls, nose and throat diseases; Dr. F. C. Holtz, diseases of the eye and ear.

Medical Societies.

Although it is reported that a medical society was formed in the village of Chicago as early as 1836, no authentic records have been preserved, and it was not until 1850 that the first permanent society was organized. During the spring of that year the call was made to consider the question of forming a medical society. The profession

was very fully represented at the meeting and Rush College was specially active in the movement, being represented by Drs. Brainard, Blaney, Herrick and Davis. Among others, we note the presence of Drs. Boone, McVickar, Bird, Max-Meyers, McArthur and a number of the older physicians. At this preliminary meeting a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted a week later. It took the name of the Chicago Medical Society, on which Dr. Daniel Boone was made president. There was not entire harmony in the society. A number of members withdrew, and a quorum for the transaction of business could seldom be secured. The minority, faithfully maintaining regular meetings, finally took the matter in hand, and leaving the organization to such result as might follow, organized the Cook County Medical Society with a view of enlisting the co-operation of prominent physicians in the county not residents of the city. From this time on new members who were yet to become prominent, were occasionally being added to the society, and as the former city society had lapsed into desuetude by reason of the great preponderance of city physicians in the meeting of the Cook County Society, it seemed desirable to resume the old name, and so, by unanimous vote, it again took the name of the Chicago Medical Society in 1858. From the first it had been the leading medical society in the northwest, and at present it is believed to be, from the number of its members, the largest medical society in the world; so large, indeed, as to require sub-divisions into a number of sections, representative of the various specialties. Later the expansion of the city has been such as to require branch organizations with local officers and independent meetings, all of the branches being subordinate to the central society. According to the reports these branches are well attended and doing efficient work, bringing to their help, by invitation, speakers of repute from other associate branches. At stated periods the branches are all massed in general assembly, and men of special renown, both in this country and abroad, are invited to address this assembly.

Health Department.

When Chicago was incorporated as a city in 1837, one section of the act required "the appointment annually of three commissioners to constitute a Board of Health." In May of that year those appointed

to constitute such board were Dr. John W. Eldredge, A. N. Fullerton and D. Cox. Dr. Daniel Brainard was appointed as the first city physician. Dr. E. S. Kimberly was his successor in 1838-41. Dr. John W. Eldredge, from 1841-43. The following are the names and dates of those who succeeded as city physician: Dr. William B. Eagan, 1843-45; Dr. Philip Maxwell, 1845-47; Dr. Henry S. Huber, 1847-49; Dr. L. D. Boone, 1849-52; Dr. A. D. Palmer, 1852; Dr. B. McVickar, 1853-55; Dr. I. P. Lynn, 1855-57; Dr. Gerh rd Paoli, 1857-59; Dr. William Wagner, 1859-60. At this date the office of health officer was vacated by the common council, and for two years the city was without the services of a duly appointed physician. In December, 1861, Dr. Lucien Cheeny was appointed to that position and served until 1864, when Charles S. Perry, a policeman, was detailed as health officer. In 1867 a board of health was organized, composed as follows: Dr. William Wagner, Dr. H. A. Johnson, Dr. J. H. Rauch, William Giles, A. B. Reynolds, Samuel Hoard and John B. Rice, mayor, ex-officio. They appointed Dr. J. H. Rauch sanitary superintendent, and Dr. H. S. Hahn, city physician. Dr. H. A. Johnson was made president of the board, and he, with Dr. J. H. Rauch, continued to serve through the period of the Chicago fire and until 1874. Dr. Benjamin C. Miller succeeded Dr. Rauch and served from 1874 until 1876. In 1876 the common council abolished the board of health and reorganized the health department. They created the office of commissioner of health, the appointee to act as chief officer, with provision for a corps of assistants. Dr. Oscar C. DeWolf was the first to be appointed to that office in January, 1877. Dr. J. S. Knox was his assistant and Dr. H. B. Wright was registrar of vital statistics. Dr. DeWolf held the office of commissioner of health for ten years, and to him largely we are indebted for the admirable manner in which his department was organized. Dr. Swayne Wickersham held the office for three years and was succeeded in 1890 by Dr. John D. Ware. It should by no means be forgotten that while special honor attaches to him who holds position of chief, the onus of the work falls upon those who stand behind the guns. Citizens little realize the debt they owe to those who stamp out contagious diseases and prevent the consumption of millions of pounds of impure food. It is a matter of regret that city politics have so much to do with the administration of the health department and the office of



John H. H. H. H.

commissioner of health with each incoming administration being filled by some political favorite. To illustrate, Dr. J. D. Ware held this office for two years; Dr. Reynolds succeeded for two years; then again a change and William Kerr, not a physician, was appointed to succeed him. Such was the turn in the political tide that Dr. R. A. Reynolds was again appointed and held the position for eight years. Another change in the administration brought Dr. Whalen to that position for two years, when, with the present mayor and council in power, the present incumbent is Dr. W. A. Evans. The sub-division of the health department is as follows:

First—Control of contagious diseases. Second—Laboratory department, examination of meats; inspection of meats, fruits, vegetables, water supplies; bacteriological work. Third—Vital statistics; registration of births and deaths. Fourth—Sanitary department; plumbing, sewerage and sanitary condition of premises.

Such has been the efficiency of the labors of the health department for several years, that the death rate has been less per thousand than that of any other city of over 500,000 inhabitants, of which there are official records, either in this country or abroad, being only thirteen and a fraction per thousand inhabitants.

Biographical Sketches.

John Hamilcar Hollister, author of the Medical History of Chicago, published in this volume, is the oldest practicing physician of Chicago, having been actively identified with the profession for fifty-one years, and in his time has known all the great figures in the profession in this city, both in the earlier years and since. Dr. Hollister was born at Riga, Monroe county, New York, August 5, 1824, was graduated from the Rochester Collegiate Institute in 1842, studied medicine at the Berkshire Medical College, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1847, and began practice in Chicago in 1855. He was connected with the faculty of the present school of medicine of the Northwestern University when it was known as Lind University and the Chicago Medical College. He was a trustee and professor in the school from 1859 to 1895, and since then has been professor emeritus. He was physician to Mercy Hospital 1866 to 1896 (now emeritus), has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1858,

is a member, ex-president and for twenty years was treasurer of the Illinois State Medical Society, was editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for two years, and for eight years one of its trustees. Dr. Hollister was married, January 2, 1849, to Miss Jennette Windiate, of Drayton Plains, Michigan. Their only child is the wife of Dr. Franklin H. Martin of Chicago.

In the death of Nicholas Senn, on the 2nd of January, 1908, the modern world not only lost one of its great surgeons, but a strong and tender character of ceaseless activity, whose like, take him all in all, as doctor, citizen M. D., LL. D. and man, we will not soon look upon again. His passing away was the cause of profound grief to men and women of all classes and conditions, and drew forth expressions of affection for him as a man and recognition of him as a scientist and surgeon such as Europe, Asia and America have seldom, if ever, before proffered to a citizen of the new world.

As a surgical operator, Dr. Senn was undoubtedly one of the greatest of all times; but his fame far outstripped these limitations. He made the clinics in his profession the basis of a far-reaching original investigation, and brought the study of bacteriology into the field of surgery in such a manner as to wonderfully decrease the fatalities incident either to operations, or injuries received on the field of battle. The deductions drawn by an unusually vigorous and scientific mind from a professional experience as varied as it was broad, added rich stores to the literature of pathology and operative surgery. Personally, he not only made invaluable contributions to the standard literature of his profession, but was the means of giving to the west one of the rarest and most valuable of libraries, covering the entire range of medical science. Although a man of compact and powerful physique, the labors which he performed were so prodigious and unceasing as to wear out the human machine before its time, and it was laid away to rest after having performed a remarkable part in the work of the world during his life of sixty-three years and two months.

Dr. Senn was a native of the picturesque canton of St. Gallen, or St. Gall, in northeastern Switzerland, where he was born of humble parents on the 31st of October, 1844. When he was eight years of age the family came to the United States and settled in



Alfred

Washington county, Wisconsin, where he obtained a preliminary education, finishing his academic studies in the schools of Fond du Lac. He afterward taught for several years, but in 1864, before he had attained his majority, commenced his medical studies in the office of Dr. E. Munk, of that city. In 1866 he entered the Chicago Medical College, and, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1868, commenced his internship of eighteen months in Cook County Hospital.

In 1869, after his marriage to Miss Aurelia Meuhlhauser, Dr. Senn removed to Ashford, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and commenced private practice not many miles from the locality where he had acquired his first medical training. In 1874 he abandoned country practice and settled in Milwaukee, that state, soon afterward being appointed attending physician to the Milwaukee Hospital, and later, as his reputation extended, attending or consulting surgeon to nearly all the important charities of the city and county. He also served as surgeon general of the state of Wisconsin.

Wishing to still further broaden his theoretical and clinical knowledge, in 1878 Dr. Senn went abroad and pursued special courses in the University of Munich, Germany, graduating therefrom in the following year. Upon his return to this country he was elected by the faculty of Rush Medical College, Chicago, to the chair of the principles of surgery and surgical pathology, and the acceptance of this honor induced him to remove to this city. In 1884-7 he served as professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (now the Medical School of the University of Illinois), and for the succeeding three years held the chair of the principles of surgery. In 1890 he was elected professor of practical and clinical surgery at Rush Medical College, and occupied the chair at the time of his death. He was also professor of surgery at the Chicago Polyclinic; professorial lecturer on military surgery at the University of Chicago; attending surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital, and surgeon-in-chief of St. Joseph's Hospital, with which institution he was identified for eighteen years and where he performed a large part of his private work. As institutions, Rush Medical College and St. Joseph's Hospital especially, felt the loss of Dr. Senn's faithful and strong support, personally, and also of his invaluable professional services. The deceased was a member of all the leading

medical and surgical societies of the state and nation; had been president of the American Medical Association and the American Surgical Association; was a life member of the German Congress of Surgeons; a corresponding member of the Harveian Society of London, and an honorary member of the Edinburgh Medical Society. In 1890 he was chosen as an American delegate to the International Medical Congress which met at Berlin, and in 1897 to the Moscow congress, while in 1901 he again went abroad as one of the most distinguished delegates from the United States to the International Red Cross conference, which met at St. Petersburg.

In 1894, through the generosity and public enterprise of Dr. Senn, there was installed in the Newberry library of Chicago, the great historical and scientific collection of books relating to medicine, which had been brought together as the result of half a century's labors on the part of Dr. William Baum, late professor of surgery in the University of Göttingen and one of the founders of the German Congress of Surgeons. This splendid library of more than seven thousand volumes was donated, in addition to the large collections which he had already given. By the terms of the princely gift, they were to be known as the Senn Collection, were to be kept together on the shelves, retained as a library in their entirety, and separately catalogued. Dr. Senn's wife has the credit of making the original suggestion that the collection be transferred to the massive walls of the Newberry library for safe keeping.

In the domain of military surgery Dr. Senn reached world-wide eminence. His career in this specialty was inaugurated early in his professional life by his service as surgeon general of the state of Wisconsin. He was appointed surgeon general of the National Guard of Illinois, which he held at the time of his death, and in 1891 was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States. Of this national body he was elected president. It was founded by about fifty surgeons of the National Guard, representing fifteen states, who in the year named met in Chicago and perfected an organization. Before its first year it had reached a membership of over two hundred, and from the date of its inception Dr. Senn was foremost in calling attention to the true province of the military surgeon in modern warfare. The keynote of his position is given

in these words, taken from an eloquent address which he delivered before the association in April, 1892: "More ingenuity has been displayed of late years in perfecting firearms and in the invention of machines for wholesale destruction of life than in devising ways and means for saving the lives of those seriously wounded. It is our duty as military surgeons to counteract as far as we can the horrors of war, by devising life-saving operations and by protecting the injured against the dangers incident to traumatic infection. Antiseptic and aseptic surgery must be made more simple than it is now, in order that we may reap from them equal blessings in military as in civil practice." Dr. Senn's published investigations, especially his work on "Surgical Bacteriology," have gone far toward bringing about this humanitarian purpose, whose desirability has been doubly emphasized by the fatalities of the Spanish-American and Russo-Japanese wars. In both these conflicts he bore a leading part as a surgeon and an original investigator of international authority. In May, 1898, he was appointed chief surgeon of the Sixth Army Corps, with the rank of lieutenant colonel of the United States Volunteers, and chief of the operating staff with the American army in the field.

Dr. Senn so enriched the medical and surgical literature of his day that a mere mention of the hundreds of papers which he contributed to it is impossible. His more pretentious and best known works include, "Four Months Among the Surgeons of Europe," "Experimental Surgery," "Intestinal Surgery," "Surgical Bacteriology," "Principles of Surgery," "Pathology and Surgical Treatment of Tumors," "Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints," "Tuberculosis of the Genito-Urinary Organs," Syllabus of the Practice of Surgery, "Surgical Notes of the Spanish-American War," "Medico-Surgical Aspects of the Spanish-American War," "Practical Surgery," "Nurse's Guide for the Operating Room," "Around the World via Siberia," "Around the World via India (A Medical Tour)," and "Our National Recreation Parks."

Besides the great and honored name, which survives him, Dr. Senn left a widow, who throughout his remarkable career was his wise and sturdy comfort and assistant, and two sons, who are rising members of the profession in Chicago. Dr. E. J. Senn, who graduated from Rush Medical College in 1893, is now associate professor

of surgery at his alma mater, and an attending physician at St. Joseph's and Presbyterian hospitals. Dr. W. N. Senn, a younger son, is a Rush graduate of 1900, and an associate professor of surgery at the college named.

With the death of Christian Fenger, March 7, 1902, the surgical profession of the west and the United States lost one of its most skilful diagnosticians and operators; more, he was an ideal of faithfulness to the highest code of professional ethics, and beneath a brusque exterior concealed one of the warmest and tenderest of hearts. When the name of Christian Fenger was spoken either by fellow surgeons or students it carried an admiration and an affection seldom accorded one of his profession.

CHRISTIAN
FENGER.

Dr. Fenger was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in the year 1840, and graduated in medicine from the university of his native city in 1867. He then served as an assistant in Meyer's Ear Clinic, and after leaving that institution was an interne for two years in the Royal Fredericks Hospital. At the conclusion of that service, he established himself in private practice in Copenhagen, and thus continued until the breaking out of the Franco-German war, through which he served as surgeon in the International Ambulance Association.

At the conclusion of the war Dr. Fenger returned to Copenhagen and for three years filled the position of prosector of the City Hospital, a large and leading institution of one thousand beds. In 1874 he presented his thesis for lectureship in the university upon "Cancer of the Stomach," and was thereupon appointed lecturer on pathological anatomy. His early investigations in this field were continued throughout his life, and as a medical and surgical specialist on cancer he attained a rank with the foremost in the United States. In 1875 Dr. Fenger left Copenhagen and went to Egypt, being recognized within the succeeding two years as among the leading authorities on public hygiene in the country. First made a member of the Sanitary Council of Alexandria, in 1876 he removed to Cairo, where he served, by appointment of the khedive, as medical officer of the famous Khalifa quarter. By reason of ill health, he was obliged to leave Egypt, and in 1877 located in Chicago.

Dr. Fenger's career in this city was a steady progress in the highest regards both of his professional co-workers and his rapidly increasing patrons. At various times he held the professorship of principles of

surgery and clinical surgery in the Northwestern University Medical School and the chair of surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic; was also surgeon-in-chief of the German Hospital for many years, attending surgeon at the Passavant Memorial Hospital, and consulting surgeon to the Cook County, Provident, Tabitha and Baptist hospitals. He was an active member, and served for one term as vice president, of the American Surgical Association, and was identified with the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Physicians' Club, Chicago Gynecological Society and the Scandinavian Medical Society.

Dr. John B. Murphy, A. M., M. D., LL. D., is one of the notable surgeons in the country, and among his fellow practitioners he is

JOHN B. freely recognized as a man not only of decision and
MURPHY. a presence which justly inspires confidence, but as
 a member of the profession of remarkable skill and

originality. His work has brought him into national prominence as an operator, and his identification with the medical institutions of the city has materially added to Chicago's advancing reputation as a great center of professional education and clinical instruction.

Dr. Murphy was born in Appleton, Wisconsin, on the 21st of December, 1857, and, after obtaining a public and a high school education in his native city, commenced his medical studies under the preceptorship of Dr. J. R. Reilly, one of the leading surgeons of that place. With this preliminary training he came to Chicago and was matriculated at the Rush Medical College, from which he graduated in 1879. He served as an interne in Cook County Hospital from February, of that year, until October, 1880, and after engaging in private practice in Chicago for two years, went abroad for study, observation and practice in the medical centers of the old world. During the period from September, 1882, until April, 1884, he worked in the universities and hospitals of Vienna, Munich, Berlin and Heidelberg, broadening both his theoretic and practical knowledge of medicine and surgery.

In the spring of 1884 Dr. Murphy returned to Chicago, being soon elected lecturer on surgery in Rush Medical College, and in 1892 professor of clinical surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; in 1890 professor of surgery in the Post-Graduate Medical School, and during the same year attending surgeon to the Alex-

ian Brothers Hospital, having served in a similar capacity in the Cook County Hospital prior to his departure for Europe. He became president of the medical staff of the Cook County Hospital in 1891, and was chosen to the presidency of the National Association of Railway Surgeons in 1895. Dr. Murphy is also a member of the American Medical Association, the Surgical Society of Germany, the Surgical Society of Paris, and of numerous other medical and surgical organizations of less note. Among the late honors bestowed upon him for eminent scholarship and practice in surgery is the Laetare medal, received from Notre Dame University, Indiana, March 9, 1902.

Dr. Murphy has been a frequent contributor to the standard literature of surgery, his papers being of unusual value, based, as they are, upon the results of actual practice. He has a world-wide reputation in surgery of the abdominal tracts, and his invention and wonderfully successful application of the anastomosis button has greatly reduced the fatalities incident to injuries to the intestines, extending his name and fame throughout the medical world. He was also the first in America to recognize the disease in man, which, under the popular name of "lumpy jaw," has made such ravages among cattle. Both as an original investigator and an eminent operator, Dr. Murphy is now second to none in the country, his services as a surgeon being in demand from coast to coast.

Frank M. Billings, M. S., M. D., dean and professor of medicine of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and a physician and pathologist of the highest standing, is a native of Highland, Iowa county, Iowa, born in 1854 to Henry M. and Ann (Bray) Billings. In 1881 Dr. Billings graduated from the Northwestern University Medical School with his medical degree, and in 1890 the university conferred upon him that of M. S. For many years he served as consulting physician at the Cook County, Children's Memorial and Michael Reese hospitals, and attending physician at the Presbyterian and St. Luke's hospitals. He is a member and ex-president of the Chicago Medical Society; served as president of the American Medical Association in 1902-3, and is an active member of that organization, as well as of the Chicago Pathological Society, Chicago Neurological Society, Illinois State Medical Society and Association of American Physicians. Other organizations with which he is



Engraved by Henry Taylor Jr. Chicago

Mr. L. Ballenger, M. D.

identified are the Chicago Athletic Association, and Chicago, University, Chicago Literary and Quadrangle clubs. Dr. Billings was married in Washington, District of Columbia, May 26, 1887, to Miss Jane Ford Brawley, and has become the father of one child, Margaret, born in Chicago, August 8, 1888.

In February, 1905, the invention of the "Ballenger Swivel Knife" for the sub-mucous removal of deformed cartilage of the nasal septum, producing nasal obstruction, caused world-wide interest among the medical profession, and has since been recorded as among the most valuable modern inventions and discoveries by which surgery has been elevated to rank among the greatest and most exact sciences. The swivel knife, which the inventor at once gave to the profession without securing a patent, and which has since come into general use, reduces the time of operation from half an hour to a few minutes, and at the same time simplifies the entire operation. Through the use of this instrument the name of Dr. Ballenger is spoken wherever surgery has become a distinct art, and this invention alone, so generously given for the benefit of the world, is a broad basis for the most enduring fame that comes to members of the medical and surgical profession.

In his practice Dr. Ballenger is a specialist in the diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and in this special province, none of the younger generation has gained greater distinction. Like many others who have become leading specialists he commenced as a general practitioner, and is thus enabled to connect special symptoms with general causes, and to make a broad and thorough diagnosis of the cases which come to him for treatment. In addition to his practice, he occupies the chair of rhinology, laryngology and otology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of the University of Illinois.

Dr. Ballenger is a native of Economy, Indiana, and was born April 26th, 1861, a son of William and Lydia Ann (Starbuck) Ballenger. The schools of his native place, both common and high, afforded him his preliminary education, and he was also a student of Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana.

He received his professional education at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, which gave him the degree of M. D. in 1886,

the three years prior to his entering that school being spent as a teacher in the public schools of Indiana.

Dr. Ballenger commenced the practice of his profession at Richmond, Indiana, immediately after his graduation, and continued it at that point from 1886 to 1893, and at Evanston, Illinois, for the succeeding two years. In 1895 he centered his studies and his work on the subjects of rhinology, laryngology and otology, to which he has since confined himself as a practitioner, an educator and an author. Dr. Ballenger began his career as an educator when he was appointed instructor in his specialties at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1905, and has since been advanced to the full professorship of rhinology, laryngology and otology, which chair he had occupied since 1903. In 1896 he was appointed instructor in otology at the Chicago Polyclinic and in the following year professor of the same chair at the Chicago Eye and Ear College and Hospital.

The doctor's connection with organizations identified with his specialties has also been prominent. He served as secretary of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-laryngology in 1899-1902, was its president in 1902-03, and has since been a counselor of the body. He is a leading member of the Chicago Medical Society, of which he was vice president in 1904, and is also a Fellow of the International Otological Congress; Chicago Laryngological and Otological; American Laryngological Association; American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Association (vice president 1905); Illinois State Medical Society, and the Chicago Academy of Medicine. He is a well-known contributor to the foreign and American scientific and medical journals along the lines which he has so thoroughly investigated, and is the author of a standard text book on "The Surgical and Other Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear." Through the constant use of the name "Ballenger Swivel Knife," and his writings, his name is becoming as familiar to the profession as that of Dr. Murphy, the inventor of the famous "Murphy Button."

Dr. Ballenger was married at Richmond, Indiana, July 15, 1886, to Miss Ada Poarch. They have one child, Joanna, born October 22, 1905. The family home, "Wildermere," is at Hubbard Woods, Illinois, and his office is in Chicago. Aside from his connections with professional organizations, he has membership in the Winnetka Club,

and the Chicago Athletic Association, and stands high socially, as he does in the ranks of the medical fraternity.

The late Dr. Fernand Henrotin was one of the most skilled surgeons, learned physicians and genial and useful citizens of Chicago

FERNAND
HENROTIN. and the west, and commenced to come into prominence at the time that his father was about to retire.

Father and son, in fact, were representatives of the most cultured and successful element of the profession for a period of fully sixty years, and in 1907 the name was grandly perpetuated in this city by the opening of the grand Henrotin Hospital on LaSalle avenue, which had been erected as a continuation of the Chicago Polyclinic, in the founding of which twenty-one years before, the younger Henrotin had borne so great a part. Until the day of his death this institution had been the Doctor's professional pride, and he had contributed generously of his time, strength and professional and executive abilities. Dr. Henrotin did not live to see this cherished project realized, as the magnificent \$1,000,00 hospital was not completed until six months after his decease. It was opened in November, 1907, without formal celebration, as those who were so closely associated with him in the prosecution of the work did not care to celebrate without their leader and friend.

Dr. Henrotin was born in Brussels, Belgium, on the 28th of September, 1847, son of Dr. J. F. and Adele (Kinson) Henrotin, and soon after his birth the family came to Chicago, where the father commenced the practice of his profession and continued it almost uninterruptedly until his death in 1875. Fernand received his early education in Chicago, and after graduating from the high school commenced his preparation for the profession which had been honored both by his father and his grandfather. He was matriculated at Rush Medical College, and in 1868, after a three years' course, was graduated with his professional degree. For two years thereafter he was prosector at Rush Medical College, after which he served for a like period as county physician of Cook county. Then he became surgeon of the police and fire departments, being connected with the former for fifteen years and with the latter for twenty-one, for a number of years also serving as surgeon of the First Brigade, Illinois National Guard. He was surgeon and gynecologist of Cook County Hospital for several years, and at the time of his death was surgeon

at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, gynecologist at the Chicago Polyclinic, consulting gynecologist at St. Joseph's Hospital and acting gynecologist at the German Hospital. Notwithstanding that he held and filled all these official positions, and was so closely identified with the Chicago Polyclinic in its educational work, he managed a large private practice (the bulk of which was surgical) with untiring faithfulness and consummate skill.

The deceased was a member of all the local and of the most prominent societies connected with his profession; was for many years secretary general for America of the International Gynecological and Obstetrical Congress; served in 1896 as president of the Chicago Medical Society, and, although unanimously re-elected the following year, declined to serve. Dr. Henrotin's monographs on professional subjects, chiefly on gynecological matters, have also earned him wide prominence. Among numerous articles which have appeared in the medical press may be instanced "Pelvic Septic Diseases in Women," which has been quoted the world over; "Ectopic Gestation," in "Practice of Obstetrics by American Authors," and "Gynecology," in the "International Text Book of Surgery." One of his latest contributions, and which attracted unusual attention from the fact, perhaps, that the subject was treated in a somewhat popular style, was the small work entitled "Democracy of Education in Medicine."

In 1873 Dr. Henrotin wedded Miss Emile B. Prussing, and, although no children were born to their union, their married life was an unusually happy one, gladdened, as it was, by the high regard and warm affection of numerous and congenial friends and with the most harmonious personal relations. They resided for many years at 353 LaSalle avenue, which is still the home of the cultured and beloved widow.

The patient, thorough, strongly-fibred German temperament is especially adapted to scientific investigation and progress, as well as to the practical and conservative application of discoveries and developing principles. This scientific nature, this thoroughness of investigation and conscientiousness in practice, make the typical German an ideal diagnostician and an ideal physician in the treatment of diseases. He is not satisfied with superficial methods or temporary results, but endeavors to reach the foundation of every disorder of the human body which

WILLIAM
L. BAUM.



William L. Baum, Esq.

comes before him for adjustment. This trait is reaping its professional rewards in the many honors which are continually being bestowed upon physicians who are natives of the fatherland, and come to this country as to a field of broader opportunities, or to those of close German ancestry.

Dr. William L. Baum, who in May, 1907, was elected president of the Illinois State Medical Association, is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Zorrmann) Baum, and, as the names of both his parents imply, is of good Teutonic stock. He was born in Morris, Illinois, May 11, 1867, and before he assumed his professional studies received a thorough general education in the public and normal schools of his native place. Dr. Baum would doubtless have made a good teacher, but found that his call to the medical profession was too strong to resist. Having determined upon his specialty, he foresaw the advantages of a thorough knowledge of drugs, and he completed a course at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1887 with the degree of Ph. G. In the meantime he had become so far advanced in his general studies that, in 1888, he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College as a regular M. D.

After practicing about a year at Morris, Illinois, during which he served as coroner and county physician of Grundy county, Dr. Baum went abroad to take post-graduate work, spending the period from 1889 to 1891 at the medical schools of the Berlin and Vienna Universities and in visiting the hospitals and clinics of those famous centers of medicine and surgery. A portion of the latter year he also spent in Paris, in study, observation and investigation. Coming to Chicago during the latter part of that year, in August (1891) he was appointed professor of skin and genito-urinary diseases at the Chicago Post-Graduate School, and in 1894 attending physician to the Cook County Hospital. Since 1897 he has been treasurer of the Post-Graduate School, and is now dermatologist to the Baptist Hospital. In 1905-6 Dr. Baum served as chairman of the medical staff of Cook County, one of the most important positions in connection with hospital administration in the west.

Aside from the presidency of the Illinois State Medical Society, with which he has recently been honored, Dr. Baum has been an active and prominent factor in the progress of the professional organizations of the city and country. As to his official prominence, he was a mem-

ber of the board of trustees of the Chicago Medical Society in 1901-5; president of the board, Chicago Academy of Medicine, 1900-1905; secretary of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society, 1900-06; treasurer of the Chicago Medical Society 1905-6; president of the Chicago Urological Society, 1905-6; first vice president of the American Urological Society, 1906, and chairman of the section of Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery, American Medical Association, 1899. Besides membership in the above he is connected with the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, Chicago Dermatological Society, Physicians' Club, Chicago Pathological Society, Chicago Urological Society and the German Medical Society, being a fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine. Since 1905 Dr. Baum has been commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club.

Dr. William Franklin Coleman, M. D., M. R. C. S., Eng., one of the leading oculists and aurists in the country and founder of the Chi-

W. FRANKLIN COLEMAN. cago Post-Graduate School (the first in the city), is a native of Canada, where he was educated and where the Coleman family had been established since the Revolutionary war. The Doctor's great-grandfather loved the mother country too much to fight against it, and when the colonies declared their independence migrated to the Dominion and settled with his family at what soon became Coleman's Corners, near the St. Lawrence river, Upper Canada. He transformed the locality into an important manufacturing center, was honored politically and personally, and brothers, sons and grandsons established various industries in the same section, continuing them far beyond the limits of his days.

One of the most prominent of these manufacturers was Billa Coleman, a grandson, who married Ann Eliza Willson, a native of New York and of English descent. A few miles distant from Coleman's Corners (afterward known as Lyn) was Brockville, the county seat, and here was born to this substantial couple a son named W. Franklin Coleman. As his honored and beautiful mother died two weeks afterward, as an infant he was removed to the ancestral town, where he obtained his early education. The schools of Brockville and of Potsdam, across the St. Lawrence river, in New York, furnished him with a grammar and academic education, and McGill College, Montreal, and the office of Dr. Reynolds, of Brockville, were the scenes of his

early medical studies. Ill health forced him to abandon his professional education for about two years, but in 1863 he finally completed his course at Queen's College, Kingston, from which he obtained his degree with honors.

Dr. Coleman commenced the general practice of medicine at Lyn, and thus continued for seven years. During this period as a country physician he had a good opportunity to decide upon a specialty, and selected diseases of the eye and ear. His first preparatory step was to spend a year at the London Hospital, England, and at Moorefield's Eye Hospital, making such progress that in 1871 he passed the examination by which he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. Returning to Canada, he spent seven years in Toronto, a portion of that time being in partnership with Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh, a leading oculist and aurist, and serving during the entire period as surgeon to the Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary. For a year he then attended the famous clinics of Vienna and Heidelberg, after which he located in St. John, New Brunswick, and, both in private practice and as oculist and aurist to the Provincial Hospital, established a wide and high reputation during the seven years of his residence there.

Through his writings and his professional work, Dr. Coleman's name had preceded his coming to Chicago, and his advent was soon signalized by the establishment, chiefly by his initiative, of the Post-Graduate Medical School, which has been a powerful means of giving to the city a decided standing among the centers of higher medical education in the country. Coming to Chicago in 1885, Dr. Coleman organized the school two years later, and since 1891 has been its president and professor of ophthalmology. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Ophthalmological Society and the Physicians' Club of Chicago.

John Edwin Owens, M. D., has always been, most emphatically a working member of the profession, so that he has stood in the front

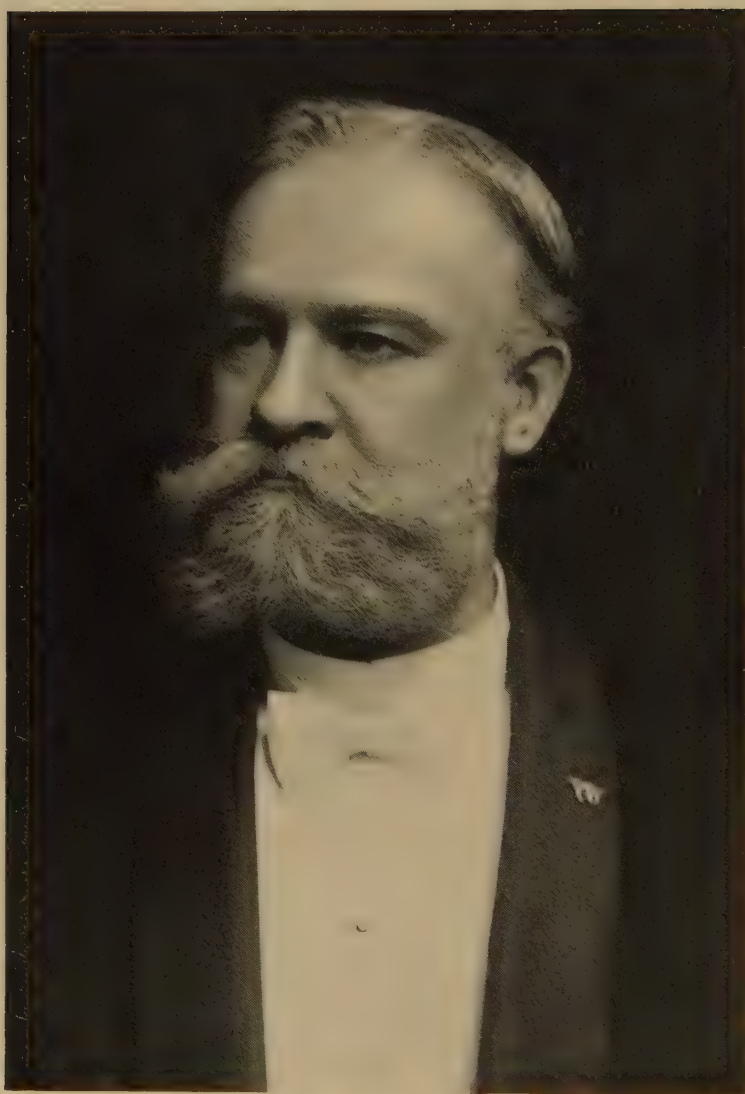
JOHN E. ranks of operating surgeons in the west for many
OWENS. years, albeit his name has only occasionally headed
any contribution to medical literature. No repre-

sentative of his profession in Chicago is more highly honored for what he has done and what he is than Dr. Owens, and two of the

great educational institutions of the city and the northwest have felt the benefit of his unobtrusive scholarship and clear demonstration. While honored as an operator and an educator, his connection of forty-five years with St. Luke's Hospital has established him as a public benefactor, for it has been his wise and strong personality, added to his professional skill, which has been perhaps the chief supporting and developing force of that great charity.

Dr. John E. Owens is a native of Maryland, born at Charleston, Cecil county, on the 16th of October, 1836. Prior to his matriculation as a medical student he was educated at various private schools, at West Nottingham and Elkton academies, and under private tutors. In 1862 he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and afterward enjoyed a special course in surgical anatomy and operative surgery under Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, the famous surgeon. After serving a short time as resident physician at Blockley Hospital, he removed from Philadelphia to Chicago in 1863.

Soon afterward, St. Luke's Hospital completed its organization, and a year later Dr. Owens was placed at its head, performing the first surgical operations within its walls. He was also elected a member of its board of directors, and has since been continuously identified with the institution. He has been a strong administrative factor in the development of the hospital, and is still president of its medical board. In 1867 he was appointed lecturer at Rush Medical College on surgical diseases of the urinary organs, and four years afterward commenced to lecture on the principles and practice of surgery in the same college. In 1877-83 he held that chair in the Woman's Medical College, having in 1882 transferred his educational activities from Rush College to the Medical Department of Northwestern University, by accepting from the faculty of the latter the chair of surgical anatomy and operative surgery. In 1891 he was chosen to his present professorship, that of surgery and clinical surgery. He served as medical director of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. For many years he has been chief surgeon of the Illinois Central Railway and of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and was long a leading member of the American Association of Railway Surgeons, of which he has been president. He is also a fellow and was one of the vice presidents of the American Surgical Association, and is a member of the American Medical Association, Chicago Medical Society, Doctors'



Seth Scott Bishop

Club, Chicago Medico-Legal Society and the Chicago Surgical Society, of which he was the first president.

On December 30, 1869, Dr. Owens married Miss Alethea S. Jamar, daughter of Reuben D. Jamar, of Elkton, Maryland, and to them have been born one child, Marie Girvin Owens. The Doctor is identified with the Calumet Club, was for many years a member of the Tolleston Shooting Club, and resides at the Lexington Hotel.

The specialists of the day are those who are placing in final oblivion the old saying that "medicine is a blind science." By their

SETH S.
BISHOP.

studies, experiments and thoroughly scientific investigations they are letting bright light into heretofore obscure pathological causes, inventing new processes and mechanisms to keep pace with their discoveries, and raising medicine to the dignity of an exact science. In the field of invention as applied to the medical and surgical treatment of the nose, throat and ear, there are few members of the profession in the country who stand higher than Seth Scott Bishop, M. D., LL. D. An untiring and original investigator, a deep scholar and one of the ablest and busiest practitioners in the west, these inventions have grown from the necessities of his own work; among them are a massage otoscope, an improved tonsillotome, a middle-ear curette, an ossicle vibrator, a compressed-air meter, a light concentrator, a cold wire snare, a nasal speculum, a nasal knife, a camphor-menthol inhaler, powder-blowers, an automatic tuning fork, double retractors, an ear aspirator, a combined periosteum elevator and curette, etc. He is also the discoverer of camphor-menthol itself.

Dr. Bishop has made a great number of valuable contributions to the literature of his specialties, most of which have been originally read at the conventions of the various medical associations. He has made an especially exhaustive study of that illusive ailment, hay fever, two of his papers taking the first prizes given by the United States Hay Fever Association. His "Statistical Report of Twenty-one Thousand Cases of Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat," carries with it most valuable instruction, and illustrates the author's thoroughness of research and wide acquaintance with his subject. Other published papers cover almost all known subjects relative to these diseases. He is also the author of two standard works, his "Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear" having been adopted as a

text-book in a large proportion of the medical colleges of the United States and Canada. "The Ear and Its Diseases" appeared in the fall of 1906, and was received with marked favor by the profession and especially medical educators. He is also the editor of *The Illinois Medical Bulletin* and one of the editors of the *Laryngoscope*.

Continuous and energetic efforts, directed wide experience and scientific and inventive endowments of a high order, have enabled Dr. Bishop to reach his position of eminence when he is in the full maturity of his physical and intellectual strength. He is a Wisconsin man, born at Fond du Lac, February 7, 1852, the son of Lyman and Maria (Probart) Bishop. His parents came from New York, the paternal branch of the family being English and the maternal, Scotch-English. The boy received his early education in the public schools of his native city, subsequently taking classical courses at Pooler Institute, Fond du Lac, and at Beloit College. In his youth, besides attending school and studying music, he mastered the printer's trade in the office of the *Fond du Lac Daily Commonwealth* and printed the first successful daily paper on the first power press which ever appeared in that city. Later he edited, "set up" and published an academic paper called *The Pen*, and commenced to read medicine. After he had prosecuted his professional studies as far as possible at home, he attended two courses of lectures at the University of the City of New York (1871-2), studied systematically under Dr. S. S. Bowers, of Fond du Lac, and finally received his degree on graduating from the Northwestern University Medical School of Chicago in 1876.

Dr. Bishop commenced practice in his native city, then removed to Rochester, Minnesota, but in the fall of 1879 ventured into the larger field awaiting him in Chicago. In 1881 he was elected a member of the medical staff of the South Side Free Dispensary, where he served first in the children's, and afterward in the eye and ear, department for many years. Later he conducted clinics in the West Side Free Dispensary, and has been consulting surgeon to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home from its foundation, having also been in active service as attending surgeon to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary for more than fifteen years. He is honorary president of the faculty and professor of diseases of the nose, throat and ear, Illinois Medical College; professor of otology in the Chicago Post-

Graduate Medical School and Hospital, surgeon to the Post-Graduate and Illinois Hospitals, and consulting surgeon to the Mary Thompson Hospital, to the Chicago Hospital School for Nervous and Delicate Children (in affiliation with the University of Chicago), and to the Silver Cross Hospital of Joliet. His wide identification with the fraternal and educational organizations of his profession embraces membership in the Chicago Pathological Society, the State Medical Societies of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Pan-American Medical Congress, the International Medical Congress, American Medical Editorial Association.

Dr. Bishop was married March 23, 1885, to Miss Jessie Abigail Button, his wife being the daughter of the late Peter Button, the well known contractor and builder. Their children are Jessie Elizabeth and Mabel Bishop. The Doctor is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, Beloit College Chapter, is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, a Shriner, and is also identified with the Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor and A. O. U. W.

Among the best known surgeons of the state, Dr. Davison is identified with the history of Illinois both as a skillful surgeon and a leading educator. He is a native of Lake county, CHARLES this state, born on the 13th of January, 1858, being DAVISON. the son of Peter and Martha Maria (Whedon)

Davison. He is of English extraction, the founders of the American branch of the family coming to the United States in early colonial times.

Dr. Davison obtained a preliminary education in the public schools, was further advanced by courses at the Barrington High School and the Wauconda Academy; and for two years thereafter studied under a tutor. He commenced the study of medicine, beginning his regular course at the Chicago Medical College (Northwestern University Medical School) in 1880, graduating in 1883. He was a conscientious and able student and at the conclusion of his studies passed the competitive examination for a hospital internship, and had advantage of being assigned to the Cook County Hospital, wherein the opportunities for valuable observation and experience are more numerous than in any other institution of that character in the west. After remaining there for the full period of eighteen months, in 1883-4,

Dr. Davison entered into private practice in Chicago, having from the first devoted himself chiefly to surgical work.

Dr. Davison's standing, both in the practice and theory of his specialty, is evident by the positions of responsibility to which he has been appointed on the working hospital staffs and the faculties of various educational institutions devoted to the progress of medicine. He has served as professor of surgery and clinical surgery, University of Illinois (College of Physicians and Surgeons), professor of surgery Chicago Clinical School (post-graduate), and attending surgeon Cook County and West Side Hospitals. He is also a trustee of the University of Illinois, a fellow of the Chicago Surgical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society and the Chicago Medical Society. Socially and fraternally, he is identified with the Illinois Club and the Masons, being a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

On October 20, 1887, Dr. Davison was married to Mary Lavina Kidd, by whom he has had one child, Charles Marshall Davison, born April 16, 1896. His home is at 955 Jackson boulevard and his down-town office No. 103 State street.

Through his original work and contributions to medical science as well as through the invention of new instruments and advanced operative technique, Dr. Channing Whitney Barrett's name is among those prominent in the history of Chicago medicine and surgery. Upon locating in Chicago he at once became identified with Dr. H. P. Newman in his private and institutional work and has ever been an enthusiastic teacher in post-graduate and undergraduate work. Dr. Barrett is adjunct professor of gynecology and clinical gynecology in the medical department of the University of Illinois (College of Physicians and Surgeons); surgeon and gynecologist to Marion Sims Hospital; gynecologist to Chicago Polyclinic School and Hospital; obstetrician to Cook County Hospital, and formerly professor of gynecology in Chicago Clinical School. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, a fellow of the Chicago Gynecological Society, and member of Public Health Defense League.

Dr. Barrett was born of sturdy stock, has a robust constitution,



Channing W. Garrett M.D.

a mechanical turn of mind, and is naturally ambidextrous. He began life on a farm, spent many of his younger years in acquiring an education, and has won advancement in his profession on his own merits. He was born at Blissfield, Michigan, December 14, 1866, and was reared at Hudson, Michigan. His father was David Fowler Barrett, a son of Israel Barrett, whose ancestors lived in Berkshire county of western Massachusetts during the colonial era. The maternal ancestors of the Doctor's father were Blanchards, who settled at Munson, Massachusetts, at a very early date. Dr. Barrett's mother was Martha C. Dewey, a daughter of Jesse Dewey, whose birthplace and ancestral seat was in Vermont; her mother was a Wilcox, of New England Puritan stock.

After attending common school and Fayette Normal University, and Hillsdale College, Dr. Barrett taught in common and graded schools for six years. He began studying medicine at Hillsdale, Michigan, in the office of Dr. Bion Whelan, and afterward, from 1892 to 1895, in the Detroit College of Medicine, where he graduated in the latter year with the degree of M. D. He was an interne at St. Luke's Hospital, Detroit, 1893-95, was house physician and surgeon-in-chief at Harper Hospital, 1895-96; was house physician, 1896-98, and assistant surgeon, 1898-1904, at Marion Sims Hospital; assistant surgeon Chicago Clinical School, 1896-99; instructor and assistant in gynecology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1896-1900. Dr. Barrett married, July 22, 1896, Miss Lulu May Alvord. Their children are: Russell Alvord, born February 26, 1899; Florence Louise, born June 6, 1900, died September 18, 1902; Helen Elizabeth, born October 21, 1902. Their residence is at 28 St. James place, and his office at 100 State street.

Dr. John Edwin Rhodes, A. M., M. D., is a native of Bath, Summit county, Ohio, born on the 12th of February, 1851, and is a son of John and Rebecca Clark (Smith) Rhodes. His father was a well-to-do merchant, who, while Dr. Rhodes was still a child, removed to Akron, Ohio, and subsequently to South Bend, Indiana. The family still later removed to Webster City, Iowa, and there resided for eleven years, during which period young Rhodes made good progress in his education. At the age of sixteen he returned with the family to South Bend, Indiana, and at a later date to Belvidere, Illinois.

JOHN E.
RHODES.

After a preliminary course of instruction Dr. Rhodes entered the University of Chicago, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1876. During this period he proved himself a thorough university man, being actively identified with the college societies and Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, editor of the college paper, president of the literary society and especially prominent in oratorical contests. Three years after leaving the university his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M. The summer succeeding his graduation Dr. Rhodes spent in the east, visiting the Centennial Exposition, and subsequently locating in Sacramento, California, where he entered the employ of Huntington, Hopkins & Company, wholesale hardware merchants.

After a successful career of seven years in connection with the house named, Dr. Rhodes commenced the realization of a slowly maturing determination to assume for his life work the medical profession. Locating in Chicago again, he was matriculated at Rush Medical College in 1883, and three years thereafter graduated as valedictorian of his class. Several months of European travel and study followed, after which he returned to Chicago and became associated with Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals and engaged in general practice. After a few years, however, he confined himself to the specialties in which his professional associate and friend had already acquired such eminence. Early in this special practice Dr. Rhodes was elected by the faculty of Rush Medical College as lecturer on laryngology and diseases of the chest, and he was later advanced to the associate professorship of the same chair, which he still occupies. At one time he was also professor of physical diagnosis and clinical medicine of the Woman's Medical School. For ten years he was secretary and treasurer of the Rush Medical College Alumni Association, was historian of the college, president of its Instructors' Association, a leading member of the Nu Sigma Nu, and in every detail as earnestly interested in the welfare of his medical alma mater as of his literary sponsor, the University of Chicago.

At the present time Dr. Rhodes is laryngologist to St. Mary's of Nazareth Hospital and the Home for Destitute Crippled Children, consulting physician to Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and attending physician to Marion Sims Sanitarium and Charleston (Ill.) Sanitarium. He is a member of the American Laryngological Associa-

tion, Chicago Laryngological and Otological Society, American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, and Physicians' Club. He is also identified with the Chicago Athletic Association and the Forty Club.

Dr. Rhodes was married in Sacramento, California, July 12, 1877, to Miss Anna Louise White, and their children are John Edwin, Jr., and Margaret. In politics, the Doctor is a Republican, and in religion a Baptist.

A. Augustus O'Neill, M. D., is a well known practicing physician and surgeon of Chicago, a resident for fourteen years. He was born in Hereford, Herefordshire, England, November, 1865, and is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Jones) O'Neill. His father was born in Swansea, Wales, and his mother in Hereford. The Doctor received his early education in English parochial and American public schools, and afterward made a thorough study of the classics under private instructors. His professional education was also remarkably complete, graduating as he did from the Medical Department, University of Kansas, Kansas City, in 1890. He became full partner of S. S. Todd, emeritus professor gynecology and president Kansas City Medical College for eighteen years. Dr. O'Neill took post-graduate studies at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and the New York Polyclinic, and received a post-graduate degree from Jefferson Medical College, and Midland University conferred that of Ph. D. upon him.

Dr. O'Neill has been a resident practitioner since 1894, his standing as a physician and surgeon being recognized by the profession in his appointment to such positions as the following, which he now holds: President and surgeon-in-chief of the Columbia Hospital, and professor of medical jurisprudence of the Chicago College of Law. He also filled the chair of diagnosis at the Harvey Medical College for five years. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, and Tri-State Medical Association, and president Illinois State Electro-Therapeutical Association. Dr. O'Neill is the father of one child, Christopher S. O'Neill. The family residence is at 4327 Drexel Boulevard, and offices at 103 State street.

Dr. Ferdinand Hotz, who has held the chair of ophthalmology at the Chicago Policlinic since 1888 and at the Rush Medical College since 1898, is a native of Germany, born in Wertheim, July 12, 1843. His parents were Gottfried C. Hotz. and Rosina (Muschaweck) Hotz, who thoroughly believed in giving their son a substantial and broad education. After attending the common school of his native place, he entered the lyceum or preparatory school to the university, and after graduating from it at the age of eighteen years took up his medical studies with energy and determination. At the University of Jena he first began a four years' course in his profession, and completed his medical studies at Heidelberg, from which he graduated in 1865 with his degree of M. D. During the last year of his course there and for twelve months after graduation, he served as interne at the University hospital, and in 1866 had the advantage of experience as an army surgeon in the Austro-Prussian war. Soon afterwards he pursued advanced studies on the eye and ear at Berlin and Vienna, under such eminent specialists as Graefe, Arlt, Jaeger and Politzer. He was appointed house surgeon at the University hospital of Heidelberg, and in 1869 attended clinics at Paris, London, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

With this varied experience and thorough professional education, in August, 1869, Dr. Hotz came to the United States, and at once located in Chicago for practice. In the following year he was appointed oculist and aurist at Cook County hospital, and after holding the position for five years became attending surgeon at the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. He retained the latter position until 1892, or for a period of seventeen years. The Doctor entered the educational field in 1871 as professor of ophthalmology and otology at the Woman's Medical College, occupying that chair for four years. In 1888 he was elected professor of ophthalmology in the Chicago Policlinic, in 1897 became oculist and aurist at the Presbyterian hospital and in 1898 professor of ophthalmology and otology at Rush Medical College, and these three positions he still holds. In 1888 he was made chairman of the section of ophthalmology and otology of the American Medical Association, an honor never accorded a member of the profession without a national reputation for surgical skill and deep scholarship. The Doctor also founded the Chicago Society of Ophthalmology and Otology, of which he was the presi-



Byron Robinson

dent the first three years. He is still a leading member of this organization, as well as of the Chicago Medical Society (president in 1892), American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otology.

Dr. Hotz has contributed largely to ophthalmic and otological journals, especially on new and improved operations for entropium, ectropium and symblepharon. He is the author of the valuable chapter on "Lid Operations," for the "American Textbook of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat," and among the most noticeable of his brochures may be mentioned the following: "Intra-Ocular Lesions Through Sun-Strokes," "New Operation for Entropium," "Mastoid Operations," "Plastic Lid Surgery" and "Skin Grafts in Eye Surgery." The Doctor also has always taken a deep interest in educational affairs outside of his profession, and in 1875 was chosen as a member of the Public Library Board of Chicago, serving thus with fidelity and efficiency for three years.

On January 6, 1873, Dr. Hotz was united in marriage with Miss Emma Rosenmerkel, daughter of Adolph Rosenmerkel, the first German druggist to settle in Chicago. The six children born to this union are Olga, Elsa, Lucille, Katherine, Marguerite and Clara. The Doctor has a beautiful summer residence at Morton Grove, Illinois, known as "The Pines." He is a man of decided domestic tastes, and his club life is confined to the Chicago Athletic Association. His downtown office is at No. 34 Washington street, the Venetian building.

In January, 1907, *The American Medical Compend*, a monthly journal of medicine and surgery published at Toledo, Ohio, issued

what is called the "Byron Robinson Number," it being a special edition devoted to the original and invaluable investigations and discoveries of this eminent Chicago physician and surgeon in the field of medical science.

Editorially, the occasion was announced to be "Byron Robinson's silver jubilee in medicine," and the tributes collected from leading members of the profession in the United States, Canada, England, Germany and Australia, were notable for their invariable admission that Dr. Byron Robinson has been found a real scientific investigator and discoverer, who ranks with the learned and original anatomists and pathologists of the day.

It would be manifestly impossible to draw copiously from this

mass of interesting and appreciative material, but the words of Dr. Nicholas Senn are fairly illustrative of its general tenor. "The name of Byron Robinson," he says, "as an original investigator is a familiar one in medical literature. For over two decades his contributions to the medical press have shed luster on American medicine, and have done much toward widening the scope of scientific medicine. Byron Robinson is a remarkable man in many ways. Success, in his case, attended merit. He is a splendid example of that army of physicians who, true to their vocations, are not content to practice medicine to earn a livelihood but who besides expend much of their time and money in the furtherance and development of the science of medicine. From the time of his graduation in medicine Byron Robinson has been a builder and a pathfinder. He cares little for the accumulation of wealth and outward appearances; his main ambition has been to contribute his liberal share to the enormous task of making medicine what it is destined to be—an exact science. His enthusiasm in the field of original research is boundless, and instead of waning after more than twenty years of hard unselfish work, if anything, is on the increase.

* * *

"All his writings breathe the same spirit of critical inquiry and thought. He is a leader in the hard working band in our profession who take an active part in unraveling the many mysteries which must be cleared before rational medicine triumphs over disease which now baffles our skill. From the very beginning of his professional career he has by word and example taught the great truth that the modern physician must be a scientist if it is his ambition to remain in the front rank of the most progressive of all professions. His life and work furnish a striking example of what the progressive physician should be, and which is well calculated to impress upon the younger members of the profession that, combined with science, medicine is the noblest of all professions; without science, the meanest of all trades.

"The amount of scientific work accomplished by Byron Robinson outside of a large and onerous gynecological and surgical practice is something phenomenal. No man in this or any other country has contributed more to medical literature in the same space of time. His writings are found in nearly every medical journal in the United States, and extracts of them, in foreign journals of many tongues

which reach the remotest parts of the world. When I was in Adelaide, Australia, I became intimately acquainted with Professor Archibald Watson. One evening we discussed medical subjects, and among other things he said: 'There is one man in the United States whose writings I always read, and his name is Byron Robinson.' Recently a prominent American physician visited a distinguished surgeon in Paris, and in conversation the latter made an allusion to a man in Chicago who in his estimation had made the most important contribution to the science of anatomy on this side of the Atlantic, and whose name for the moment he could not recall. The visitor mentioned several names, among them my own. 'No, no,' said the surgeon, whose memory then lightened up and he said 'his name is Byron Robinson.' The abdomen and pelvis are the fields which Byron Robinson selected for his original investigations. He made no mistake in his choice of subjects for his life work.

"Dr. Robinson's additions to our knowledge of the structures of the biliary and pancreatic ducts, the utero-ovarian (Robinson's circle), the ureters (Robinson's three ureteral isthmuses), the great sympathetic nerve (abdominal brain), and the peritoneum, are of far-reaching scientific and practical value, and will have to be incorporated in forthcoming works on anatomy. That this has already been done is best shown in glancing over the pages of the best work on anatomy extant, which recently left the press; I refer to Da Costa's *Gray's Anatomy*, where Dr. Robinson's name appears no less than forty times. Such well merited recognition by such an eminent and scrutinizing author as Professor Da Costa must certainly be a source of gratification to the subject of this sketch, and gratifying to his many friends. The amount of work Byron Robinson has performed can be best measured by his literary productions. He is the author of two volumes on practical intestinal surgery, four books on diverse gynecological subjects, a large volume on the peritoneum, and a 660-page book on "The Abdominal and Pelvic Brain." He has contributed to various medical journals 600 articles. He worked four years in obtaining material for his life-sized chart illustrating the sympathetic nerve. He spent a small fortune of hard-earned money for the illustrations which are incorporated in his writings for the better elucidation of the subjects of which they treat. How is it pos-

sible for any one man to do the vast amount of work indicated by the above mentioned publication?

"To give an intelligent answer to this question one must know Byron Robinson, as well as his early history. He inherited a vigorous constitution and a fertile, active brain. He is a man of exemplary habits and has an innate love for work; social life, theaters and other amusements have no charm for him. From early youth he was inflamed with the desire for learning. His path to the study of medicine was smoothed by a university education. After graduating in medicine from Rush Medical Collegé, he began the practice of his profession in Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, in 1882. As a country doctor he commenced his experimental work, and it was then and there he laid the foundation of his future scientific career. Unaided by anyone, impelled by his indomitable energy and insatiable thirst for knowledge, he penetrated deeper and deeper into the mysteries of medicine and its allied sciences, until he felt the need of additional advantages to better prepare him for the coveted field of original research. Following this inclination he spent at three periods, three years in Europe, spending most of his time in Vienna, Berlin, Heidelberg, London and Birmingham, in the last named city as a private pupil of the late Lawson Tait. Of the many distinguished teachers whose clinics he attended and in whose laboratories he worked, he was most impressed by such men as Virchow, Karl Schroeder, Erb, Mendel, Bilroth, Kundrat, Carl Braun, Schenck, Nothnagel, Jordan Lloyd and Lawson Tait. Soon after his second return from Europe he accepted the chair of anatomy in the Toledo Medical College, where he taught this fundamental branch of medicine with signal success for two years. After living with Lawson Tait as a private pupil for six months he came to Chicago in 1891. He has taught anatomy for ten years in different medical institutions of Chicago. For thirteen years he has held the chair of gynecology and abdominal surgery in the Illinois Medical College. Anatomy and pathology have always had a fascination for Byron Robinson. To him anatomy is an open book. Since he came to Chicago he has performed 700 abdominal post mortem examinations, and made accurate records of their findings. He has studied comparative visceral anatomy in the slaughter house, where he examined and studied the abdominal organs of 250 carcasses. If one of the wild animals in the zoological gardens of Lincoln Park die, Robin-

son is one of the first to know it, and has made the post mortem and preserved interesting specimens for future study, usually before his colleagues knew that another day had been born. All this Byron Robinson has done, besides attending to a large private and hospital practice. He is still in the prime of life, and his ardor for original investigation has not been dampened by the years of toil. His motto has been, and always will be: 'Nothing is so difficult but may be overcome by industry.' "

Little can be added to the above just and authoritative review of Dr. Robinson's professional and personal character by Dr. Senn, the character of whose life work inspires him with a strong fellow feeling, but a few facts may be presented to make the sketch complete. His parents, William and Mary Robinson, were born in England, and, coming to the United States in 1845, located on a farm near Mineral Point, central Wisconsin. Here Byron Robinson was born and reared, and, after living together for fifty years, his father and mother died on the old homestead. His early education was obtained in a log school house near home, and, after completing a course in the Mineral Point Seminary, he entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he graduated in 1878 with the degree of B. S. In 1879-80, while teaching in the high schools of Ashland and Black Earth, Wisconsin, he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated from Rush Medical College with his professional degree in 1882. He commenced practice, in the year named, at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin; continued for two years, and then went abroad for the first time, as narrated by Dr. Senn. In 1888 Dr. Robinson removed to Toledo, where he remained for two years, where, as professor of anatomy and clinical surgery, he first gained prominence as a practical anatomist and a clinical teacher. In 1891 he removed to Chicago, and was elected to the department of gynecology in the Post-Graduate School. At the present time, besides holding the chair of gynecology and abdominal surgery in Illinois Medical College, Byron Robinson is gynecologist to the Woman's Hospital and consulting gynecologist to the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children.

In 1894 Byron Robinson was married to Dr. Lucy Waite, herself a skilful operator, a classic writer on medical and surgical subjects, and, for the past decade, head surgeon of the Mary Thompson Hospital. To her good judgment and practical professional assistance, in

fact, the Doctor attributes much of his success and the final recognition of his standing, so well set forth by Dr. Senn.

Lucy Waite, A. B., M. D., has been known for many years as a skilful and successful surgeon and a deep and indefatigable investi-

LUCY
WAITE. gator. In the latter capacity she has made some notable additions to the literature of the profession.

Dr. Waite comes of a hardy and intellectual family, on both her mother's and father's side. Her maternal ancestors were the Van Valkenburghs, a substantial Dutch family of the Netherlands. Of those who settled in Canada and New York not a few were descended from former residents of the historic Ghent. They were staunch supporters of the Revolution, several of them holding high positions in New York commands. Her grandfather, Dr. Daniel D. Waite, was one of the pioneer physicians of the city, being among the early presidents of the Chicago Medical Society.

The Doctor is a native of Chicago, a daughter of ex-Judge Burlingame and Catherine (Van Valkenburgh) Waite, her mother having been a native of Canada, a graduate of Oberlin College, and, while a resident of Chicago, founder of the widely known Hyde Park Seminary. She is a lawyer and former publisher of the *Chicago Law Times*. At the International Council of Women, held at Washington in 1888, Mrs. Catherine Waite was elected president of the Woman's International Bar Association, and both as a writer and a pioneer lawyer among women she achieved national fame.

The father, Burlingame Waite, was a New Yorker, and had practiced in Chicago for years before President Lincoln (in 1862) appointed him judge of the Supreme Court of Utah. In 1865 he resigned this office after making a national record in the various complications between the supreme judiciary and the Mormon church. In the year mentioned Judge Waite became district attorney for the territory of Idaho, but returned to Chicago in the following year and now resides here and at the age of 84 retains his mental and physical vigor and is actively engaged in his literary work. Judge Waite has an international reputation among scholars as the author of "The Christian Religion to the Year 200."

Dr. Waite is head surgeon and medical superintendent of the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children, a position she



Lucy Waitt

has held for ten years. She fitted herself for such a position through years of training both in this country and in Europe. When she decided to devote herself to surgical work she went to Europe and took up the special branches of gynecology and abdominal surgery. After two years spent in the clinics of Vienna and Paris she returned to America and continued her studies in the post-graduate medical schools in this country. Dr. Waite is a graduate of the Chicago University. In 1880 she took the degree of B. A. in the old University and later her degree was re-enacted by the new University. In 1883 she took a medical degree from the Hahnemann Medical College and later from the Harvey Medical School of Chicago. During the two years spent in Europe she was under the personal tuition of Carl Braun, Spaeth and Pavlik in Vienna, and Péan, Pozzi and Doléris in Paris. She is a good German and French scholar, having been obliged to master these languages while prosecuting her studies abroad.

In 1894 Dr. Waite was married to Dr. Byron Robinson. She is at present clinical professor of gynecology (extra mural) in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Waite conducts one of the largest gynecological clinics in the city, which she uses to the best advantage in teaching this branch to the women students of the college. She is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Chicago Medical Society.

Philip Schuyler Doane, M. D., has the honor of having been associated for a number of years with one of the most eminent gynecological surgeons in the country, the late Dr. PHILIP S. Fernand Henrotin, thus placing the seal of his high DOANE. authority upon the skill and scholarship of the younger practitioner. Dr. Doane is a native of Illinois, born at Oak Park on the 16th of August, 1868, being the son of Thomas H. and Mary Warren (Kellogg) Doane. His advanced education in literary and scientific branches was obtained in the Oak Park High School and at Phillips Exeter Academy, his graduation from the latter occurring in 1892.

Dr. Doane's medical education was acquired at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1895 with the degree of M. D. Afterward he served for eighteen months, in 1895-7, as interne at the Presbyterian Hospital, and the three months following

were spent in the service of the State Board of Health in the maintenance of the quarantine against yellow fever at Cairo, Illinois. In the fall of 1897 he began practice on the north side, Chicago, and shortly afterward became associated with Dr. Henrotin, as stated. The five years thus passed were spent in the performance of surgical and gynecological work in the various hospitals of the city. He was also for four years on the surgical staff of Cook County Hospital, and has been attending surgeon at the Central Free Dispensary and instructor in surgery at Rush Medical College. He has contributed interesting and valuable monographs on surgical subjects to standard periodical literature, and is a well known member of the American Medical Association, State and Chicago Medical societies, and the Physicians' Club of Chicago.

Dr. Doane was married January 1, 1903, to Miss Helen Pullman Stewart, daughter of Graeme Stewart, and their two children are Helen Stewart and Graeme Stewart Doane. The family residence is at No. 541 North State street, and the down-town office in the Venetian building, 34 Washington street. Dr. Doane is identified with the Chicago, University, Saddle and Cycle and South Shore Country Clubs. He is a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in religion.

Alexander Hugh Ferguson, M. D., is one of that brilliant and substantial body of Canadians who, within the past twenty years, have constituted such an invaluable addition to the surgery and medical education of the United States. He was born in Ontario county, Canada, on the 27th of February, 1853; his parents were Alexander and Ann (McFadyen) Ferguson; his paternal ancestors being the famous Fergusons of Argyleshire, the first family name in Scotland, whose history goes back to the dim periods of time. In this genealogical fact the Doctor takes a just pride, and as he himself can read and speak the Gaelic tongue he is able to follow the family records back to the period of legends and myths to about 300 B. C.

Dr. Ferguson moved to Manitoba in 1874, when he was twenty-one years of age, having already obtained a good education in the common schools and at Rockwood Academy. After coming to the western province he pursued a course and also taught in the Manitoba College, and later went to Toronto, where he attended the Uni-



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versity in that city and the Trinity Medical School. In 1881 he graduated as Fellow by examination from the latter institution, also as medalist, and received the degrees of M. B. from Toronto University and M. D. and C. M. from Trinity University. He also enjoyed post-graduate training in New York, Glasgow, London and Berlin, receiving instructions in surgery, bacteriology and pathology.

He first located for practice at Buffalo, New York, and in 1882 left a promising field in that city to locate in Winnipeg, at the request of an aged mother. In the same year he was appointed registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba, and in 1883 he took the initiative in founding the Manitoba Medical College, which he was instrumental in establishing as a high standard among the educational institutions of the Dominion. The Doctor held the chair of physiology and histology for three years, and in 1886 he assumed the professorship of surgery. In this educational position and as an operator, he soon gained a wide reputation. He was also a member of the staff of the Winnipeg General Hospital, surgeon-in-chief of the St. Boniface Hospital, and performed the major operations at the Brandon and Morden hospitals. During this period he was chosen first president of the Manitoba branch (pioneer) of the British Medical Association. In 1894, having been elected to the chair of surgery of the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, he prepared to leave the field in which he had attained such professional leadership. His departure was referred to by the press and the people as a "public calamity," and a farewell address from the faculty of the Manitoba Medical College speaks of him in these terms: "As professor of surgery you have not only commanded the admiration and regard of your associate professors, but also the veneration and loyal esteem of your students. Your operative work in hospital and private practice has challenged the keenest attention of the medical profession of this country and has reflected the highest honor on yourself and credit upon the medical profession of Canada."

In June, 1894, Dr. Ferguson assumed the chair of surgery at the Chicago Post-Graduate School, and he has held the professorship continuously with professional ability and manly honor. In 1900 he was elected professor of clinical surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (University of Illinois), and still holds the position. He is also president and chief surgeon of the Chicago Hospital (in

which he has over three-fourths interest), and is otherwise identified with the surgical service of hospitals.

He is ex-president of the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, the Tri-State Medical Association and of the Chicago Medical Society, and also enjoys membership in the American Medical Association, British Medical Association, corresponding member of the Urological Society of France; member of the Chicago Gynecological Society, Chicago Neurological Society, Chicago Urological Society, Chicago Surgical Society, International Surgical Society, Military Tract Medical Association, American Surgical Association and American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; Wayne County Medical Society (Detroit) and Michigan State Medical Society enrolled him as an honorary member. Dr. Ferguson's reputation has attracted the attention of the profession and people from ocean to ocean and from the Gulf of Mexico to within his native land on the north, and to many places within these confines he has been many times called in consultation and to operate.

Since coming to Chicago, Dr. Ferguson has both broadened and strengthened his Canadian reputation; in fact, such an authority as *The American Journal of Surgery* refers to him as "the most clean and clever operator on the western continent." There is hardly a major operation on the body which he has not repeatedly performed, while his work on hydatids of the liver has been the most extensive and notable of any man in America. He has also invented many valuable surgical instruments and originated several surgical procedures which are decided advances beyond the methods formerly in vogue. He is the author of many valuable papers on operative surgery, and in the course of his varied work has developed not only eminent skill and acquired deep learning, but has gathered the fine virtues of humanity. His last work is a book entitled "Modern Operation in Hernia," which is so well received that a second edition was called for in six months by the publishers. One of the latest honors to be bestowed upon him for his eminence in the science and art of surgery was the decoration of Commander of the Order of Christ, presented by the lately assassinated King Carlos of Portugal in the fall of 1906, soon after the meeting of the International Medical Congress at Lisbon. While there are a few chevaliers of this order in America, so far Dr. Ferguson is the only one to have received the higher title of Com-

mander. In 1907 the Royal Geographical Society made him, accompanied by its decoration, a corresponding member.

In his fraternal and social relations he is a member of the St. Andrew's Society, the South Shore Country Club, the Press Club, the University Club and Scottish Rite Freemasonry, thirty-second degree.

The above sketch of Dr. Ferguson does not at all mention all the tokens of distinction tendered to him. It is worthy of notice that when the late Count Creighton of Omaha, Nebraska, donated a new college building for medical education, Dr. Ferguson was chosen to deliver the opening address of the Creighton Medical College. In 1903 he delivered the address on Surgery before the Canadian Medical Association, at London, Ontario. A similar honor was shown to him by the Minnesota State Medical Association in Minneapolis, where in 1904 he gave the oration on Surgery before that distinguished body.

The Doctor's wife, to whom he was married April 5, 1882, was formerly Sarah J. Thomas, and their children are Ivan H. and Alexander D. Ferguson.

Daniel Nathan Eisendrath, A. B., M. D., a leading surgeon of the modern school, thoroughly educated, has come to be a skilful operator through his large private practice and his continuous connection with several of the city hospitals. He was born in Chicago, the son of Nathan and Helena (Fellheimer) Eisendrath, and mastered the elementary branches by attending its public schools. In 1889 he completed his higher training in literature and the sciences by graduating from the famous Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, with the degree of A. B. He returned to Chicago and entered the Northwestern University Medical School, which, upon the completion of his course in 1891, conferred upon him the degree of M. D.

Upon competitive examination Dr. Eisendrath was appointed to an internship in the Cook County Hospital, and for eighteen months between 1891 and 1893 received the benefit of the broad experience in medicine and surgery which attaches to the duties of this position, if conscientiously performed. Before entering the actual field of practice he studied in the famous European centers of learning and clinics for a period of two and a half years. He then returned to

Chicago, and since 1895 has been exclusively engaged in the practice of surgery.

Dr. Eisendrath is attending surgeon to the Cook County and the Michael Reese hospitals, and adjunct professor of surgery in the medical department of the University of Illinois (formerly the College of Physicians and Surgeons). His other professional connections are further indicated by his membership in the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society and the Chicago Medical Society. He was married February 15, 1898, to Miss Maude Rosenbaum, and is the father of one child, Richard Rosenbaum Eisendrath. The Doctor's social side, apart from his pronounced domesticity, is illustrated by his identification with the Standard and the Illinois Athletic Clubs.

Dr. Eisendrath is the author of a large number of monographs upon surgical subjects. He is also the author of two very popular medical text-books upon "Clinical Anatomy" and "Surgical Diagnosis."

John Clarence Webster, M. D., well known in Scotland, Canada and the western states as a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology, has

now been a practicing physician in Chicago for nearly ten years, and has also been prominently connected with Rush Medical College and various hospitals of the city. He is a native of Shediac, New Brunswick, born on the 21st of October, 1863, son of James and Roslin (Chapman) Webster. His paternal ancestors are Scottish and his maternal, English, although his mother's family has been established in Canada for more than a century.

Dr. Webster's early education was obtained at the Westmoreland County Grammar School of New Brunswick, his first collegiate course being pursued at Mount Allison University, also in that province of the Dominion, from which in 1882 he received the B. A. degree. He afterward went abroad and for a number of years took advanced and special courses at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, which honored him with M. B. and C. M. in 1888 and M. D. (gold medallist) in 1891. In 1893 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and from 1890 to 1896 practiced in that city, holding also the position of first assistant in the department of obstetrics and diseases of women in the University of Edinburgh. In 1897 Dr. Webster

located in Montreal, Canada, and during the two years of his practice in that city was also lecturer on gynecology at McGill University and assistant gynecologist in Royal Victoria Hospital.

Since 1899 Dr. Webster has been identified with professional work and education in Chicago, holding the following positions: Professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Rush Medical College, now affiliated with the University of Chicago; obstetrician and gynecologist to Presbyterian Hospital and Central Free Dispensary, and consulting gynecologist to Passavant and St. Anthony's hospitals. He is a member of the British Medical Association, Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, Royal Academy of Medical Science of Palermo (Italy), Italian Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, American Medical Association, American Gynecological Society (fellow), Chicago Medical Society and the Chicago Gynecological Society, and, as to non-professional organizations, he is identified with the University and Chicago Literary clubs. The Doctor is also well known as the author of various medical and scientific books, monographs and papers. He was married in 1899 to Miss Alice Kessler Lusk, daughter of the late Dr. William Lusk, of New York, and the children born to them are Janet Sophia, John Clarence, Jr., and William Lusk Webster. Dr. Webster resides at 27 Bellevue place, and his office in the business district of the city is at 100 State street.

John Ellis Gilman, M. D., emeritus professor of materia medica, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and one of the oldest graduates of that institution now engaged in practice, is also one of the most prominent homeopathists in the west. He is of old Puritan stock, his progenitor coming over from old England and settling in New England in 1638. During the Revolution Nicholas Gilman was a member of the Continental Congress and was subsequently chosen a United States senator from New Hampshire, while John Taylor Gilman was governor of the Granite state for fourteen years during the last portion of the eighteenth and the first of the nineteenth century. Fisher Ames, a cousin of Dr. Gilman's grandmother, was also a member of the first Congress of the United States, his immediate ancestors settling at Exeter and Gilmanton, New Hampshire, in very early colonial days.

Bartholomew Gilman, the Doctor's grandfather, was among the

first of the family to leave New Hampshire for the new Northwest Territory, locating at Belore, a few miles southwest of Marietta. He afterward removed to Kentucky, but not before the birth of John C. Gilman, the father of John E.

John E. Gilman was born at Harmer, a suburb of Marietta, Ohio, on the 24th of July, 1841, and his father was not only a physician, but married a Miss Fay, of an old historic Massachusetts family, three daughters of whom married physicians. His uncle, Dr. George Gilman, was also for many years a leading member of the profession in Lexington, Kentucky, and his elder brother, previous to entering the ministry, practiced medicine for some time in Marietta. The tendency of John E. Gilman to adopt a medical career seemed to be inbred from all sides of the family.

When the boy was five years of age, the family removed to Westboro, Massachusetts, where he was educated and prepared for college, having in the meantime served an apprenticeship at piano making in Boston and obtained quite a knowledge of medicine and surgery. He had also become quite a musician, and, as his father died at about this time he turned his talents in this direction to practical account by teaching music for about three years. In 1861 he returned to Marietta and conducted a piano store, but continued his medical studies with his brother, and when he removed to Toledo to follow the same mercantile pursuit found a medical instructor in the person of Dr. George Hartwell. After thus employing three years of his time he embarked in several oil speculations in Marietta and then settled down in earnest to make a professional name for himself.

Contrary to the wishes and instruction of his father and his several instructors, the young man joined the school of homeopathy when its principles were in general disfavor, and often ridiculed by the "regulars." In 1867 he became a student at Hahnemann Medical College, which had been founded in Chicago seven years previously, and received his degree therefrom in the spring of 1871. He at once established himself in practice at the old Crosby Opera House, his abilities being quickly and substantially recognized. He was one of the originators of the art gallery which attracted so many to that popular and fashionable resort, and Dr. Gilman shared materially in the benefits derived by the managers of the Opera House in this influx

of wealth and culture. The great fire, however, swept away all his private possessions, and he was obliged, with thousands of his fellow-citizens, to re-establish himself in business and in life.

Dr. Gilman was the first physician in Chicago to offer his services to the Citizens' Relief Committee, and was appointed chairman of the medical department. In this capacity he organized the burnt territory into districts, appointed the physicians in charge, instituted the opening of hospitals and dispensaries, and attended personally to the relief of sufferers temporarily sheltered in three of the city churches until the management of the work could be assumed by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. During the following winter and spring, as secretary of that organization and physician of the Herrick Free Dispensary, he added to his laurels both as a physician and a man.

In 1882 Dr. Gilman was elected to the chair of physiology and sanitary science of Hahnemann Medical College, holding that professorship until 1888, when he was transferred to the chair of materia medica. Resigning the latter in 1902, he has since been emeritus professor. Both as private practitioner and public educator, therefore, for more than thirty-six years his reputation has been continually growing until it now places him in the front rank of homeopathic physicians in the west.

Dr. Gilman's contributions to medical literature have been many and valuable. He is also well known in general and art literature, being a clear and strong writer on current topics, and having been for some time, in company with Joseph Wright, editor of the *Chicago Art Journal*. It follows, as a matter of course, that his association with the medical societies of the school of which he is so distinguished a representative is both wide and intimate.

On July 26, 1860, Dr. Gilman was married at Adrian, Michigan, to Miss Mary D. Johnson, of Westboro, Massachusetts. They have two children, William Tenney and Cora Edith May Gilman, the son also being a Chicago physician. The Doctor and his wife reside at the Kenwood Hotel, on the South Side. He is a member of the Chicago Press, the Palette and Chisel, Chicago Athletic and South Shore Country clubs, and a sociable, polished and companionable gentleman, as well as an eminent representative of his profession.

The career of Robert Hall Babcock as a physician and surgeon has some special points of interest, especially owing to the fact that since thirteen years of age he has been blind, and

ROBERT H. BABCOCK, pursued his subsequent studies and has gained distinction in his profession against the obstacles interposed by that physical disability. Dr. Babcock is a graduate, with bachelor's and master's degrees, of Western Reserve University, graduated in medicine in 1878 from what was then the Chicago Medical College (now the medical department of Northwestern University) and the following year from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. Three years were spent in professional study in Europe, and since 1883 he has practiced medicine in Chicago. As a specialist Dr. Babcock has devoted much of his practice to diseases of the heart and lungs. His professional connections have been extensive. Until September, 1891, he was attending physician in the chest department of the South Side Free Dispensary; from 1891 to 1905 was professor of clinical medicine and diseases of the chest in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Medical Department of the Illinois State University); has also been attending physician in Cook County Hospital, consulting physician to several local hospitals, and for a number of years professor of physical diagnosis in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School. He is a member of the National Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute; member of the Chicago University Club, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Pathological Society, Association of American Physicians, American Climatological Society (at one time its president), American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, corresponding member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, and the International Tuberculosis Institute, the National Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, and honorary member of the Colorado State Medical Society. He is author of numerous articles contributed to medical journals, and of "Diseases of the Heart and Arterial System," (D. Appleton & Co., 1903), and "Diseases of the Lungs," (D. Appleton & Co., 1907).

Dr. Babcock was born at Watertown, New York, July 26, 1851. His family is of New England Puritan stock. His father, Robert Stanton Babcock, a native of Stonington, Connecticut, died in Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he had been a merchant and banker. The

mother, Emily Hall Babcock, who is still living, is a native of New York City. Among the direct ancestors who lived and gained reputation in Revolutionary days were Dr. Joshua Babcock and Col. Harry Babcock, both residents of Westerly, Rhode Island. On the mother's side also were men who fought in the Revolution, as the records of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Military Orders of Foreign Wars show, Dr. Babcock being a member of both of these societies. Robert Hall Babcock was taken by his parents to Kalamazoo, Michigan, when one year old, and in that town, which then had about five thousand people, he grew up, an accident depriving him of sight when he was thirteen. From September, 1864, to June, 1867, he was a pupil of the blind in Philadelphia, and the two years following in a preparatory school at Olivet, Michigan. In September, 1869, he entered Western Reserve College (then located at Hudson, Ohio, but since removed to Cleveland). Never a robust boy, his student life was several times interrupted by periods of ill health. The suggestions of two medical friends led him to the choice of a profession, in which his honors and attainments have been notable. Dr. Babcock is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Fourth Presbyterian church of Chicago. June 12, 1879, he married, at Montclair, New Jersey, Lizzie Clinton West. Her genealogy is noteworthy because it includes the name of George Soule of the Mayflower, and various other prominent personages connected with the early history of the American colonies. Dr. and Mrs. Babcock have two children: Eleanor Clinton Babcock, born in Chicago, December 31, 1888; and Robert Weston Babcock, born in Chicago, May 9, 1893.

The actualities and possibilities of the X-ray as applied to surgery and medical diagnosis have attracted the profound attention and investigation of the fraternity for several years past. Dr. Noble Murray Eberhart is one of the few who have become so absorbed in it scientifically and as an instrument of immeasurable value in the progress of medicine as an exact science, that he is now concentrating all his abilities to the exposition and development of the phenomenon. The result is that he is attaining national repute in his specialty.

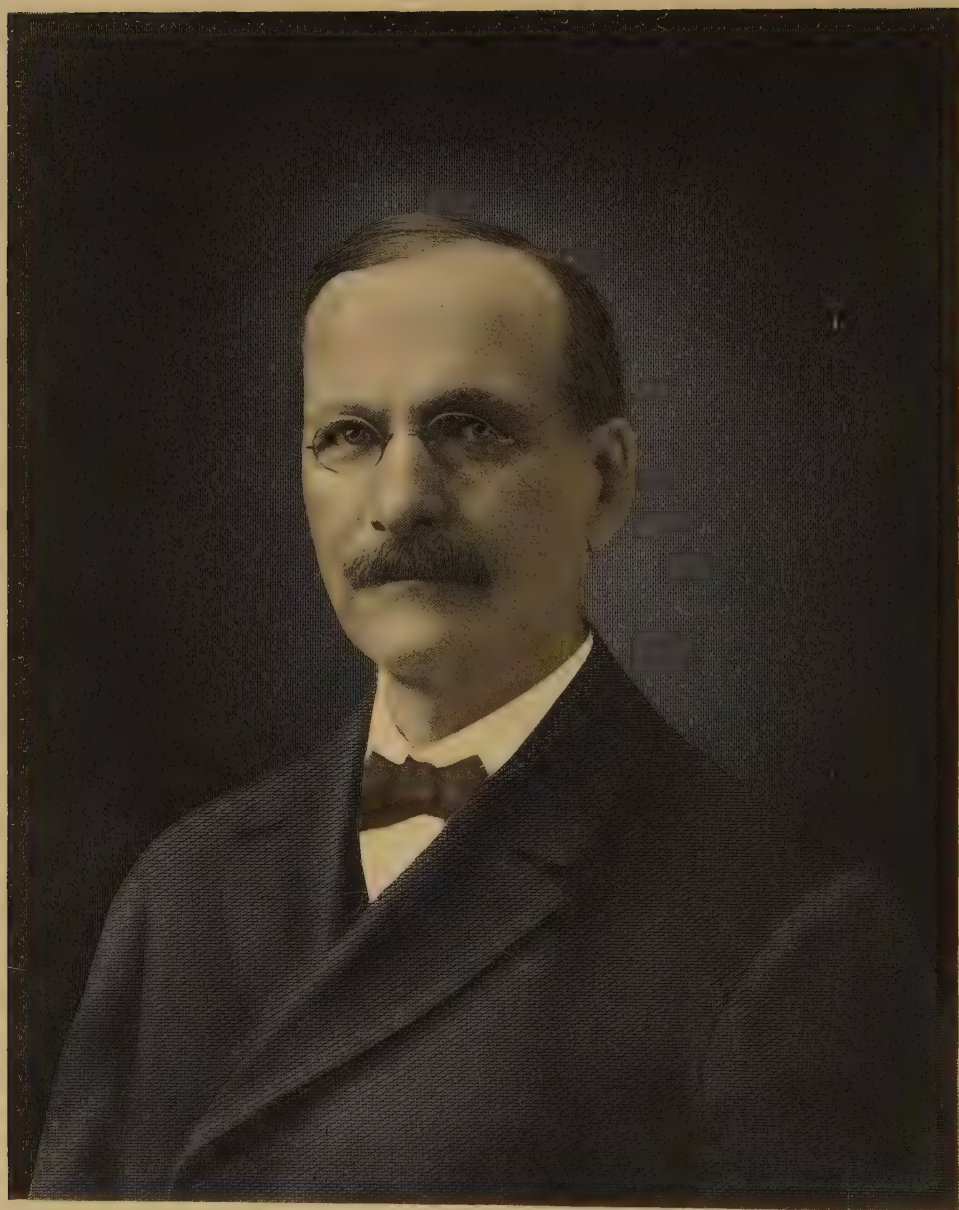
Dr. Eberhart is of ancient and noble German ancestry, being descended on the paternal side from a line of Wurtemberg kings who were in power from the twelfth to early in the nineteenth century.

The maternal forefathers were Scotch and English. The son of Isa Amend and Melissa (Jacobs) Eberhart, he is a native of Benton Harbor, Michigan, where he was born on the 21st of April, 1870. Later the family removed further west and Noble was educated in the common branches by attendance at the public schools of Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. He was also a student at the University of Illinois, Lombard University and Racine (Wis.) College, graduating from the last named institution at the age of eighteen, with the degree of B. S. In 1891 Hedding College conferred M. S. upon him, and upon his graduation from Bennett College, Chicago, in 1894, he became an M. D. Later (1901), he graduated from the medical department of the University of Illinois.

After serving as an interne in Cook County Hospital Dr. Eberhart commenced general practice in Chicago, but gradually limited his work to special surgery. In 1901 he became greatly interested in the X-ray and finally relinquished all other work to specialize in this line. Prior to entering this field he had served for five years on the attending staff of the Cook County Hospital and for two years was attending surgeon at the Baptist Hospital. For three years he was in charge of the X-ray department of the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and is now professor and head of the department of electro-therapy and secretary of the faculty, Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, as well as attending surgeon and director of the X-ray laboratory of the Frances Willard Hospital.

Dr. Eberhart is a contributor to the standard medical periodicals, among his noteworthy papers being a series in the *Medical Standard* entitled "Practical X-Ray Therapy." He is also the author of a condensed guide to "X-Ray and High Frequency Technique," "Brief Guide to Vibratory Technique," a text-book issued in 1907, and of a series of three text-books on entomology and one on zoology. It should also be stated that he has been breveted captain for services in connection with Reed's Regiment, in the Spanish-American war.

The Doctor is a member of the Chicago and Illinois State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association and the American Association of Life Insurance Examining Surgeons, and a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, also an honorary Life Fellow of Society of Science, Letters and Arts of London, England. He is a Mason of high degree, being a member of Garden City Lodge No.



*Yours sincerely
Albert Goldspink M. D.*

141, Oriental Consistory and Medinah Temple of Mystic Shrine. Dr. Eberhart's marriage to Miss Margaret Freeman occurred December 15, 1906, and their pleasant home is at No. 1139 Sheridan Road.

Albert Goldspohn, M. S., M. D., who has been an active practitioner of medicine and surgery in Chicago for the past twenty years,

ALBERT
GOLDSPOHN.

has a high record for thoroughness and efficiency, which is so characteristic of his ancestry. Carefully educated, both at home and abroad, and having the advantage of the best clinics of Europe and America, it is safe to say that there are few physicians and surgeons in the city who have been more faithfully prepared for their professional work than Dr. Goldspohn. He was born in the township of Roxbury, Dane county, Wisconsin, on September 23, 1851, and is the son of William and Fredericke (Kohlmann) Goldspohn, both of whom were natives of Germany, where they were educated, but came to America before their marriage. His paternal grandfather was chief of police at Neu Strelitz, Mecklenburg, and was one of the few survivors of Napoleon's army in its memorable retreat from Moscow in 1812. Very wisely his parents did not adopt the English language in their domestic circle, nor retain any of the German provincial dialects, but taught their children the proper German ("Hochdeutsch") as their mother tongue. This was of great value to Dr. Goldspohn while pursuing his literary and professional studies, especially while taking his post-graduate course of two and a half years in Germany.

As the eldest child of a pioneer farmer, Albert's boyhood days were thoroughly schooled to industry. He cared little for games, but had a natural inclination for books and thorough intellectual investigation. This trait of conscientious thoroughness he carried with him through the district school, the village high school and his experience of two years as a drug clerk. It was while engaged in the latter capacity that he determined upon a collegiate course and the ultimate study of medicine. After completing his preliminary education he entered the Northwestern College at Naperville, Illinois, graduating in 1875 from the Latin Scientific course, which carried with it the degree of Bachelor of Science. Since then his alma mater has conferred upon him the M. S. degree. The Doctor looks back to his early college days with affectionate gratitude; which does not rest with mere sentiment, as is evident by his donation of

* twenty-five thousand dollars, in 1906, for the erection of a science hall as an attractive and useful feature of the Northwestern College.

Dr. Goldspohn at once entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and after three years of faithful study, taking also the full winter and optional courses, he graduated with his medical degree in 1878. The succeeding eighteen months which he spent in the Cook County Hospital as an interne were of vast importance to his future, opening as they did a field of wide and vital experience. This was followed by six years of general country practice at Des Plaines, Illinois, after which he again evinced his unfailing determination to develop his professional abilities to the utmost by going abroad for a post-graduate course at the famous German universities. For two and a half years he pursued his studies with characteristic method and energy at Heidelberg, Strassburg, Wurzburg, Halle and Berlin, chiefly devoting himself to pathology, bacteriology and general surgery, particularly to gynecology, in which specialty he has since acquired well merited distinction.

Thus strengthened by broad experience and a training under masters of world-wide fame, in October, 1887, Dr. Goldspohn began practice in Chicago, about six months later was appointed attending surgeon to the German Hospital, and in June, 1892, professor of gynecology in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, of the city, the latter an especially flattering recognition of his professional skill and originality. He is a member of the Chicago Medical, Medico-Legal and Gynecological Societies, Illinois State Medical Society, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, American Medical Association, American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the International Periodical Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. The Doctor keeps in line with the best medical and scientific thought not only through his leading identification with such organizations but through a liberal subscription to current publications, especially those, both in German and English, which are devoted to the diseases of women and general surgery. He has himself been a valued contributor along these lines, having written about forty monographs upon these subjects and medical sociology. Outside of his professional field he is a member of the Evangelical Association, in religion, and a Republican in politics. But he is no politician, either political or medical, and has the utmost repugnance

toward office seeking or office holding. Dr. Goldspohn's present wife, to whom he was married February 25, 1903, was formerly Miss Rosene H. Grasser, and his home has long been at No. 517 Cleveland avenue.

More delicate research and profound thought have been given to the medical and surgical diseases of the eye than to the disorders of

CASEY A.

WOOD.

any other of the special organs, for the very conclusive reason that blindness is the universal horror of mankind; and any physician or surgeon who can cure, or even alleviate, a serious defect of sight is considered by the patient in the light of a benefactor who can never be sufficiently rewarded. The scientific and clinical literature of ophthalmology is therefore of widespread interest and value to the professional and layman alike. This fact, combined with his remarkable abilities as a practitioner, his originality as an investigator and his distinction as a writer has made Casey Albert Wood, M. D., C. M., D. C. L., of Chicago, one of the most marked figures in the medical and surgical circles of America.

Dr. Wood is a native of Canada, born at Wellington, Ontario, on the 21st of November, 1856, son of Orrin Cottier and Louisa (Leggo) Wood. His father was a well known physician, a native of New York state, and a descendant of Epenetus Wood; the latter born in 1689, in Berkshire, England, emigrated to America and settled near Newburgh, New York, in 1717. Samuel Wood, the great-grandfather, was an officer in the Continental army.

Dr. Wood received his education at the grammar school and collegiate institute located in Ottawa, Canada, graduating from the latter as prize-man in 1872. After a year's residence in a French school at Grenville, Quebec, he began the study of medicine with his father, later entering the medical department of the University of Bishop's College, Montreal, and receiving clinical instruction in the Montreal General Hospital. After completing the course there he was admitted to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and became a licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec. For several years he practiced successfully in Montreal, most of the time holding the chairs of chemistry and pathology in the University of Bishop's College. He then retired from general practice to make a specialty of ophthalmology and otology, spending

several months at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and two years in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London. In 1886 Doctor Wood was married to Emma, daughter of James Shearer, a prominent citizen of Montreal.

Coming to Chicago, in 1889, Dr. Wood soon acquired a large practice, which has continually increased with the growth of his reputation. His prominent identification with hospital work is shown in that he has been ophthalmologist for two terms to the Cook County Hospital; ophthalmic surgeon for four years to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, and is now attending ophthalmologist to St. Luke's, Wesley, Passavant Memorial and the Post-Graduate Medical School Hospitals, as well as consulting ophthalmic surgeon to Cook County and St. Anthony's Hospitals. Since 1890 he has been professor of ophthalmology in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, and in 1898 was appointed professor of clinical ophthalmology in the University of Illinois. In 1906 he resigned this position on receiving the appointment of head professor of ophthalmology in the medical faculty of Northwestern University. He was elected chairman of the ophthalmological section of the American Medical Association, in 1899, and in 1902 became president of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society. In 1903 he was chosen vice-president of the Medico-Legal Society.

Dr. Wood is a member of the International Medical Congress, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Pan-American Medical Congress, "Die Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft," the Illinois and Chicago Medical Societies, the American Medical Association, the Chicago Neurological, Medico-Legal and Ophthalmological Societies, and is also a fellow of the American and Chicago Academies of Medicine. In addition to the offices in the various medical societies already mentioned, he has held the presidency of the American Academy of Medicine, and in 1905-6 was president of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology. He is also a member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Union League, University, Calumet and Caxton Clubs, of Chicago.

As a contributor to the science and literature of his specialty Dr. Wood has earned a reputation which is more than national. For many years he acted as editor-in-chief of the *Annals of Ophthalmol-*

ogy, and now has charge of the department of Italian literature in *Ophthalmology*. He is also one of the principal editors of the *Ophthalmic Record*. Among other journals with which he has been connected are the *Chicago Medical Standard* and the *Anall de Oftalmologia*, City of Mexico. He wrote "Wayside Optics" for the *Popular Science Monthly*; a series of illustrated papers on the Eyes and Light-Sight of Printers for the *Inland Printer*, and since 1900 has contributed many other articles to scientific journals. Dr. Wood has edited the ophthalmic section of the *Practical Medical Series*, an annual review of medicine and surgery by prominent writers; has published "Lessons in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Eye Diseases" and "The Toxic Amblyopias: Their Pathology and Treatment"; has translated numerous ophthalmological works from German, French and Italian writers, and has written chapters for the "Posey-Wright Text-Book of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat," the "Hansell-Sweet Manual of Diseases of the Eye," the "Posey-Spiller Treatise on the Neurology of the Eye," the "Randall and DeSchweinitz American Text-Book of Diseases of the Eye and Ear," "Hare's Therapeutics," and other publications of a similar nature. In conjunction with Dr. T. A. Woodruff he has written a book on "The Commoner Diseases of the Eye," which has passed through three editions. With the late Dr. Frank Buller, of Montreal, he was engaged for several years in collating statistics bearing on the ravages of wood alcohol on the American population. Several hundred cases of death and blindness were made the basis of a number of articles contributed, in 1904, to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. The agitation attending these investigations contributed not a little to the passage of the Industrial Alcohol and the Pure Food bills by Congress, Dr. Wood, upon invitation, giving his testimony before a committee of the House having the matter in charge. His original and most recent addition to our knowledge of comparative ophthalmology is contained in a monograph on the "Eyes and Eyesight of Birds," a zoological study mostly carried on in the gardens of the London Zoological Society, of which Dr. Wood is an active Fellow.

In 1903 the University of Bishop's College, his alma mater, conferred on him the honorary degree of D. C. L., for distinguished literary services. In 1905 he was granted by McGill University the "ad

eundem" degrees of M. D., C. M., chiefly on account of his noteworthy contributions to medical literature.

More recently (1908) he has completed a large work, entitled "A System of Ophthalmic Therapeutics," the only complete treatise of its kind in the English language.

On the resignation of Dr. Frank S. Whitman from the superintendency of the Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane, a successor

was chosen whose previous experience and acknowledged ability in the fields of medicine and administration at once insured his fitness for the new duties

and the confidence of his subordinates and the public. Since the date of his appointment on July 1, 1906, Dr. Podstata has made a record fully in keeping with the high expectations entertained at the time.

For a number of years Dr. Podstata has been known in the professional and public service in Chicago and the state. Of Austrian birth, born at Hohenbruck, April 24, 1870, son of Vaclav and Anna Koblizek Podstata, educated in the high school at Braunau and in the college at Chrudim, he arrived in America from his native land in 1889, and until 1892 was associate editor of the missionary paper *Pravda*, published in Chicago by Rev. E. A. Adams. He continued more or less his connection with this paper during the following years when he was engaged in his medical studies. He was graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic College in 1895, and in the same year took the interne examinations for Illinois State Hospital positions and was appointed to the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee. Receiving his appointment on June 1st, in the following September he was promoted to the regular staff as assistant physician. He continued at Kankakee until October, 1899, when he received a leave of absence and entered upon post-graduate work in the University of Illinois. In May, 1900, he returned to Kankakee, and in February, 1902, was promoted to chief of the medical staff. A few months later he resigned and became physician in charge at Oakwood Sanitarium, a private institution in Geneva, Wisconsin. In June, 1903, on the recommendation of a number of persons engaged in the regeneration of the Cook County Institutions at Dunning, President Foreman of the county board appointed Dr. Podstata to the position of general superintendent of Cook County Institutions. A thorough reorganization at Dunning was a task requiring the highest degree of profes-

sional skill and administrative ability. The improvements of service and methods and the erection of numerous buildings and additions have been so many that Dunning no longer has its former reputation as a plague spot on the civic body. The success that attended his work in Dunning brought his name at once to the attention of the trustees of the Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane when Dr. Whitman resigned, and his appointment came as an honor thoroughly merited. Dr. Podstata is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Illinois State Medical Society. He is Republican in politics. January 12, 1903, he married Miss Mary Graham Porter.

William Patterson MacCracken, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons in Chicago and prominent in fraternal circles, is a

WILLIAM P. native of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, born May 20,
MACCRACKEN. 1863, son of Isaac and Isabel Elizabeth (Caldwell)
MacCracken, respectively of Scotch and English-American descent. During his business life the father was a merchant in that city, his death occurring in Spokane, Washington, in the year 1898, and the mother is still living in Allegheny.

Dr. MacCracken obtained his preliminary education in the public and high schools of his native city, and subsequently, for three years, was a student at the Western University of Pennsylvania. He then dropped his studies for some four years, being then engaged in the wholesale dry goods business at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Although his systematic education had been thus interrupted, the Doctor had continued his readings along various lines, which gradually had centered in things medical and surgical. In 1884 he commenced the formal study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. L. H. Willard, of Pittsburg, and in the following year came to Chicago to enter the Hahnemann Medical College. Graduating from that institution in 1887, he has since been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in Chicago, and not only has acquired a high standing as a physician but as an educator, through his connection with the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College. He was professor of physiology in 1892-95, of medical jurisprudence in 1895-97, theory and practice, 1897-99, and attending physician to the hospital in 1892-99. Outside the radius of Hahnemann College he has been attending physician to the Lakeside and Baptist Hospitals and lecturer on materia medica in the Baptist Training School for Nurses. The Doctor has had a long,

close and influential connection with the Royal Arcanum, which brisk and growing fraternity has drawn upon his professional skill for many years. In 1890 he was appointed a subordinate medical examiner for Chicago, which position he filled for fifteen years, and in 1905 became supervising medical examiner for Illinois, as a just promotion for his long, faithful and efficient service and his deep devotion to the interests of the order. Dr. MacCracken is president of the Royal Arcanum Medical Examiners' Association, and is a leader in the transactions and coöperative work of The American Institute of Homeopathy, Illinois Institute of Homeopathy, Clinical Society of Hahnemann College (of which he has been president), and the Chicago Homeopathic and Chicago Medical Societies.

Dr. MacCracken has been interested and periodically identified with military matters since his youth, his record in this line beginning in 1878, when he was captain of the cadet corps at the University of Pennsylvania. In his student years at that institution he received a thorough military training, which has since been utilized at various times. He is prominent in Masonic work, being past high priest of Fairview Chapter, R. A. M., and captain of the drill corps of Montjoie Commandery, K. T. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he tendered his services to the government, and in 1899 was appointed superintendent of the work incident to the care of returned soldiers who entered the Chicago hospitals. His connection with organizations not already mentioned extends to the Royal League and the Iroquois and Kenwood clubs. It should also be mentioned that his Masonic record dates from his membership in Landmark Lodge No. 422. In politics the Doctor is a Republican, but has never meddled with politics except as a voter and an intelligent citizen.

Married September 17, 1887, at Aurora, New York, to Miss Elizabeth Avery, Dr. MacCracken has become by her the father of two children—William P. MacCracken, Jr., and Cornelia Isabelle MacCracken, who died in 1898. The Doctor's professional work has increased to such an extent that he not only has an office at his residence, 4327 Greenwood avenue, but headquarters in the heart of the down-town district, at 100 State street. In 1887, when he first commenced practice in Chicago, he opened an office at the corner of Forty-third street and Lake avenue, and since that year has always been located in the immediate vicinity.

Oscar Oldberg, dean of the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy, and a founder of the institution as well, is one of the fore-

OSCAR
OLDBERG.

most authorities of his day in all pharmaceutical matters. He comes of a people famous for its botanists, chemists and pharmacists, being born in Alfta, Sweden, on the 22nd of January, 1846. His parents were Anders and Fredrika Oldberg, who provided him with a thorough education directed toward the realization of a scientific career. After receiving a preliminary training in various public schools of Sweden and under the tuition of private teachers, he also pursued a course at the gymnasium, located at Gefle.

When he was nearly twenty-one years of age Mr. Oldberg emigrated to the United States, and engaged in the practice of pharmacy at New York and Washington. In 1872 he served as vice consul of Sweden and Norway at Memphis, Tennessee. Subsequently he returned to Washington, District of Columbia, where for seven years he was identified with the United States Marine Hospital service as chief clerk and medical purveyor. While thus engaged he became a member of the faculty of the National College of Pharmacy, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Pharm. D.

In 1884 Dr. Oldberg came to Chicago, and in 1886 became one of the prime movers in the founding of the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy and was elected dean of its faculty. This office he still fills with his old-time zeal and efficiency, his chair on the faculty being professor of pharmacy and director of the pharmaceutical laboratories. Since 1880 he has served as a member of the Committee of Revision of Pharmacopœia of the United States, and in 1893 was honored with the secretaryship of the Seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Pharmaceutical Association, the German Chemical Society, the American Chemical Society, and several state organizations devoted to that field.

As an author, both alone and in collaboration with others, Dr. Oldberg has an international reputation. In this line, he is the author of "Companion to the United States Pharmacopœia," published by Oldberg and Wall in 1884; "Weights and Measures," 1885; "Laboratory Manual of Chemistry" (with Professor John H. Long), 1894;

"Home Study in Pharmacy," 1890; "Fifteen Hundred Examples of Prescriptions and Formulas," 1892; "Inorganic Chemistry, General, Medical and Pharmaceutical," 1900. Besides being the author of such standard works, he is a constant contributor of valuable papers to the current medical press, on pharmacy, chemistry, pharmacopœias and metrology.

On May 17, 1873, Dr. Oldberg was united in marriage with Miss Emma Parritt, of Youngstown, Ohio, and the children born to them have been as follows: Arne, Olga (now Mrs. Thornton W. Smallwood) and Virgil. The family residence is at No. 7808 Union avenue.

Thomas Adams Woodruff, M. D., C. M., L. R. C. P. (London), is one of that increasing class of physicians who, commencing as

THOMAS A. general practitioners, become especially attracted to
WOODRUFF. some form of pathological condition, or affections
 which relate to special organs, and are impelled to

devote their professional study and practice to a sharply defined field. Their previous training gives them such a broad foundation for their special investigations and practice that they are able to instinctively judge as to the relation of general conditions and remote pathological causes to the abnormal developments in special regions or organs, thus having an advantage as diagnosticians over fellow practitioners who may reach the same conclusions only after long and laborious study and research.

Dr. Woodruff, so widely known as a specialist in ophthalmology and otology, is a Canadian, born in St. Catharines, Province of Ontario, on the 4th of June, 1865, his parents being Samuel DeVeaux and Jane Caroline (Sanderson) Woodruff. He is a descendant of Matthew Woodruff, who settled in Connecticut in 1640 and was one of the original proprietors of Farmington, Connecticut. His great-grandfather, Ezekiel Woodruff, was born in Litchfield, that state, graduated at Yale University in the class of 1779, and was a lawyer by profession. In 1795 he moved to Canada, settling in the Niagara district. The paternal grandfather, William Woodruff, was a native of Litchfield, but when very young was brought to Canada by his parents, and afterward became a leading merchant and man of affairs in the Dominion, at one time serving as a member of the assembly of Upper Canada. His father, Samuel DeVeaux Woodruff, was a well known and prominent resident of St. Catharines and the Niagara



Thomas A. Woodruff M.D.

district, a civil engineer and for many years superintendent of the Welland Canal.

Dr. Woodruff received his early education in the schools of St. Catharines and Niagara and pursued his higher literary studies at the Upper Canada College, located at Toronto. After matriculating at the University of Toronto he entered McGill University, at Montreal, from which he graduated in 1888, with the degrees of M. D. and C. M. The succeeding two years he spent in Europe, attending the hospitals in London, Berlin and Goettingen and obtaining an experience of incalculable benefit to him in his future practice. While abroad, he was also house physician in the Nottingham General Hospital, England, and in 1890 took the degree of L. R. C. P. in London.

It was during the latter year that the Doctor became a resident physician of Chicago, and for four years engaged in a most successful general practice. In 1894 his attraction to ophthalmology and otology had grown so intense that he formally retired from general practice to take up these specialties. The years 1894-5 were spent in attendance upon the eye and ear hospitals of Vienna, Berlin and London, and in the fall of the latter year he returned to Chicago and has since confined himself to his special field, establishing both a lucrative practice and a broad reputation among his fellow specialists for signal skill either in diagnosis or medical and surgical treatment.

For many years Dr. Woodruff has been prominent in connection with professional organizations and in the literature devoted to his specialty. He formerly held the chair of ophthalmology at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, and is ophthalmic surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, St. Anthony de Padua Hospital and the Post-Graduate Hospital. In 1906 he served as vice-president of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society, of which he is a leading member, as well as of the following: American Medical Association, American Academy of Ophthalmology (Fellow), American Academy of Medicine (Fellow), Illinois State and Chicago Medical Societies, Chicago Ophthalmological Society, Physicians' Club and Die Ophthalmologischen Gesellschaft. Dr. Woodruff is editorial secretary of the *Ophthalmic Record* and collaborator of "Ophthalmology." In conjunction with Dr. Casey A. Wood he has written a book on the "Commoner Diseases of the Eye," which has passed through three editions. Individually he is author of a number of papers on ophthal-

mology, which have attracted the close attention of the fraternity, and materially extended his already broad reputation as a skillful and learned specialist in the field which he has elected to occupy—and in which aim he has met with such marked results. Dr. Woodruff is also president of the McGill Alumni Association, which numbers in Chicago quite a number of prominent practitioners, and has served as president of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society in 1908 and third vice-president of the American Medical Association in 1908. Outside of the organizations identified with his profession he has membership in the Calumet Club, of which he was first vice-president in 1906-7-8 and president in 1908-9. He is also a member of the South Shore Country and University clubs. He is also identified with the Zeta Psi fraternity and is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and is, in every sense of the word, a man of intense and broad activity, believing, with other physicians of the modern school, that the way to attain greatest usefulness in the world is to get into the most intimate touch with the greatest possible number of its people.

Henry Stevens Tucker, M. D., dean of the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, president of the staff of the Frances Willard

HENRY S.
TUCKER.

Hospital and a prominent and honorable practitioner, especially well known as a gynecological surgeon, is a native of Illinois. He was born at Campton, Kane county, on the 1st of May, 1853, and is a son of John Richard and Margaret (Thompson) Tucker, his English and Scotch ancestry bringing to him the industry, persistency and thoroughness which mark him as a man and have signalized his professional career. The foundation of his literary education was laid in the common schools of Campton and St. Charles, Illinois. Later he spent two years at Wheaton (Ill.) College, but received his literary degree from Oskaloosa College, of Iowa.

Dr. Tucker pursued his professional course at Bennett Medical College, Chicago, which conferred M. D. upon him in 1879. In 1904 he took a post-graduate course at the American College of Medicine and Surgery, having previously had a long and prominent experience in connection with the educational work of his alma mater. From 1879 to 1883 he was demonstrator of anatomy on the faculty of Bennett Medical College; professor of general and descriptive anat-



THE CHICAGO COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY AND WILLARD HOSPITAL
WITH WHICH THE COLLEGE IS CONNECTED



Henry S. Tucker M.D.

omy in 1883-9, and professor of surgery and attending and consulting physician in the college hospital from 1889 to 1900. At the present time, besides being dean of the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery and president of the Willard Hospital staff, he is professor of gynecology in the former institution and a member of the consulting staff of the Cook County Hospital. His fraternal connection with professional organizations are with the American Medical Association and with the Illinois Medical and the Chicago Medical Societies.

Dr. Tucker's wife, whom he married October 15, 1884, was formerly Emma Kronenberg, daughter of Joseph Kronenberg, a hardware merchant of Hamburg, New York, and they have a daughter, Inez.

The Doctor has long taken a deep interest in Masonry and has advanced high in the order, being a member of Ashlar Blue Lodge, Lafayette Chapter, Montjoie Commandery and Oriental Consistory. In religion he is a Presbyterian, in politics, a Republican, in professional character, able and conscientious, and, as to his private traits, approachable, yet high minded and absolutely reliable.

Alexander Leslie Blackwood, M. D., senior professor of materia medica and professor of clinical medicine in Hahnemann Medical

ALEXANDER L. College, a practitioner of high standing, was born
BLACKWOOD. in Huntington county, Quebec, July 28, 1862, son
of John and Ann (Steell) Blackwood. He received his literary education in his home academy and at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and was subsequently matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College for the full course, graduating from that institution in 1888 with the degree of M. D. Not being satisfied with his professional attainments thus acquired, Dr. Blackwood pursued a course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School in 1889, and at the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1902.

Notwithstanding these thorough courses in advanced work, Dr. Blackwood has been engaged in an active and prominent practice in Chicago since his graduation from Hahnemann College in 1888, and has also attained high standing in connection with the educational work of his alma mater. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, American Institute of Homeopathy, Illinois Homeopathic

Medical Association, Homeopathic Medical Society and the Clinical Society of Hahnemann Hospital. The Doctor is also widely known as a contributor to the literature of his profession, being the author of "Diseases of the Heart and Lungs," "Materia Medica Preparations and Pharmacology," "Diseases of the Liver," and "Diseases of the Intestinal Tract."

On August 16, 1891, Dr. Blackwood was married to Miss Helen A. Winslow, who died February 11, 1903, leaving two children, Leslie Winslow and Howard C. Dr. Blackwood is a staunch member of the Congregational church. He is a Republican in politics; has been a leader in educational affairs for years, and is now serving on the Chicago Board of Education, his term expiring in 1908. He is also a member of the Chicago Press Club and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

E. Fletcher Ingals, M. D., an eminent authority in diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, is a native of Lee Center, Lee county Illinois,

E. FLETCHER
INGALS.

where he was born on September 29, 1848. He comes of a family which was settled in the north of England during early historic times, the first American ancestor coming to the United States in 1627. Various members located in Vermont at a pioneer period of American history, the grandparents of E. Fletcher Ingals removing thence to Pomfret, Connecticut, where his father was born. Later, the family migrated to Lee county, Illinois, where Charles F. Ingals was a leading farmer and stockman for many years, but finally removed to Chicago, where he died at 85 years of age, and his wife is still living, aged eighty-eight.

Dr. Ingals was educated in the public schools of Lee Center, Illinois, in the State Normal School at Normal, and Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, and as his medical studies were pursued in Chicago, his entire mental and professional training has been pursued in the state of Illinois.

When Dr. Ingals first came to Chicago, in 1867, he kept books for a year and afterward began the study of medicine with his uncle, Prof. Ephraim Ingals, who had already attained prominence as a practitioner and for his educational work in connection with the Rush Medical College. In 1871 he himself graduated from that institution with his professional degree, and was at once made a member of the spring faculty.



Charles Adams, III

Upon competitive examination Dr. Ingals secured an internship at Cook County hospital, and, after completing his practical course there of eighteen months, went abroad to obtain even a broader experience in the hospitals of London and Paris. In 1873 he returned to Chicago, and for ten years engaged in general practice.

Since 1883 Dr. Ingals has devoted himself to diseases of the throat, nose and chest, and has become a national authority in these specialties. His text book on "Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs" is a standard, and has passed through many editions, while his superior position as an educator and practitioner is indicated by his prominent connection with professional schools and societies. He now holds the office of comptroller of Rush Medical College and professor of diseases of the chest, throat and nose, professorial lecturer in medicine, University of Chicago, as well as the chair of laryngology and rhinology in the Chicago Polyclinic, having been an incumbent of the latter since 1889. Dr. Ingals was formerly professor of diseases of the throat and chest of Northwestern University Woman's Medical School, and has been a member of nearly every international medical congress since 1880. He was also chairman of the section of laryngology of the Pan-American Congress in 1893 and of the same section of the American Medical Association, later. He has been president of the American Laryngological Association, the American Climatological Association, Illinois State Medical Society, American Medical College Association and the Chicago Laryngological and Climatological Society.

On September 5, 1876, Dr. Ingals was united in marriage with Miss Lucy S. Ingals, daughter of Dr. Ephraim Ingals and Melvina R. Ingals. Their children are as follows: Francis E., Melissa Rachel, Mary Goodell, and E. Fletcher Ingals, Jr. The family residence is at 5540 Woodlawn avenue.

Although especially identified with the homeopathy of the west, there are few practitioners of either school who are more able or widely known than Charles Adams, M. D., who of late years has devoted himself exclusively to surgery. He is an Englishman, born at Floore, Northamptonshire, on the 29th of May, 1847, being the son of John and Elizabeth (Clarke) Adams. He is of old yeoman stock, which may account for his sturdy, yet courteous aggressiveness, and the straightforwardness

CHARLES
ADAMS.

of his character. Until he was ten years of age he received his education in the grammar school at Wellingborough, England, when he came with his parents to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he continued his studies. In 1861 the family removed to Chicago and the youth became a bookkeeper for his father, who was engaged in the live-stock business. Eight years of experience in this line convinced him that a profession, especially that of medicine, which had in it the elements of science as well as humanity, was more to his liking than the mere accumulation of money.

Dr. Adams became a student at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1869, and graduated three years later with his professional degree. After his graduation he spent a year in the Hahnemann Hospital as house surgeon, studied for a time in London, England, and in 1873 returned to Chicago to commence a continuous practice, which, during the intervening quarter of a century, has brought him generous and legitimate financial reward, and a broad, high and substantial professional reputation. From 1873 to 1896 he was a busy, progressive general practitioner, and since the latter year has given his attention solely to surgery, his leadership in that field having been widely and signally acknowledged.

From 1873 to 1875 Dr. Adams was professor of surgical pathology at Hahnemann Medical College, and from 1875 to 1884 professor of principles and practice of surgery, Chicago Homeopathic College. In recognition of his eminent abilities, Rush Medical College, although the staunch representative of another school of medicine, in 1898 conferred upon him a second degree of M. D. From 1882 to 1898 he was major and surgeon of the First Infantry, Illinois National Guard, was lieutenant-colonel and brigade surgeon in the state service in 1898-03, and in 1898 also filled the office of major and brigade surgeon of United States Volunteers. There are few members of his profession who are more widely known in the ranks of the Illinois soldiery than Dr. Adams. As consulting surgeon he is attached to the staff of St. Joseph's and Evanston Hospitals and the Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum. He is a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States and of the State of Illinois; also a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois and

the Chicago Medical Societies, of the Chicago Surgical Society and the Academy of Sciences.

Married in 1875 to Mary Curtis, daughter of Thomas S. Curtis, of Wellingborough, England, Dr. Adams' first wife died in 1887, the mother of one child, Cuthbert Clarke Adams, who survives. His present wife, whom he married in 1888, was Mrs. Elizabeth (Mitchell) Gaylord, widow of Henry Gaylord and daughter of W. H. Mitchell, vice president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago.

John Milton Dodson, A. M., M. D., professor of medicine at Rush Medical College and dean of students of the same institution, is one

JOHN M. of the general practitioners and educators in Chi-
DODSON. cago.

Born at Berlin, Wisconsin, on the 17th of February, 1859, Dr. Dodson is the elder of two sons born to Nathan Monroe and Elizabeth (Abbott) Dodson. Graduating from the high school of his native city in 1876, he entered the University of Wisconsin for a literary course and graduated therefrom in 1880, with the degree of A. B., being honored with the degree of A. M. from the same institution eight years later. After his graduation from the Wisconsin State University he removed to Chicago, and was matriculated at Rush Medical College, from which he received his professional degree in 1882, obtaining a second degree of M. D. from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1883.

After graduating from Rush Medical College, for three years he practiced his profession in Berlin, Wisconsin, removing thence to Madison, that state. In January, 1889, Dr. Dodson located in Chicago, having been appointed demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on osteology in Rush Medical College, occupying that position until 1891, when he became professor of physiology and demonstrator of anatomy, thus continuing until 1898, soon after being appointed to the chair of medicine, department of diseases of children, his present professorship. In 1899 he was also appointed junior dean of the college, and held the office for two years, having been dean of students since 1901, as well as dean of medical courses of the University of Chicago.

In addition to this continuous and honorable connection with his Chicago alma mater, Dr. Dodson has been professor of pediatrics of the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School (1894-7);

member and distributor of the Illinois Demonstrators' Association since 1889; trustee of the Chicago Medical Society (1898-1902); member of the board of directors of Physicians' Club from 1896 to 1903 (president in 1902-3), and has long been identified with the following organizations: Association of American Anatomists, American Medical Association, Association of American Naturalists (central states), Illinois State Medical Society, Wisconsin State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Pathological Society, Chicago Pediatric Society and American Association for the Advancement of Science. It should be added that, in the midst of an active practice and the duties connected with his college offices and professional organizations, the Doctor has found time to contribute not a little to the medical literature of the day.

July 1, 1884, Dr. Dodson was united in marriage to Miss Marie Van Slyke, of Madison, Wisconsin, who died June 17, 1887. On November 12, 1890, Dr. Dodson was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Palmer Kasson, of Milwaukee, and with their two children, a son, Kasson M., age sixteen, and a daughter, Elizabeth P., age ten, they reside at No. 5806 Washington avenue. His down-town office is in the Venetian building. He is a member of the Quadrangle Club and of the Westward Ho Golf Club.

Joseph Pettee Cobb, M. D., one of the leading homeopathic physicians in the country and an especially high authority on pediatrics, is

JOSEPH P. COBB.	a native of Abington, Plymouth county, Massachusetts. His parents, Edward White Cobb, of his native town, and Elmina Howard Cobb, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, were representatives of families directly descended from the English colonists who had been established in the Old Bay state for many generations.
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Dr. Cobb received his education, primarily, in the Abington public schools, and afterward spent three years in fitting for college at Waltham New Church School. In 1875 he entered Harvard University, receiving his A. B. degree in 1879 and for one year thereafter teaching in the public schools of Bridgewater. Soon afterward he came west and located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he entered a physician's office and also engaged in the educational work of fitting boys for eastern universities. Removing then to Chicago to prosecute his professional studies, in 1881 he entered Hahnemann Medical College



Jos. P. Cobb M.D.

and Hospital, and in 1883 graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D., taking first honors in a class of one hundred and thirty-five. Since that year he has practiced medicine continuously in Chicago, and for nearly twenty years has been prominently identified with the advancement of his alma mater as well as with the general progress of homeopathy.

In 1888 Dr. Cobb was appointed lecturer in physiology in Hahnemann Medical College, and in 1891 elected senior professor of the department of physiology, histology and bacteriology. In 1894 he was chosen senior professor of the department of pediatrics, in the Hahnemann Medical College, and clinical professor in diseases of children in Hahnemann Hospital—which latter positions he continues to hold. It is in these fields, which include the care of children both in health and disease, which embrace the preventive and the curative processes alike, that Dr. Cobb has acquired the greatest prominence, and enjoys the full confidence of the profession as well as a large clientele. He has been a frequent contributor to the medical journals of his school on topics which concern the welfare of children, has three times been chairman of the bureau of pedology in the American Institute of Homeopathy and always takes an active part in the same department of the State Society. In 1893 Dr. Cobb was elected business manager of the Hahnemann Medical College, which position he resigned at the end of the year to take the more important office of registrar of the college and business manager of its official organ *The Clinique*. The position of registrar he held from 1894 to 1900, and during that time was instrumental in developing in the college a consistent graded course, in broadening the scope of the laboratory work of the school, in establishing a business like method of attaining and filing scholastic records, and in putting the college in the front rank of medical schools.

The Doctor's breadth and prominence of reputation is emphasized by his election, in 1903, to the presidency of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the oldest national medical society in the country, and the only representative society of that school whose scope embraces the United States. The annual meeting for the year named was held in Boston, Massachusetts. Since the inception of the institute in 1844 four of its meetings have been held in Chicago—in 1857, 1870, 1893 (in connection with the Educational Congress of the World's Columbian Exposition) and in 1905. The office of president has also been

filled four times by a member of the Chicago profession—in 1858, by Dr. D. S. Smith, the pioneer homeopath of Chicago; in 1869, by Dr. Reuben Ludlam, who was later president of the Hahnemann Medical College; in 1873, by Dr. Alvin E. Small, who was at the time president of that college, and in 1903 by Dr. Cobb. In addition to his prominent identification with the American Institute of Homeopathy, he is an active member of the Southern Homeopathic Medical Society, the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, the Chicago Homeopathic Medical Society and the Clinical Society of Hahnemann Hospital.

In September, 1882, Dr. Cobb was married to Edith Helen Persons, at her home in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They have one son, Edmond P., born August 2, 1883, a graduate of Harvard University, and at present in the employ of the J. K. Armsby Company, Chicago. The Doctor is deeply and actively concerned in the work of the Swedenborgian church, now serving as president of the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem church. Exercise, especially out of doors, is one of his life tenets, and he is therefore identified with the Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore Country Club, the Calumet Country Club and the Kenwood Club, all of Chicago.

Oscar Dodd, M. D., a resident of Evanston, with a Chicago office at 103 State street, is an eye and ear specialist of high standing and large practice. He was born at Rosendale, Wisconsin, August 20, 1864. Of his parents, Bushnell and Margaret (Murray) Dodd, his father was of English descent, and his mother, who was of Scotch parentage, came from Prince Edward Island.

Dr. Dodd's early education was obtained in the schools of Rosendale, and in pursuance of the higher branches he attended Ripon College, Wisconsin, after which he came to Chicago to take up his medical studies. Matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he pursued his professional course with credit and graduated in the class of '90. His undergraduate work was such that he received appointment as interne at the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary after his graduation, then for about a year was engaged in general practice at Negaunee, Michigan. He then went abroad and in the noted schools and hospitals of London, Vienna and Heidelberg attended clinics and engaged in the special studies of



FILIPP KREISSL

ophthalmology, otology and laryngology for a year and a half. Thoroughly equipped and benefited by a broad and varied experience, he returned to America.

When Dr. Dodd located in Chicago in 1893 he was, therefore, a thoroughly educated and experienced physician and surgeon in his chosen specialties, and has succeeded in establishing both a fine practice and a high reputation. For a long time he has been identified with the staff of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, for the past eight years having served as surgeon in the eye department. He is also oculist and aurist at the Augustana and the Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Hospitals. His professional connections include membership in the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Ophthalmological Society and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology.

Married to Agnes T. Sheldon, May 18, 1898, Dr. Dodd is the father of three children, Dorothy, Charles Ward and Margaret. The family home is at 1419 Chicago avenue, Evanston, both he and his wife being identified with the cultured society of that city. The Doctor himself is a member of the Evanston Club.

Of the thoroughly educated and scientific members of the medical profession who have transferred the scene of their labors from the old to the new world, and, more particularly, to the newest world's metropolis, Filipp Kreissl, M. D., of Chicago, has achieved unusual prominence within the past twelve years. Coming from Vienna, one of the great capitals and educational centers of Europe, and finely equipped with both learning and clinical experience, he was admirably fitted to meet the professional conditions of the newer and more aggressive western metropolis, with the result that his abilities were at once recognized and his advancement has been rapid.

Born in Vienna, in the year 1859, Dr. Kreissl's parents were Jacques and Elisabeth Kreissl, who first gave him a good education in the public and high schools of his native city. His professional education was obtained in one of the most eminent institutions of Europe, the Imperial Medical College of Vienna, from which he graduated in May, 1885, with the double degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. He had shown such marked ability in scholarship and operative skill during this period that he was appointed assistant

to the clinics of surgery, obstetrics and genito-urinary diseases, and held that position for four years after his graduation. Then, after three years of creditable private practice, he came to the United States, joining the ranks of the local fraternity in the following year. Before putting a period to the Doctor's European career, it should be stated that his first practical experience in the medical world was as a member of the hospital corps of the Austrian army in 1881-2.

Since becoming a resident practitioner of Chicago in 1892 Dr. Kreissl has established a good private practice in his specialty, and has been signally recognized as a physician and surgeon of high character and attainments. In 1897-8 he served as president of the medical board of the Chicago Civil Service Commission; was attending surgeon of the Cook County Hospital in 1902-3, and has held the chair of genito-urinary surgery in the Chicago Clinical School from 1897-1904. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, Physicians' Club, Illinois State Medical Society, American Medical Association and American Urological Society, and is also identified with the Chicago Athletic Club and the Chicago Yacht Club. Dr. Kreissl was married in Vienna to Miss Bertha Faber and he has a son, Hans George Kreissl.

Dr. Burwash has practiced medicine in Chicago since 1884. He was for several years surgeon to Cook County Hospital, and his professional connections are of the very highest, marking him an able and successful physician. He has written numerous monographs on medical subjects, and has membership in the following professional organizations: McGill Alumni Association, of which he is an ex-president; the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, and the Chicago Pathological Society.

Dr. Burwash was born at St. Andrews, province of Quebec; November 17, 1854, son of Albert and Jane (Jefferson) Burwash; of English ancestry, but his paternal grandfather was born in Vermont. He attended the public schools at St. Andrews and the La Chute Academy, and obtained his medical education in McGill University, in Montreal, Canada, graduating in 1879, M. D., C. M.; also licentiate of Royal College of Physicians, London, England, in 1879; and during the same year did post-graduate work at St. Thomas' Hospital, London. In 1880-81 he practiced in Manitoba and in the



Norman Kerr M.D.

Northwest Territory, then spent three years in Minneapolis, after which he came to Chicago, in 1884. Dr. Burwash was the first physician in Rapid City—then the Northwest Territory. He is upon the surgical staff of the Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home Hospital.

Dr. Burwash married, at Minneapolis, May 3, 1883, Margarita A. Meyer, a native of Hanover, Germany. Their children are Elvira and Florence, the latter deceased. He is a Knight Templar, Mason, member of Chicago Commandery No. 19. He was created a Mason at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in Cataract Lodge No. 2, in 1883. He is also a member of the new Illinois Athletic Club. His residence is at 721 North Hoyne avenue.

Of the younger members of the medical profession in Chicago, Norman Kerr, M. D., is a steadily rising representative, being already

NORMAN
KERR.

well known as a surgeon both in the operative and the demonstrating fields. He is of Scotch descent and comes from our Canadian neighbor, who has contributed to the local fraternity not a few valuable additions to its working, progressive and successful members. Dr. Kerr is a native of Harrington, province of Ontario, where he was born on the 12th of August, 1867, and is the son of Norman McLeod and Catherine (MacKenzie) Kerr. Educated, in his earlier years, in the public school at Holyrood, and the high school at Kincardine, both Ontario towns, he graduated from the latter institution in 1884, and then commenced the preparation for his medical career.

After pursuing a thorough course at McGill Medical College, Montreal, he graduated therefrom with the degrees of M. D. and C. M., on the 31st of March, 1889, and about a month afterward came to Chicago to engage in practice. Since that time the attraction has been so mutual that he has resided here and practiced and taught continuously. In 1891 he was appointed assistant in surgery at the Chicago Polyclinic, instructor in 1895 and assistant professor in 1902. Since 1898 he has been attending surgeon at the Maurice Porter Memorial Hospital for Children. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, and the Surgical, Orthopedic and Pathological societies. As will be inferred, Dr. Kerr's specialty in surgery is the prevention and treatment of deformities in the

young, caused by malnutrition, constitutional causes or accidents, and his success along these lines has been marked.

On the 3d of November, 1897, the Doctor was united in marriage to Lottie M. Austin, daughter of Dr. John Austin, and they have become the parents of two children, John Austin Kerr and Norman Archibald Kerr (deceased). Fraternally, Dr. Kerr is identified with the St. Andrew's Society and the United Order of Foresters. He votes the Republican ticket and in his religious belief is a Presbyterian. His residence and office are at No. 275 La Salle avenue, while his downtown office is at room 612, 100 State street, and he is known as one of the most skillful practitioners in his specialty in that section of the city.

Dr. John Martin Littlejohn, since 1900 president and professor of theory and practice of osteopathic therapeutics, American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, is a native of Scotland. He was born in Glasgow, February 15, 1867, and is a son of Rev. James and Elizabeth Walker (Scott) Littlejohn.

Dr. Littlejohn is a graduate of the University of Glasgow. He studied for the ministry and was ordained in 1886, following which he taught theology for one year, and then resumed his higher studies, receiving the degrees of A. M., B. D. and LL. B. After coming to the United States, he continued his studies as a Fellow at Columbia College, in 1892-3. He received the degree of Ph. D. in 1894, and has since been the recipient of the honorary degrees of D. D. and LL. D. The degree of M. D. has been conferred upon him by both Dunham Medical and Hering Medical colleges, by the former institution in 1902. His career as an educator commenced as a tutor at Glasgow University, and in 1890 he was elected president of the Rosemount College of Glasgow, four years later being chosen president of Amity College, College Springs, Iowa. From 1898 to 1900 he was professor of physiology and psychology and dean of the faculty at the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri; has also been professor of physiology at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and now holds that chair at Hering Medical College, of that city.

Dr. Littlejohn is a member of the Chicago Osteopathic Association, Illinois Osteopathic Society, the American Osteopathic Association,

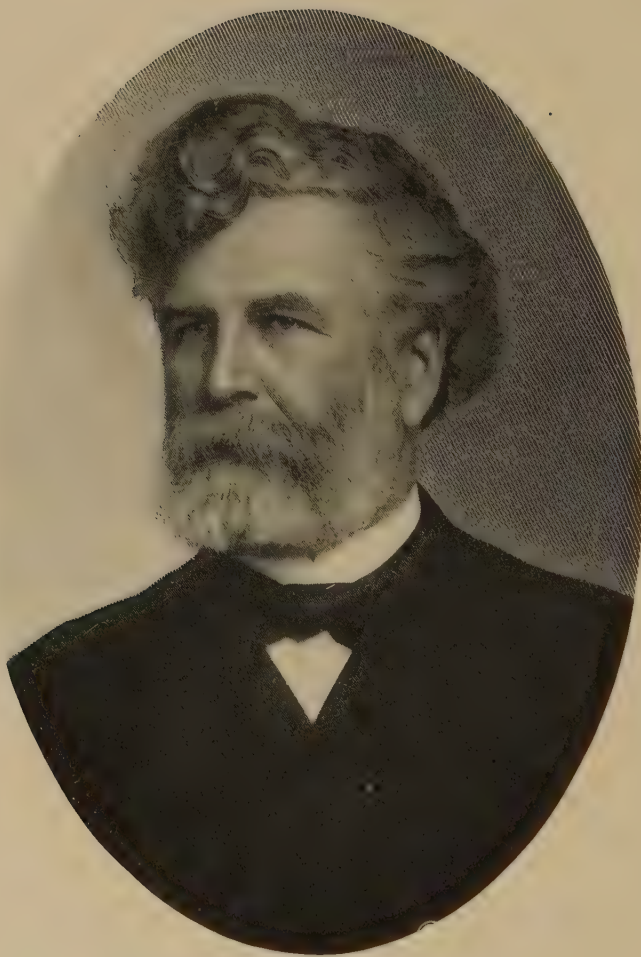
tion and the Regular Homeopathic Society, and is a life member of the council of the University of Glasgow. Besides being a Fellow and a gold medalist of the Society of Science, London (1898), he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of Great Britain in 1899. He was editor of the *Journal of the Science of Osteopathy* for 1900-1903, of the *Osteopathic World* from 1903 to 1905, is now editor of the *Bulletin and Journal of Health*, Chicago, and is a member of the United Editors' Association of the United States. In addition to other articles and lectures, Dr. Littlejohn is the author of "Christian Sabbatism," "The Political Theory of the Schoolmen and Grotius," "The Evolution of the State," "Lecture Notes on Physiology," "Text-Book on Physiology," "Lectures on Psycho-Physiology," "Lectures on Psycho-Pathology," "Journal of the Science of Osteopathy," "Science of Osteopathy and a Treatise on Osteopathy." On August 11, 1900, at Ipswich, England, Dr. Littlejohn was married to Miss Mabel Alice Thompson. They are the parents of Mary Elizabeth Helen, Mabel Emma, James and Edgar Martin Littlejohn. The family residence is at No. 928 West Adams street.

Dr. Frank H. Montgomery, who was drowned August 14, 1908, while yachting near his summer home at White Lake, Michigan, was a man whose high worth was by no means limited to his attainments in his profession. Although still in the most progressive period of early middle life he already ranked with the leading physicians and surgeons of the west; but while his death was widely recognized as a distinct loss to the profession, from a scientific and practical standpoint, the feeling among his associates and friends was profound and keen because of his magnetic, manly and lovable qualities. In the domestic circle, where these traits were seen untrammelled and at their best Dr. Montgomery's death was like the partial extinguishment of a great and a warm light.

Dr. Montgomery was a native of Minnesota, born on the 6th of January, 1862, son of Albertus and Mary Louisa Montgomery. He obtained his literary education at the St. Cloud High School and the University of Michigan, after which he commenced his medical studies at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1888. Later he was appointed associate professor of skin and genito-urinary

diseases at that institution and held that chair at the time of his death. For years he was indirectly associated with Dr. James Nevins Hyde, in conjunction with whom he wrote several volumes on his specialties. His investigations and studies were not confined to the locality, but extended to the famous educational centers and clinics of London, Vienna and Paris, and in this city not only Rush Medical College, but the University of Chicago considered him one of its most valued lecturers and authorities. At his decease he was also dermatologist to St. Elizabeth and Presbyterian hospitals and a member of the following professional organizations: American Dermatological Association, Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical, Chicago Medical and the Chicago Pathological and Medico-Legal societies, and the Physicians' Club. He was also identified with the University, Chicago Literary, Quadrangle and Homewood clubs, and was always a most welcome figure to whatever circle he chose to join.

On January 11, 1897, Dr. Montgomery was united in marriage with Miss Carrie L. Williamson, and three children were born to them—Hamilton, Charlotte and Mary Louise Montgomery. At the time of the accident, which resulted in his death, the family were all together at their summer home, having as their guest a stenographer who was assisting the doctor in the preparation of a series of his lectures and essays. While the wife and her little daughters remained at home, the other members of the household went for a sail on the lake. A gust of wind capsized the light yacht and when discovered in mid-lake the boy only was found alive. It is significant of Dr. Montgomery's active temperament that even in a season of recreation he found it impossible to entirely forsake his professional work. Both he and his wife were interested in social settlement work and in the various activities about the University of Chicago, and their connection with this phase of the city's development has always been highly appreciated. These words of Professor Shailer Mathews, of the university, are, therefore, of weight: "Dr. Montgomery was of the type of men who make Chicago's best citizens. Through his own books, written in conjunction with Dr. Hyde, he became recognized as an authority in his profession. But it was not only because of his attainments professionally that he was admired. He was a man who was loved by everybody who knew him."



Very Truly Yours
Freeman W. Prophy

Dr. Truman William Brophy, M. D., D. D. S., LL. D., is widely known as the founder of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery and one of the most eminent dental surgeons in the world. Of Irish-English descent, his parents, William and Amelia (Cleveland) Brophy, being natives of Hemmingford, Quebec, a small town not far from Lake Champlain and the international boundary. When the two were children their families moved together to the rich agricultural and fruit country near Newcastle, on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, near Toronto. From this locality they migrated to Aurora, Illinois, and thence to Will county, southwest of Chicago. William Brophy, the youth, visited Chicago and in those days was chiefly impressed with its dirt and rawness. As a young man he returned to Canada, where he was married in June, 1843, and in September, 1844, settled in Will county, Illinois, with his young bride. The city was now growing, however, and the senior Brophy secured profitable contracts as a builder and contractor. Preferring, however, a country life, he bought a farm at Gooding's Grove, near Lockport, and here, on the 12th of April, 1848, was born his son, Truman W.

It was some years before the family located permanently in Chicago. After a residence of two years at Gooding's Grove, a removal was made to Elgin, where the father was engaged in the construction of a section of what is now the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The increasing family was next moved to St. Charles, Illinois, and after providing a comfortable home, Mr. Brophy, in 1852, started across the plains for California. Two years afterward he was fortunate enough to return in such sound financial condition that he purchased a good farm a few miles west of St. Charles, which was the family homestead until the final removal to Chicago in the fall of 1866.

At this time Truman was in his nineteenth year. He had received a good common school and academic education in the institutions of St. Charles and Elgin, and after his coming to Chicago pursued courses both at Dyrenfurth's Business College and the Athenaeum. In early boyhood he had decided to study dentistry, and in the spring of 1867, through the influence of his uncle, Reuben Cleveland, he entered the office of Dr. J. O. Farnsworth. In accord with the custom of those times, after obtaining practical knowledge of the

profession in office work, he entered into practice himself, and upon the death of his preceptor, a few years after he had commenced his apprenticeship, succeeded to the business. The fire of 1871 found Dr. Brophy in quite prosperous circumstances for one of his years, and left him nearly bankrupt. Before resuming practice, however, he wisely decided to obtain a systematic education and training along the lines of his professional work, and in the fall, not long after the fire, started for Philadelphia, where, until the spring of 1872, he pursued a regular course in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery and obtained his degree of D. D. S. Upon his return to Chicago he renewed his practice with redoubled confidence, but meeting cases which required a more extended knowledge than he had acquired, in 1878 he pursued a regular medical and surgical course at Rush College, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1880. Dr. Brophy had been elected president of his class, and his career had been marked by such distinguishing features that almost immediately upon graduating he was chosen by the faculty to the professorship of dental pathology and surgery, which position he still holds.

In the summer of 1882 Dr. Brophy took the initiative steps toward the founding of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. He was solely instrumental in raising the money for the erection of the building and persistently urged the selection of the present site. Its first regular course began in March, 1883, and, with Dr. Brophy at its head, has since developed into the largest institution of the kind in the world. Besides being president, he is also professor of oral surgery at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. He has also been connected with the Central Free Dispensary of Rush Medical College for many years and is still associate professor of surgery; also dental and oral surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital; consulting oral surgeon to Provident Hospital. Dr. Brophy is ex-president of Odontological and Dental Societies of Chicago and is a member of the American Medical, Chicago Medical, Pathological, Medico-Legal, National Dental, Odontographic and many other medical and dental societies, state and national, in their scope. Furthermore, he is ex-president of the section of dental and oral surgery, now the section of stomatology, American Medical Association, which was suggested by him and organized chiefly through his efforts. He is also con-



Julius H. Hoelscher M.D.

nected with a number of organizations not allied to either dentistry or medicine, such as the Union League, the Illinois Club, and the Chicago Athletic Association.

Dr. Brophy is quite a constant contributor to professional literature, but the active duties of his calling consume so much of his time and strength that he has assayed nothing in book form. Mention should here be made of the honor conferred upon him by Lake Forest University, in 1855, by which he received the degree of LL.D. He served as president of the United States Fourteenth International Medical Congress, held at Madrid, Spain, 1903, and was president of the International Commission of Education and chairman of section on education, nomenclature, literature and history at the Fourth International Dental Congress, a member of the Association of Military Surgeons, and assistant surgeon of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard.

On May 8, 1873, Dr. Brophy was united in marriage to Emma J. Mason, daughter of Carlile Mason, of the Excelsior Iron Works. They have had a family of three daughters and one son, namely: Jean Mason Brophy Barnes, Florence Amelia Brophy Logan, Truman William Brophy, Jr., and Alberta Louise Brophy.

Julius Henry Hoelscher, M. D., who is a well-known specialist on internal medicine, and has been engaged in original research along this line for a number of years, is a native of Elmhurst, Illinois, born March 13, 1864. He is a son of Moritz and Sophia (Duensing) Hoelscher, and comes of good German stock, his mother being born in the Fatherland. His initial education was obtained in public and private schools of New York state and Chicago, and his professional training, prior to actual practice, at the Chicago Medical College, which afterward became the medical department of the Northwestern University.

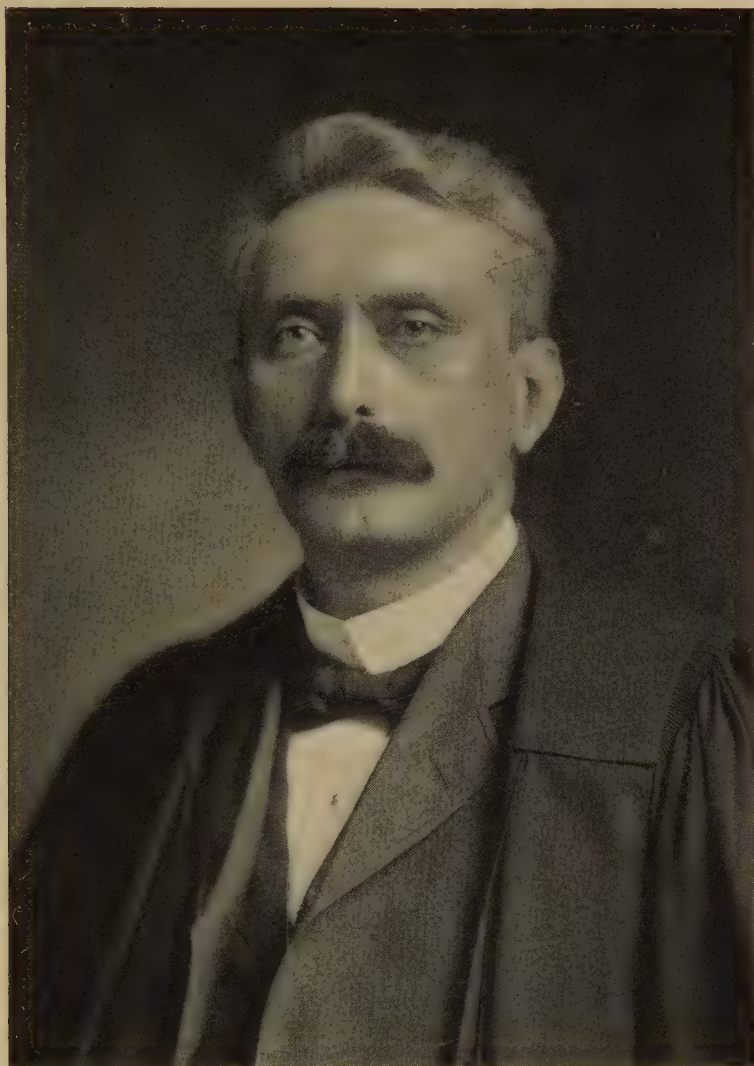
In 1885 Dr. Hoelscher graduated from the Northwestern University Medical School, and for two years thereafter he served as house physician to the Alexian Brothers Hospital, and, until recently, as attending physician, thereby obtaining a wider experience than would naturally fall to the young physician in years of private practice. Since 1887, however, he has been building up a fine individual practice and establishing a high reputation as an original investigator. He is the author of "Original Research," regarding per-

spiration, cholelithiasis, cryptogenetic infection, and the surgery and medicine of three gastro-intestinal cases, while he is now engaged in research work regarding the intestinal juices.

In addition to the official positions already named, Dr. Hoelscher is attending physician to the Columbus Hospital and consulting physician to the German and North Chicago Hospitals, and was assistant to the resident physician at Mercy Hospital as early as 1883. He is assistant professor of clinical medicine in the extra-mural department of Rush Medical College and professor of internal medicine at the Chicago Clinical School, as well as examining physician to the Providence Savings Life Assurance Society of New York. As to his professional membership, he is identified with the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, German-American Medical Society and the Physicians' Club. He also belongs to the Public Health Defense League and the Chicago Athletic Association, and is a Mason of high rank, being a member of Lincoln Park Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Chapter and Commandery, and connected with the Phi Rho Sigma fraternity.

Married in Chicago, September 20, 1887, to Miss Anna Wolff, the doctor has become the father of one child, Francis Fred. He resides at 1669 Sheridan Road, and has an office in the business district at 34 Washington street.

Albrecht Heym, physician and surgeon, has enjoyed merited prominence and honors in his profession, and since coming to Chicago in 1898, has been the recipient of numerous proofs of professional distinction. He is at the present time professor and head of the department of neurology and psychiatry in the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery; holds the same chair in the Illinois Medical College; is professor of nervous and mental diseases in the Illinois Post-Graduate Medical School; is neurologist to St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital, to the Alexian Brothers Hospital, to the Home for Orthodox Aged Jews; medical superintendent of the sanatorium of the Alexian Brothers Hospital; physician to the Imperial German Consulate, and until two years ago held his commission as staff surgeon in the German army. These official positions demand of their incumbent highest skill and ability, and in regular practice and in the service



Dr. A. Heyman

performed officially, Dr. Heym has won a reputation for these qualities in Chicago.

Dr. Heym, whose full name is Bernhard Theodore Albrecht, was born in Leipsic, Germany, February 4th, 1862, son of Professor Dr. Carl F. and Elvira (Herzberg) Heym. Dr. Carl F. Heym was one of the most eminent mathematicians of his time; in recognition of the value of his mathematical researches a monument to his memory was erected in Leipsic by the life insurance companies of Germany and Austria.

Some of the most famous schools of the old world supplied Dr. Heym with his education. He attended the Thomas Gymnasium at Leipsic, the Royal University of Leipsic and the University of Heidelberg. He received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine April 25, 1887. During the next two years he traveled extensively in all parts of the world.

From 1891 to 1898 he was connected as resident physician with the state insane asylums at Sonnenstein, Hubertsburg and Kaiserswert; at the latter place he was medical superintendent of the Insane Hospital of Kaiserswert. He was next connected for two years with the Neurological Clinic of Professor Dr. Erb, and with the Psychiatric Clinic of Professor Dr. Kraepelin, both connected with the University of Heidelberg.

In 1898 he came to America, settling in Chicago. His office is in the Venetian building. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, also of the Germania Maennerchor, and of various medical societies.

August 15th, 1891, he married Johanna Hartman. His son, Gerhard, was born August 21, 1892, and his daughter, Erna, was born October 29, 1899. The family residence is on Cleveland avenue.

W. E. Potter, M. D., active and prominent in both private practice and the sanitary affairs of Oak Park, Illinois, is a native of Peoria county, this state, where he was born on the 16th of December, 1875. His parents are D. E. and Rosetta (Simpson) Potter, the boy being reared and receiving a common school education in the place of his birth.

The doctor's professional education commenced in the School of

Pharmacy of the Northwestern University, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1897. Three years afterward he obtained his degree of M. D., from the medical school of the University of Illinois, and this training of unusual breadth in the schools was supplemented by an invaluable experience of two years on the resident staff of the West Side Hospital, connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois.

In 1902 Dr. Potter located at Oak Park, Illinois, for the practice of his profession, and at once became instrumental in organizing its board of health, of which he was the first president. He held the office for two years and was instrumental in bringing it to a high state of efficiency. He has also been prominent in the good work of the Oak Park Hospital, on whose surgical staff he has served since its founding.

In 1902 Dr. Potter married Miss Ida B. Bradley, daughter of Mrs. Harriet Bradley, well known and highly honored in Oak Park. They are both active in the charitable and religious work of the Grace Episcopal church. In politics, the doctor is a Republican, and, as to his fraternal relations, is identified with Masonry, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Oak Park Club, Colonial Club of Oak Park, and the Oak Park Military Club.

C. Wallace Poorman, M. D., a progressive member of the profession numbered among the younger generation of practitioners, has achieved prominence solely through his own efforts and his marked abilities, both natural and trained.

C. WALLACE
POORMAN. Not only has he acquired a high and substantial standing in his profession, without the aid of fortuitous circumstances, but obtained his education through hard and unrelenting labors. Such difficulties, bravely overcome, not only test character, but develop it in breadth and ruggedness.

Dr. Poorman is a native of Coles county, Illinois, born on the 7th of January, 1873, son of Noah and Lucinda (Mull) Poorman. His father, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, is of German descent, while his mother, a native of Illinois, comes of English and Scotch ancestry. The doctor is the third of six children born to this honorable couple, and when an infant of one year was taken by his par-

ents to Junction City, Illinois, where he obtained his first schooling. At the age of about nine years he left home, and at that tender age became virtual master of his destiny. Never daunted, he worked hard both for a livelihood and an education, and finally became a student in the Kansas State University, located at Lawrence. For three years he pursued the higher courses of literature and science at this institution, eagerly taking advantage of any employment which offered in the very commendable but decidedly disagreeable process which so many sturdy, ambitious youths of America recognize by the phrase of "working through college." In 1895 he located at Gallup, New Mexico, and entered into business relations with the Navajo Indians, whose language he learned to speak like a native. After spending about three years and a half in that locality, he removed to Morenci, Arizona, where, for some months he continued to engage in various mercantile lines. In 1899 he became identified with the Detroit Copper Mining Company, and soon afterward came to Chicago.

Dr. Poorman obtained his professional education in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1903, having spent four years therein, faithfully prosecuting his studies. He was then appointed to the staff of the West Side Hospital as house physician and surgeon, and he is now serving as assistant surgeon to Dr. Thomas A. Davis, the head surgeon of that institution, so important an adjunct to the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1905 Dr. Poorman located for practice at Oak Park, Illinois, and is a valued member of the Oak Park Hospital and the Oak Park board of health, as well as of the staff of Illinois Post-Graduate Medical School, located at 819 West Harrison street.

In 1906 Dr. Poorman was united in marriage with Mrs. J. K. Dunlap, of Oak Park, a most estimable lady, who has added to the high social standing which he already enjoyed. The doctor's practice is now recognized as among the most substantial and select enjoyed by his professional brethren in the western suburbs. He is a leading member of the Chicago Medical Society, and among the fraternities is identified with the Oak Park lodge of Masons, and the Oak Park Club.

Albert French Storke, M. D., president of the Oak Park board of health, and an active physician and citizen of that place, is a native of Wisconsin, born in Dodge county, on the 12th of November, 1866. His parents are Dr. Eugene F. and Mary (French) Storke, the family, on the paternal side being of Dutch origin, various members of which emigrated from The Hague to the Mohawk valley, New York, which remained the ancestral home for four generations. On the mother's side the ancestry was English. The father came to Wisconsin when he was a boy of ten years, and was reared and married in the Badger state. By force of circumstances he was his own master at an early age, educated himself, became a successful physician and a useful citizen.

Albert F. is the only child of the family, and was about four years of age when his parents located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He received his schooling chiefly in what was first known as Markham's Academy, now the Milwaukee Academy, from which he was graduated in 1884. He then took a literary course of two years at the University of Michigan, and in 1887 came to Chicago to perfect his medical education. He first matriculated at Rush Medical College, but after completing two years of its curriculum, decided to adopt homeopathy, receiving his degree from Hahnemann College in 1890.

Dr. Storke chose Golden, Colorado, as his first professional location, and practiced there until October, 1892, when he became a resident of Oak Park, where he has since remained. He was one of the founders of the local board of health, of which he is now president, and has been active in matters of public moment not identified with his professional work. He is one of the directors of the Parents' and Teachers' Association, and both as a citizen and a Republican can be relied upon to do his share of active and necessary work. The doctor is a member of the Chicago, Wisconsin and Illinois Medical societies; is a Mason in good standing, and belongs to the Chi Psi fraternity. His wife, to whom he was married in 1891, was Laura Butler Rogers, daughter of Major Henry G. Rogers, of Milwaukee, and the two children born to their union are Butler and Eugenia.



Cruz Hingfield M.D.

C. Pruyn Stringfield, M. D., with offices in the Western Union Telegraph building, is one of the leading physicians and surgeons in Chicago, having of recent years specialized to a large extent in diseases of the kidney. He is also widely known as a military and examining surgeon.

C. PRUYN
STRINGFIELD.

He has served as president of the Chicago Medical Examiners' Association and is a leading member of the American Association of Life Examining Surgeons, being medical examiner of the Phoenix Mutual Life, of Hartford, Connecticut, and well known professionally in the insurance field. Dr. Stringfield has been identified with the National Guard of Illinois since 1882; has served on the staff of Governor Yates, with the rank of colonel, and is now on the retired list. He is also a familiar figure as resident physician of the Grand Pacific hotel, having held that position since the reopening of the popular hostelry in 1898.

Dr. Stringfield is a native of Washington, District of Columbia, but spent the years of his early manhood in the west. In 1881 he removed to Chicago, from Topeka, Kansas, and soon afterward commenced the study of medicine. Finally entering the Chicago Medical College (medical department of the Northwestern University) for a regular course, he graduated therefrom in 1889 with the degree of M. D., and at once became assistant to the chair of principles and practice of surgery in his alma mater. He was attending surgeon on the staffs of the Cook County and Baptist hospitals for years, and at one time was a surgeon of the United States Marine Corps. At the present time he is a physician to the Actors' Fund of America, and besides his identification with professional organizations already mentioned, enjoys membership in the American Medical Association, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, the Illinois State Medical Society and the Chicago Medical Society. In his fraternal relations he is a Mason and a life member of the Elks and Knights of Pythias, having been prominent in each order. In Masonry he is a member of Blaney Blue Lodge No. 271, Lincoln Park Chapter No. 177, R. A. M., Apollo Commandery No. 1, and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine; and is past chancellor of Globe-Athol Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

On August 14, 1889, Dr. Stringfield married Miss Josephine Milgie, of Chicago. The Doctor is popular socially, as well as pro-

fessionally, and is a welcome member in the Hamilton, Forty, Chicago Athletic, Chicago Yacht, South Shore Country and Chicago Automobile clubs.

William McIlwain Thompson, M. D., a promising younger member of the medical fraternity, is of good Scotch-Irish descent, and

WILLIAM M. was himself born in Ireland, at McGuire's Bridge,
THOMPSON. on the 28th of November, 1868. He is a son of

Rev. L. H. Thompson, D. D., and his wife, formerly Martha McIlwain, his father for many years having been a leading minister in the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Thompson's education was obtained at the public schools of Baltimore, Maryland, at McAllister College and Princeton University—that is, through these mediums he laid a broad foundation of general and literary knowledge and scientific attainments, which is the best possible preparation for the physician and surgeon of the day. His professional studies were pursued first at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1892, and a supplementary course, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the same city, earned him a second degree of M. D. In his specialty of gynecology, Dr. Thompson is now acknowledged to be a leading authority and practitioner. He is consulting gynecologist to St. Joseph's and Union hospitals, and has a large private clientele. In common with other up-to-date members of his profession, he keeps in touch with the advanced literature and clinics of medicine and surgery by identifying himself with such organizations as the American Medical Association, the Illinois Medical Society and the Chicago Medical Society.

Dr. Thompson's wife, to whom he was married April 25, 1901, was formerly Anna Carruth Hill, and the two children born to them were Anna Hill Thompson, deceased, and William McIlwain, Jr., born August 19, 1907. The family residence is at No. 1840 Wrightwood avenue, but an increasing practice requires an office in the central business district of the city, which is located at 100 State street.

Cassius Clay Rogers, A. M., M. D., for a number of years prominently identified with the progress of medical practice and education in Chicago, is an Illinois man, born in the year 1869, at Minonk, Woodford county, son of Alma and Johanna (Kerrick) Rogers. He comes of an

CASSIUS C.
ROGERS.



Cassius C. Rogers, C. M., M. A.

old eastern family, his ancestors settling in America prior to the Revolutionary war. After passing through the district and high schools of his native locality, he entered the Valparaiso (Ind.) University, receiving from that institution the degree of B. S. in 1890, and of A. B. in 1891. Soon afterward he was appointed assistant principal of the high school at Liberty, Missouri, and in 1892-3 held the principalship of the Greeley public school, at Streator, Illinois.

The details and routine of pedagogy, however, were ill adapted to Dr. Rogers' active and scientific temperament. He therefore resigned his position at Streator, and was matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which, after an assiduous course of study, he was graduated in 1896 with his M. D. Since June of that year he has continuously practiced in this city, and, either from a pecuniary or a purely professional standpoint, has no reason to regret his choice of a location. From 1898 to 1905 he served as assistant surgeon of the Chicago Clinical School; in 1903-4 coached the Cook county quiz class in surgery, for the College of Physicians and Surgeons; was professor of clinical surgery of the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery in 1905-6; secretary of the west side branch of the Chicago Medical Society in 1905-6; since 1901 has been professor and head of the department of physical diagnosis, Chicago College of Dental Surgery, and since 1906 professor and head of the department of surgery of the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery (Medical department of the Valparaiso University). He is also surgeon to the Frances E. Willard hospital.

The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical and the Chicago Medical societies, and the Tri-State Medical Society (Illinois, Iowa, Missouri). He is an honorary member of the A. K. K. fraternity, connected with the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons. His contributions to medical literature are numerous and highly valued, and in 1907 his professional attainments were further strengthened and broadened by European travel and education. In the summer of that year he visited the leading hospitals and clinics of Europe, and returned to his practice with the increased knowledge and confidence which come with such valuable experience. His practice is now limited to surgery and consultations.

Outside of his profession Dr. Rogers is a leader in several of

the historic fraternities. He is identified with Landmark Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and in Masonry is a member of Wright's Grove Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Oriental Consistory, Valley of Chicago (thirty-second degree), and Medinah Temple, Mystic Shrine. The Doctor's wife, to whom he was married in 1901, was formerly Miss Rena Belle Richards, and the family residence is at the corner of Warren and Homan avenues. The downtown office is at No. 72 Madison street.

Among the members of the medical profession who have located in Chicago within recent years and made the treatment of the eye and ear their specialty in practice and educational demonstration, none better merit notice in a work of this character, both by reason of their thorough preparation and proficiency, than David Fiske, M. D. He is of English descent, and his family has furnished to this country numerous representatives who have become prominent in literary and professional fields. A native of Shelburne, Massachusetts, born in April, 1872, his parents are David Orlando and Isabelle (Hawks) Fiske, and the education of his boyhood and youth was obtained in the common schools of his native town and the high school at Greenfield, Massachusetts.

Dr. Fiske obtained his fundamental professional education at Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1900, but, in line with other advanced members of his profession, has pursued several post-graduate courses abroad—notably in Berlin and Vienna. After his graduation from Rush Medical College he at once began practice in Chicago, and is now well and favorably known as an oculist and aurist in private, clinical and educational circles. He is assistant professor of otology at the Chicago Policlinic, attending oculist and aurist at the German Hospital and attending oculist and aurist at the Maurice Porter Memorial Hospital, as well as assistant in ophthalmology and otology at Rush Medical College. He keeps in co-operative relations with his fellow practitioners and also in touch with the latest progress in scientific medicine and surgery through his membership in the American Medical Association, and the Illinois State Medical, the Chicago Medical, the Chicago Ophthalmological and the Chicago Otological societies. Socially he is identified with the Illinois Athletic, the Marquette Club and the Glen View



R. H. Good M.D.

Golf Club, and is not only recognized as an able specialist in a field which requires the most delicate skill and accuracy of knowledge, but a gentleman of broad and attractive personality.

There is perhaps no profession in which the sciences and higher mechanics are so closely related as in that of medicine and surgery.

ROBERT H. The chemist, the investigator in the realm of the
GOOD. natural sciences, and the inventor and developer of
 some of the most delicate of instruments, are all

brought into the service of the modern physician and surgeon. The member of the profession who makes the medical and surgical treatment of the intricate organs of the senses his specialty has especial need of scientific and mechanical attainments of the highest order. He must also have a broad medical education, in order that he may be able to trace special effects from general constitutional conditions, or remote causes in the human anatomy. The specialist of today is therefore everything but narrow; in fact his knowledge is usually wonderfully exact and thorough in his own field, and broader outside of it than the average so-called general practitioner. Of the specialists of the day none require greater accuracy or breadth than those engaged in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat—parts of the body which are so intimately related that it is often a severe test to the diagnostician to locate the primal cause of the trouble.

Robert Hosea Good, M. D., whose prominence in the field mentioned is a certainty that he possesses the modern requisites for advancement, is a Canadian by birth, but received his higher and professional education in the United States. He was born in Waterloo, province of Ontario, on the 31st of December, 1873, the son of Joel and Agnes (Hosea) Good. On the paternal side he is of German blood, his ancestors coming from the fatherland to the United States in 1737, while his maternal forbears were of good Scotch stock, his mother coming to Canada in 1839. Until he was sixteen years of age the youth attended the Canadian schools, for two years afterward attending an American high school, and in 1896 graduating from the academic course of the Northwestern College, at Naperville, Illinois. Soon thereafter he entered the Albion (Mich.) College, completing his course and receiving his degree of B. S. in 1899. In 1902 Dr. Good completed his professional studies at Rush Medical College, entitling him to an M. D., and the same year received

also an M. S. from Northwestern College. In 1906 he pursued a post-graduate course at the University of Vienna, Austria, for which he received a regular certificate. It will thus be seen that along literary, scientific and professional lines Dr. Good has had a most thorough mental training, and since he commenced his practice and educational work in Chicago, in 1902, his advancement has been so rapid as to be a signal proof of the wisdom of such a radical preparation.

From 1903 to 1905 Dr. Good served as clinical assistant in the eye and ear department of Rush Medical College; is assistant instructor in physical diagnosis at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, in 1904; assistant in eye at the Chicago Polyclinic, in 1905; surgeon in eye, ear, nose and throat to the Evangelical Deaconess Hospital; staff member in ear, nose and throat at Frances Willard Hospital, and is now head professor in ear, nose and throat at the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery. The Doctor keeps in line with modern progress and in close touch with the members of his profession by his identification with the transactions and publications of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society and the Chicago Laryngological and Otological Society.

Dr. Good was married June 26, 1900, to Ella Bell Wagstaffe, and of this union has been born two children—Palmer Wagstaffe and Grace Madeline. The Doctor's residence is at River Forest, where, as in Chicago, he is known as a leader in his specialty, and a cultured, affable and popular gentleman.

William Sheriff Orth, M. D., a well-known practitioner, long connected with the staff of Alexian Brothers Hospital, is a native of Illinois, born at Keithsburg, September 21, 1864.

WILLIAM S. ORTH. His parents are Calvin Siechrist and Mary Frances (Sheriff) Orth, and, as the name indicates, he comes of substantial German ancestry. From the public schools he graduated finally into Monmouth College, and in 1887 received from the latter the degree of B. S. Soon afterward he came to Chicago and was matriculated at Rush Medical College, from which he obtained his professional degree in 1890. Still desirous of greater experience before entering practice, he secured an internship at Alexian Brothers Hospital, under competitive examination, and remained





Isaac H. Holt M.D.

there during eighteen months of 1890 and 1891. At the conclusion of that term of service he was appointed attending physician at the hospital, and has filled the position since. This long official connection, with his growing private practice, has made the doctor a most familiar figure on the northwest side of the city. His residence is at 1764 Wrightwood avenue, and his downtown office is in the Schiller building.

On June 23, 1898, Dr. Orth was married to Miss Anna Catherine Tempel, and their three children are Dorothy Frances, Calvin William and Richard Edgar Orth. The doctor is professionally identified with the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and his fraternal relations are with the A. F. and A. M.

In the specializing of medicine no department has received more earnest attention, or made greater advances within the past twenty years than that devoted to the treatment of children's diseases. The reason lies neither deep nor obscure, for it was early recognized by general practitioners that many troubles and weaknesses of the human body, if taken in hand at an incipient stage, could either be eradicated, or at least be prevented from becoming chronic and life-long burdens to the flesh. The wisdom of prevention has, in fact, had as much to do with raising pediatrics to its present plane of importance as the natural parental anxiety for a cure when a disease is actually fixed or at an acute stage. The successful practitioner among children must be of an especially sensitive, observant and sympathetic nature, and yet of great self-control so as not to communicate his perplexities or fears to those who are, perhaps, unduly concerned in the welfare of their young. Not having the assistance of a mature patient in diagnosis, he is thrown with particular emphasis upon his own resources. Such noteworthy success as has come to Isaac Arthur Abt, M. D., is, therefore, a special evidence of professional penetration and skill.

Although an Illinoisan, born at Wilmington, December 18, 1868, the doctor's parents, Levi and Henrietta (Hart) Abt, are natives of Germany. He obtained his elementary education from the public schools of Chicago, and was prepared for college at the old University of Chicago. In 1889 he completed a preliminary medical course at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and in 1891 graduated

from the full course of the Northwestern University Medical School, then known as the Chicago Medical College. During the following two years he had the advantage of serving as an interne at the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, and from 1893-94 took post-graduate work in Berlin and Vienna.

He was professor of diseases of children at the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School until it went out of existence, and at one time was instructor in physiology, histology and diseases of children at Northwestern University Medical College. He is now attending physician (diseases of children) to Michael Reese and Cook County Hospitals; consulting physician to Provident Hospital and Home for Crippled Children, and associate professor of diseases of children at Rush Medical College. He has written numerous monographs on the diseases of infancy and childhood; is the editor of *The Year Book* on diseases of children, and is a member of the various medical associations.

On August 20, 1897, Dr. Abt was united in marriage with Lena Rosenberg, the children of their marriage being Arthur Frederick and Lawrence Edward. The family residence is at 4326 Vincennes avenue, and his office at 100 State street.

Benjamin Brindley Eads, M. D., dean and professor of surgery and clinical surgery, Illinois Medical College, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, in 1891, and in the same and following year was resident-in-chief at Jefferson Hospital, and also associate surgeon with Dr. Boardman Reed at Atlantic City, New Jersey. In 1892 he passed his examination before the New York State Board of Health, at Albany, and the New Jersey State Board of Health at Trenton, and he is entitled, by registration, to practice in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois.

Dr. Eads first became known as an educator in Chicago in 1893, when he was appointed instructor in anatomy and assistant demonstrator of anatomy in Rush Medical College, holding the position until 1894. From 1895 to 1897 he served as professor of anatomy in Illinois Medical College; was professor of applied anatomy and operative and orthopedic surgery in the same institution in 1898-1900, and since 1900 has been professor of surgery and clinical surgery, as well as dean of the faculty. Since 1894 he has also been



W. H. M. J.

surgeon to the Illinois Hospital; was professor of surgery and clinical surgery at Jenner Medical College in 1897-98, and was surgeon to Cook County Hospital in 1905-07. He was president of the ex-Resident Physicians and Surgeons of Jefferson Hospital for 1907-08, and is a member of the following professional organizations: American Medical Association, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Pathological Society and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

Dr. Eads, whose professional career has been distinguished by rapid progress to such responsibilities and honors, was born at Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 23rd of January, 1870, son of Darwin D. and Anna Frank (Adair) Eads. His father was also a physician, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, class of '69. The son was educated in the common schools of Bourbon county, also in private institutions and under private instructors, and completed his literary training in the college at Carthage, Missouri. On September 6, 1898, he married Miss Elizabeth Douglas Stedman. Their children are Elizabeth, Benjamin Brindley, Jr., and Charles Stedman. Dr. Eads and family reside at No. 683 Washington boulevard. He is a member of the Illinois and Fort Dearborn clubs, and of Union Park Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; York Chapter, St. Bernard Commandery, and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

A leading physician and surgeon of Chicago for nearly twenty years, Illinois born and educated professionally in this city, William

WILLIAM S. Seymour White, M. D., is certainly entitled to an honorable place in the local history of his fraternity.

WHITE.

He is a native of McHenry county, born December 30, 1864, and is the son of William Robert and Emily Adelaïde (Cook) White. He traces his remote ancestry to the French and Dutch, but so far removed in time that he is content to say simply, with Patrick Henry, "I am an American."

As to his education, the doctor is, primarily, a product of the Chicago public schools, and received his professional degree from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, being a graduate of the class of '88. For five years before entering college Dr. White enjoyed a good business training—a decided advantage to any professional man. In 1879-81 he was connected with the wholesale grocery house of John A. Tolman and Company, and in 1881-85 was en-

gaged in the fire insurance business with D. S. Munger and Company. This valuable experience proved the stepping-stone to his profession, and he entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1885. As stated, he graduated in 1888. The following eighteen months he served as interne in the Cook County Hospital. From the time of his graduation until three years before the consolidation of his alma mater with the Hahnemann Medical College, Dr. White was upon the teaching staff of the Chicago Homeopathic College. He held successively the position of demonstrator of anatomy, adjunct professor of physiology, and clinical assistant in medicine and dermatology, associated with Dr. John R. Kippax. Upon the retirement of the latter he became professor of skin and venereal diseases. From 1893 to 1904 Dr. White was also attending physician at the Cook County Hospital, and is attending physician to Monroe Street Hospital at the present time, being also consulting dermatologist at the Chicago Day Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum. Since 1894 he has been treasurer of the Demonstrators' Association of Illinois, and for a number of years has been assistant surgeon Illinois National Guard, with the rank of captain, assigned to the First Regiment. During the Spanish-American war he had charge of the hospital train of that command from Montauk Point to Chicago.

Dr. White is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Association of Military Surgeons of Illinois and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He is also identified with the Improved Order of Heptasophs and Knights of Maccabees, and the Illinois, Fort Dearborn, Westward Ho Golf and the Chicago Motor clubs. The doctor was married October 5, 1892, to Miss Isabelle Stone, and his family residence is at No. 831 Washington boulevard, his downtown office being in Marshall Field and Company's building, on Washington street.

Few latter-day physicians and surgeons of the United States consider that they have not commenced to master their profession, in a broad and deep sense, until they have enjoyed a post-graduate training in some of the great universities, hospitals and polyclinics of Europe. This international contact has also been the means of acquainting many of the rising European physicians with the advantages of the United States

HELIODOR
SCHILLER.

as a fertile field for their practice and advancement. For centuries the universities of Vienna and Prague have been noted centers of medical education, and their hospitals have become famous resorts for clinical experience. With other large cities of the country Chicago has sent her full quota of physicians to the medical institutions of Austria, and has welcomed not a few natives of that country to the professional ranks. Among those who have come within quite recent years, Dr. Heliodor Schiller is noticeably qualified, by education and experience, to make a name for himself in his adopted city and country.

Dr. Schiller was born in Luck, Austria, of German ancestry, on the 16th of July, 1871, his parents being Dr. Wolf and Anna Schiller; so that, from natural aptitude and paternal example, he adopted the profession of medicine and surgery. As became one of his parentage and station in life, he received a thorough literary training prior to assuming his professional studies. He first graduated from the high schools at Eger and Karlsbad, and from the college in Prague, Bohemia, and then entered the university at the latter city, to pursue his medical course. Graduating from the latter May 15, 1895, he was subsequently physician of the department of pathology and general medicine (in the latter under Professor A. Pribram), then surgeon of the surgical clinic, under Professor Woelfer, from May, 1897, to October, 1898, and of the obstetrical and gynecological clinic, under Professors Von Rosthorn and Saenger, from October, 1898, to July, 1899, all of the above positions being held at the University of Prague. From the fall of 1899 until the spring of 1902, he served as head surgeon of the Rothschild Hospital at Witkowitz, near Vienna, spending the following summer in the pathological institute of Professor Paltauf, in Vienna. Soon afterward the doctor came to Chicago to commence active practice, and is esteemed a skillful and valuable addition to the scholarly members of the profession. In addition to the positions already noticed which Dr. Schiller has held in his native country, he was officially known as military surgeon of the Austrian army. Since becoming a resident physician of Chicago he has been enrolled as a member of the American Academy of Medicine, of the Chicago Medical Society, the German Medical Society of Chicago and the Illinois Athletic Club.

Joseph Greenberry Wolfe, M. D., a well known practitioner on the west side, and especially prominent in the treatment of children's

diseases, is a native of Danville, Illinois, or was
 JOSEPH G. born near that city, on the 6th of October, 1859.
 WOLFE.

He is a son of the Rev. George Bruce and Hannah Elizabeth (Garner) Wolfe, his father being a Methodist minister and his maternal grandfather a clergyman of the same denomination. These family circumstances, however, had little influence upon the career of Dr. Wolfe, as his predilections for the medical profession were too strongly implanted. Financial considerations made it impossible for him to at once prosecute his studies, and for ten years he was engaged in the drug business—an experience which he found of much value to him in his subsequent practice.

Dr. Wolfe is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, class of 1890, and since that time has been engaged successfully in general practice. He has made an especially thorough study of pediatrics and holds the chair of that department of medicine in the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, being also physician to the Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital, on South Lincoln street.

The Doctor was married June 18, 1885, to Miss Mary Eliza Bell, of Petersburg, Illinois, and they have one daughter, Stella Irene Wolfe, born August 23, 1890. The family home is at 95 Laflin street, Dr. Wolfe having a wide personal and professional acquaintance in that section of the city. The extent and continuous expansion of his practice necessitates the maintenance of an office in the central business district, and is located at No. 72 East Madison street.

George Francis Shears, M. D., is recognized not only as one of the most eminent figures in homeopathy in the west, but as a surgeon

whose theory and practice have placed him in the
 GEORGE F. front ranks of whatever school, throughout the
 SHEARS. country. He is an Illinois man, born in Aurora,

on the 16th of September, 1856. The son of Joseph and Mary Reynolds (Cassidy) Shears, his family on the paternal side was English, and on the mother's was of English ancestors who settled in Ireland. At a later day some of the paternal forefathers also became residents of the Emerald Isle, among those of special note being John and Henry Shears, who were prominent champions of their country's independence.



J. G. Wolfe M.D.



A.C. Cotton

The literary education of Dr. Shears was obtained in the public and high schools of Aurora, at the Normal School and under private instructors. Two years after graduating from the Normal School he was matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, from which he received his professional degree in 1880. Subsequently he pursued post-graduate work in Berlin and Vienna, and in their educational institutions and great hospitals obtained the benefit of the instruction of master minds and the clinical training which could not have been enjoyed from years of private practice.

Dr. Shears was an interne in the Hahnemann Hospital in 1880-1, and after three years of growing private practice his high standing was recognized by his appointment to the superintendency of that institution. He retained that position until 1893, having been lecturer on surgery at the college in 1882. He has held the full professorship of that chair since 1889, and been president of the college since 1900. The doctor's standing in homeopathy is also indicated, by the facts that he is ex-president of the Clinical Society, Chicago Homeopathic Society and the Illinois State Homeopathic Medical Society; is a senior member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and an honorary member of the British Homeopathic Medical Society and the New York State Society. He is very widely known as a writer on surgical topics, having furnished medical literature with many monographs, and being assistant editor of *Clinique*.

Although Dr. Shears has been unable to devote much time to matters outside of his profession, he has been deeply interested in social reforms, and is now a trustee of Abraham Lincoln Center. He is independent both in politics and religion. In 1884 the doctor was married to Miss Jessie E. Hunter, and their home has long been at 2911 Prairie avenue.

Alfred Cleveland Cotton, A. M., M. D., is one of the most highly honored of Chicago practitioners and citizens, and his authority on diseases of children extends throughout the country. By his character for learning and practical skill in the specialty which he adopted at the outset of his career, he has not only well upheld the historic name of his family, but has woven his fine personality into the hearts and households of thousands of residents of this city. Perhaps more than

ALFRED C.
COTTON.

any other physician of the west has he raised the importance of pediatrics as a department of medicine, that chair having been especially created for him by Rush Medical College.

Dr. Cotton is a native of Illinois, born in Griggsville, Pike county, on the 18th of May, 1847, being a son of Porter and Elvira (Cleveland) Cotton. Rev. John Cotton, American progenitor of the family, was born in Derby, England, on the 15th of December, 1585, was a Cambridge Fellow and a Puritan clergyman prior to his removal to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1633. Before landing at the Hub his wife gave birth to a son, appropriately named Seaborn; the daughter of Seaborn was Sarah, who became the wife of Increase Mather and the mother of the famous Cotton Mather. The branch of the family to which Dr. Cotton is directly related sprouted in New Hampshire, and Melvin Cotton, the grandfather, is recorded as a Revolutionary patriot of marked ardor and bravery. His son, Porter, a teacher of high literary and professional attainments, married a Vermont lady (the Elvira Cleveland mentioned), and afterward migrated to the south, serving with distinction on the faculty of Washington College, at Natchez, Mississippi, but, finding opposition to his anti-slavery views so bitter as to force his return to the Green Mountain state. In 1840 he located at Griggsville, Illinois, and, scholar though he was, assumed the practical work of the frontier community as a grain dealer, mill owner and general merchant. There he reared his family of six children, lived for forty years and died a venerable man, honored and beloved.

Dr. Cotton was the youngest child of this family, and, as will be anticipated, received a thorough education in the classics, sciences and his profession. Rev. W. H. Whipple, a Congregational clergyman, prepared him for the college, but his studies were interrupted in 1863 by his enlistment, when sixteen years of age, as a drummer in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Half of the sixteen months of his service was spent in southern prisons, and the wounds which he received rendered his health critical for some time after being mustered out of the Union ranks.

As soon as his health would permit the youth entered the State Normal University at Bloomington, Illinois, from which, after a brilliant course, he graduated in 1869. For the succeeding seven

years he served as a principal of grammar and high schools and as superintendent of city schools, attaining in this field special prominence as a teacher of Latin and the natural sciences and an organizer of graded schools. In 1873 he served as deputy county superintendent of the Iroquois county schools.

Several years prior to this time Dr. Cotton had commenced his medical studies with Dr. J. R. Stoner, of Griggsville, and in 1876 he permanently abandoned the field of pedagogy. In the autumn of that year he entered Rush Medical College, graduating in 1878 as valedictorian of his class, with the degree M. D.; in 1887 was honored with that of A. M. by Illinois College. Dr. Cotton was at once invited to accept a lectureship as a member of the spring faculty of Rush Medical College. He accepted the invitation, but located for practice at Turner, quite an important railroad town of DuPage county, where, from 1878 to 1881, he served both as county coroner and village health officer, and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. In 1880 he became lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics at Rush Medical College, and opened an office in Chicago, in May, 1882, establishing himself on the west side and concentrating all his professional labors and abilities on the field in this city. He had previously served as assistant to the newly established department on diseases of children connected with his alma mater, and in 1883-84 pursued post-graduate courses in this specialty at the chief medical and clinical centers of the United States. In 1888 he was made adjunct professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Rush College, and in 1892, on the decease of Professor Knox, was appointed to succeed him in the chair of clinical pediatrics. Since 1882 he has been connected with the children's department of the Central Free Dispensary, either as attending or consulting physician, and for many years he has served the Presbyterian Hospital in a like capacity, as well as holding the position of obstetrician to that institution and lecturer to the Illinois Training School for Nurses. He has also been for years on the medical staff of Cook County Hospital, and in 1891-93 and in 1895-97 was city physician of Chicago. By virtue of this latter position he was a member of the Chicago board of health, medical superintendent of the police department and the house of correction, and was in charge of the Chicago Isolation Hospital and the infectious disease ward of

the Cook County Hospital. The doctor served for a number of years as examining surgeon on the United States Pension Board, and for years was elected surgeon for the Grand Army of the Republic and the Veteran Union League.

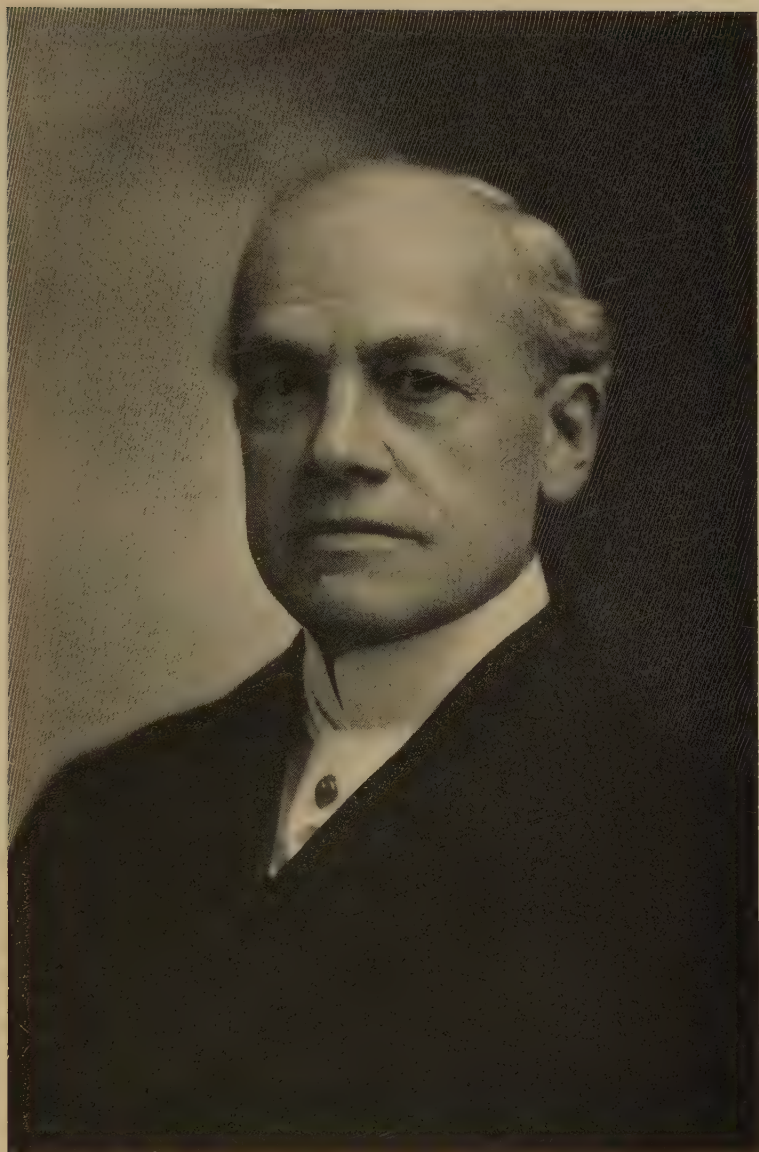
Dr. Cotton is a leading member of the Chicago Medical and Pathological societies, Illinois State Medical Society, American Pediatric Society, American Medical Examiners' Association, and the American Medical Association. In 1894, at the national meeting of the last-named body, he was elected temporary chairman of the section on diseases of children, and at the Baltimore congress of the following year was chosen to the chairmanship. He has been president of the Chicago Pediatric Society, Chicago Medical Examiners' Association, Chicago Physicians' Club, Chicago Alumni Chapter of Phi Rho Sigma and of its grand chapter. For more than twenty years he has been medical referee for Chicago and vicinity with the Prudential Life Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey. In addition, he is surgeon to the artillery battalion of the Illinois National Guard, and has served as commander of American Post, No. 708, Grand Army of the Republic.

As an author Dr. Cotton's reputation has been broadly extended, the following being his best-known text books: "Diseases of Children," "Physiology and Hygiene of the Developing Period and Care of the Infant." His frequent contributions to pediatric literature have received international recognition, having served as a delegate to the International Medical Congress held in Moscow in 1897, and to the Madrid congress of 1903. He is also one of the few Americans who have been honored with membership in the Societe Francaise d'Hygiene of Paris, France. In Masonry he is a member of Garfield Lodge, Chicago; Doric, West Chicago; K. T., Bethel Commandery No. 36, Elgin, Illinois.

On May 2, 1893, Dr. Cotton was united in marriage with Miss Nettie U. McDonald, and the children of this union are Mildred Cleveland and John Rowell.

For many years Dr. Oscar A. King has been recognized as one of the most eminent specialists in nervous and mental diseases in the west. As a deep student, an original investigator and a successful practitioner, he stands in the front rank of both eastern and western neurologists.

OSCAR A.
KING.



Oscar A. King

Born on a farm near Peru, Indiana, on the 22nd of February, 1851, he is the fourth son of Timothy Lewis and Mary M. (Wright) King, his ancestors being pure English and pioneers of New England. The Wainwrights, the family of his paternal grandmother, resident at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, were loyal colonists prior to the Revolution and remained loyal to the mother country throughout the struggle. Dr. King's paternal grandfather was born in England, coming with his uncle to Massachusetts at the age of fourteen. He was married at Great Barrington to Miss Sarah Wainwright, in 1807, at which place the father of Dr. King was born on March 9, 1814.

Both of his maternal grandparents were natives of Connecticut and his mother was born in New York January 15, 1818. In 1835 his parents were married in Ohio, removing to Peru, Indiana, four years later and making that state the family home until the death of the mother in 1893, at the age of seventy-five years.

The family consisted of six sons and five daughters, of whom Oscar A. was the seventh child. Until he was fifteen years of age his life was spent upon his father's farm, at eighteen graduating from the Peru high school as valedictorian of his class. For a few years thereafter he taught and pursued collegiate studies in private. In 1873 he began the study of medicine under Professor Henry Palmer of Janesville, Wisconsin, a prominent military surgeon of the Civil war, having the rank of brevet brigadier general and afterward becoming surgeon general of Wisconsin, and continued as a private student under the noted Professor Louis A. Sayre, of New York, graduating from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1878. After being associated in practice for a short time with Dr. Palmer in Janesville, he was appointed second assistant physician in the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane at Madison, but early in 1880 he was granted a leave of absence and spent that and the following year attending lectures and clinics in the University of Vienna and the hospitals of that city. He studied at the clinics of Kaposi, Braun, Fuchs and Billroth, especially devoting himself to neurology and psychiatry under Professors Benedict, Weiss, Leydersdorf and Meynert.

Upon his return to this country Dr. King resumed his hospital

work at the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, having been promoted to be first assistant physician, but shortly afterward resigned to accept the chair of mental and nervous diseases at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, to which he was elected in the fall of 1882. In 1890 he was elected a director of the college and also to the chair of clinical medicine; was chosen secretary of the college; in 1896 assumed his new teaching title (by which he is still known) as professor of neurology, psychiatry and clinical medicine; in 1899 was chosen chairman of the committee on university relations and was one of the strongest factors on the faculty which finally brought about its incorporation into the University of Illinois and its general development into one of the great medical colleges of the country. This year (1908) completes Dr. King's twenty-sixth year as professor of nervous and mental diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which, for the past eight years, he has been vice president, and for the past five, vice dean; so that, altogether, there are few who can better claim to be considered one of the founders of this institution upon its present broad basis than the subject of this review.

Dr. King was the real founder of the College of Dentistry of the University of Illinois, his fully developed plans and organization, being accepted by the president and board of trustees of the university. He is still retained both as chairman of the committee on organization and of the dental committee, which bodies guide the work of the college. In 1895 the Doctor was appointed pathologist and consulting alienist to the Wisconsin State Board of Control, having charge of the state charitable and penal institutions, and later was chosen a member of the advisory medical board of Cook county institutions at Dunning. He is chief of the department of neurology of the West Side Free Dispensary, and a member of the Chicago Medical Society, Wisconsin State Medical Society, Chicago Neurological Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. King's identification with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Illinois College of Dentistry and other important institutions, with his active and consultatory practice, make him a very busy and influential member of his profession. But his remarkable executive

capacity and broad ability have also been evinced in the founding of one of the most complete and attractive sanitariums in the country. In 1883 he founded the Oakwood Springs Sanitarium at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, which was constructed at a cost of \$106,000, and in 1896 established a sanitarium for medical cases, the Lakeside Sanitarium. For years Dr. King was president and chief of the medical staff of each of these fine institutions. In 1901 the sanitariums were consolidated and together became known as the Lake Geneva Sanitariums. After twenty-four years of active control, Dr. King still retains the dominant interest in them, and continues as the chief of staff and guiding spirit. Some seventy-three acres of beautiful woodlands around the picturesque Wisconsin lake formed the basis of the setting, which has given to this retreat a national reputation, and established him among the pioneers of the medical profession who have had the foresight to place nervous patients among restful and beautiful surroundings, away from all confusion and turmoil and under the direct observation and care of expert physicians and nurses.

The sanitarium is also a monument to the King family, as two of Dr. King's brothers, R. G. and Albert E. King, during the first ten years of its existence, added a small fortune to the other resources of Oakwood. The following paragraph also adds another reason why Dr. King's affections, as well as his pride, go forth with peculiar strength to Lake Geneva sanitariums: "On the 9th of August, 1887, Dr. King brought his bride, Miss Minerva Guernsey, of Janesville, Wisconsin, to Oakwood. Hundreds of suffering patients, hundreds of grief-stricken friends and scores of loyal nurses and servants, now and always, will carry in their hearts the dearest memories and loving devotion to her who never withheld her sympathy and practical succor to anyone following a hard path through a pain-burdened world. Mrs. King planned and carried into effect the numerous indoor and outdoor entertainments given for the diversion and amusements of patients during these years. She also took general direction of the classes of patients (in modern languages, natural philosophy, music, history and biography) for whom mental exercises have been employed as most important adjuncts in the treatment of mental diseases."

Dr. Allan A. Mathews, one of the most progressive and successful physicians of Oak Park, Illinois, is a Scotchman by birth and possesses

those sturdy qualities of character and intellect which
ALLAN A. place Scots among America's most desirable and
MATHEWS. loyal citizens. As a lad he was educated in the public schools of Morrison, a town in western Illinois, afterward gaining practical training as a teacher during four years before completing his general education. As a medical student he was associated with Dr. Samuel Taylor of Morrison, the leading practitioner in Whiteside county, under whose guidance the young student was well prepared for the technical and systematic course of medicine and surgery in Rush Medical College, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1879.

For twelve years Dr. Mathews practiced in Dyersville, Iowa, during which period he gained a reputation for thorough knowledge and practical results in the application of his professional skill, holding the position of surgeon for the Illinois Central Railroad and the Chicago & Great Western Railroad, and because of marked success became a consulting physician in his own and surrounding counties.

In 1891 Dr. Mathews traveled in Europe, and for six months was a close student of methods in the hospitals and clinics of London and Edinburgh. Upon his return he located at Oak Park, where during fifteen years' practice he has gained an enviable reputation as a strictly professional practitioner and a citizen of substantial worth.

The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Chicago and Illinois State Medical societies, and is attending physician to the Oak Park Hospital. He is identified with the local lodge of Masons, and is as highly respected in social circles as he is appreciated and honored in the field of his profession.

Banking and Finance

BY L. A. GODDARD

The pioneer community of the first half of the last century seldom had banking facilities. In the first place there was very little cash currency in circulation, and if there was a surplus the local merchant usually had it and had to devise individual means to protect this money. The merchant being the "moneyed" man, in this sense, was also entrusted with the surplus cash of other citizens. He had a safe or other means for its protection, and was usually glad to accommodate his fellow citizens in this respect.

The first banker of Chicago was such a merchant. Gurdon S. Hubbard, who had a genius as a trader and began trafficking on the frontier when a boy of fourteen, first visited Chicago as a representative of the American Fur Company in 1818, when John Kinzie and Antoine Ouillmette were the only regular residents outside the fort. Beginning with the year 1822 he was a regular and frequent visitor at Fort Dearborn, and it is said that not a person living in the vicinity of the Chicago river was unacquainted with this brave and vigorous fur trader. In 1827 he severed his connection with the American Fur Company and while the Indians remained in their northern homes he continued as one of the principal traders with them. In 1834 he established his business headquarters permanently in Chicago and for many years, besides his prominence in the merchandising and shipping, commission, packing and forwarding trade, enjoyed almost countless honors at the hands of his fellow citizens. Before the establishment of a regular bank Mr. Hubbard was often entrusted with the keeping of various sums either for deposit or for business exchange. This special business relationship with the early citizens of Chicago has entitled Mr. Hubbard to the honor of being considered the first banker.

The establishment of a branch of the State Bank in Chicago—the first regular banking institution—in 1835-36, brought to this city, in the person of the cashier, W. H. Brown, one of the remarkable men whose work and influence went into the founding and development of Chicago's business and civic affairs. Born in Connecticut about 1795, he fol-

GURDON S.
HUBBARD.

W. H.
BROWN.

lowed his father in the profession of law and was licensed to practice while Illinois was a territory. He was a resident of Kaskaskia while that was the capital, became clerk of the United States court for Illinois, moved to the new state capital at Vandalia, where he was editor of the Illinois *Intelligencer*, the oldest paper in the state. He



OLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

lived and acted in the period when slavery menaced Illinois, and took part in the memorable contest in the early years of the state when the free-state people successfully opposed the legalizing of slavery in Illinois.

His appointment as cashier of the branch of the State Bank brought Mr. Brown to Chicago in October, 1835. The first State Bank of Illinois, incorporated in 1819, had closed in 1831 in a hopeless condition of bankruptcy. On February 12, 1835, the legislature

had incorporated another State Bank, which was to have not more than six branches (later limited to nine). Chicago at once moved to secure the location of one of these branches, and the official directory was first announced December 5, 1835. John H. Kinzie was a strong name for the president, and other directors were G. S. Hubbard, Peter Pruyne, E. K. Hubbard, R. J. Hamilton, Walter Kimball, H. B. Clarke, G. W. Dole, E. D. Taylor. About ten days later the bank opened for business. At that time a four-story brick block stood at the corner of LaSalle and South Water streets, owned by the firm of Garrett, Brown & Bro. One of the ground-floor rooms was the home of the branch bank. The State Bank issued an immense amount of credit currency, and its efforts were directed toward maintaining the circulation of a money that depended for its value to a large extent on the speculative enterprises and the state internal improvements of the time. The panic of 1837 made it impossible for state bonds, bank notes or any kind of "scrip currency" to be maintained at a fair approximation to parity, and the State Bank was soon at the end of its usefulness. The legislature put the bank in liquidation by an act of 1843, and from that time until the passage of the general banking law in 1851 there existed no chartered bank, with full powers, in Chicago.

Mr. Brown, the cashier of this institution, was a man of considerable wealth when he came to Chicago. The residence that he built at a cost of ten thousand dollars in 1836 was one of the elegant homes of the time, and stood as an attractive landmark at the northwest corner of Pine and Illinois streets. Twenty years later the homes of fashion had moved out of that section, and he built a residence on Michigan avenue that cost thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Brown was a member of the syndicate that bought the charter of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad in 1846. He was at that time in nominal partnership with Alfred Cowles, in the law, but he had many other interests that kept him employed until his retirement from active business life at the close of the war. His service as school agent in 1840 and as one of the school inspectors should not be forgotten. He was a Republican member of the legislature during the war. The Chicago Historical Society elected him its first president. He died in Amsterdam, June 17, 1867. It has been said of him: "Intellectually he was not great, but his talents were respectable; and though per-

haps opinionated and stubborn, as the wont of successful men, he, was esteemed for his kindness of heart."

The Scotchman, George Smith, is said to have been Chicago's first great banker. Born in Aberdeen about 1809, he grew up a

GEORGE
SMITH.

farmer, spent two years in Aberdeen University, and came to America with the intention of owning and developing western lands. Returning to Scotland after a prospecting tour, he organized the Scottish Illinois Land Investment Company. This was about 1835, just at the time when land speculation in the west was at high tide. Mr. Smith became a large stockholder in the company, and Patrick Strachan and W. D. Scott came to Chicago with him to manage the affairs of the company. In 1837 Mr. Smith lived in the old Lake House, and Strachan and Scott, who were known in the community as real estate agents and private bankers, had their office on the corner of Lake and Wells streets (now Fifth avenue).

Messrs. Strachan and Scott conducted their private bank here until 1840, and his association with these shrewd and educated bankers probably turned Mr. Smith to finance rather than real estate. These men, and Alexander Mitchell, another Scotchman, gave the business community that centered about Milwaukee and Chicago a paper circulating medium that for years passed current at its face value and was as redeemable as United States treasury notes to-day. Their banking business was illegal but honest, and people preferred it to the uncertain methods and credit issues of the bank which had the legal sanction of the state of Illinois.

Mr. Smith and his associates found a model for their enterprise in the charter of the old Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company. Although the charter particularly forbade that the company should do a banking business or issue any notes or bills for use as money, the company, viewing the deranged condition of the monetary system at the time, advertised in May, 1837, that it would receive moneys on deposit and loan the same in accordance with the permission granted by the charter. But the company extended this privilege and commenced a regular banking business. It received deposits, loaned money, bought and sold exchange and coin, and the certificates of deposit, though without the semblance of bank notes, actually circulated to some extent. The face of one of these certificates of

deposit bore the following words: "———— has deposited in the office of the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Co. Five Dollars which is payable to the bearer on demand in current bank bills."

In the restricted banking operations of this Chicago company, Mr. Smith and his associates found the suggestion which led to the foundation of one of the strongest banking institutions of the northwest. In 1839 they obtained from the Wisconsin legislature a charter that copied almost word for word the charter of the Chicago company just described. The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company was incorporated, with George Smith President, and Alexander Mitchell secretary. With possibly no legal rights to transact banking, yet the company received deposits and issued certificates, in various denominations from one to ten dollars, with about the same wording as appeared on the Chicago company's certificates. The home institution was at Milwaukee; and Strachan and Scott, and later George Smith and Company, redeemed the certificates and acted as Chicago correspondents. In December, 1841, certificates to the value of \$34,028 issued by this company were in circulation, and so rapidly did they increase in favor that in four years' time this credit circulation had reached a quarter of a million dollars, and in December, 1851, amounted to nearly a million and a half dollars. Never a dollar of this vast amount failed to be redeemed at face value, and in this respect the record of this banking concern stands out conspicuously among the unnumbered failures of like institutions during that era. The company continued to do banking business under its original charter, and in the face of constant opposition from the state banks, until 1853, when the company was reorganized, under the Wisconsin general banking law, as a legal banking institution. But the owners would not drop the old name, and for years the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank was one of the strongest and ablest conducted banks of the state.

Mr. Smith as head of the firm of George Smith and Company, private bankers, managed the Chicago branch of this company with great skill and many times successfully withstood the attacks on his credit engineered by his rivals. Smith's bank, located first on LaSalle street and then on Clark, between Randolph and Lake, continued business until 1856-57, at which time Mr. Smith retired from his honorable and successful career as a Chicago banker, and with a large for-

tune returned to Scotland, and passed his last years in London. He was among the stockholders of the old Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and was the first elected president of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1848, though he declined to serve.

At the head of the Chicago Marine Bank was J. Young Scammon. The policy of this institution was not altogether friendly to the Smith

J. YOUNG
SCAMMON.

bank, and it was said that Mr. Scammon and others endeavored to embarrass the Wisconsin Marine by collecting large amounts of its promissory paper and suddenly presenting it for redemption. The Wisconsin Marine was too strong and its proprietors too astute to be seriously injured by these attacks. One day, chancing to meet Mr. Scammon on the street, Mr. Smith asked him the amount of circulating notes that the Chicago Marine had outstanding. Scammon estimated it at \$175,000. "I know where \$125,000 of these notes are," remarked Smith pleasantly; "they are in my vaults, and some day I will bring them over to you for redemption," and then walked on. To be suddenly called upon to redeem more than two-thirds of its total circulating issue might have proved embarrassing at the time, and it is said that Mr. Scammon experienced that uncomfortable feeling that has at times come to so many others. Finally they decided to settle the matter amicably and agreed to respect each other's circulation and not join in creating a run on their respective banks.

The steamboat *Pennsylvania* arriving at Chicago from Buffalo in September, 1835, had at least one passenger whose subsequent career is a part of Chicago's history. The boat anchored outside the long bar that extended from Water street south to Madison, and the passengers were conveyed in a skiff to Dearborn street, being landed under the bridge that crossed the river at that point. From there a young man of twenty-three years walked west through the prairie grass to Market street, near Lake, where he registered at the old Sauganash Hotel as J. Young Scammon. A native of Maine, reared on a farm, on account of an injury to his left hand he had turned to the law, and had received academic and college training and been admitted to the bar of his native state. Through a letter of introduction he became a deputy clerk in the Cook county circuit court, and also began practice. J. Young Scammon was one of the able members of the early Chicago bar, a lawyer by training and a scholar, and he

edited volumes 2, 3 and 5 of the Illinois Reports. Among the partners with whom he practiced for varying periods of time were Buckner S. Morris, Norman B. Judd and Ezra B. McCagg.

A lawyer by profession and a citizen whose public service has left its mark on various institutions, Mr. Scammon was probably most prominent as a banker. He was appointed attorney for the State Bank in 1837, and the experience made him thoroughly familiar with banking methods of the time. He later became president of the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company, which performed most of the functions of a bank until the banking law of 1851, previously referred to in this article. The first bank to organize in Chicago under the terms of the banking law was the Marine Bank, becoming the first really legal bank since the old State Bank went out of existence. The Marine Bank was organized early in 1852, and issued its first circulating notes on April 17. As president of this institution, Mr. Scammon directed every effort to maintaining the integrity of his bank and at the same time consistently fought the banks that continued to do business without legal sanction. He led the movement which resulted in the legislature passing the act to drive the illegal banks from the state.

Mr. Scammon continued in active direction of his business affairs until 1857, when he retired to spend some of his ample fortune abroad. On returning in 1860, he found the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company (which had been revived from the original concern) almost in a state of bankruptcy. He once more appeared one of the active figures in the financial district, and succeeded in restoring the prestige which his institution had lost.

Mr. Scammon's banking enterprises bridged over the period of history between the original State Bank and the National Banks. The banks of legal standing in Illinois during the decade before the war were banks of issue, their circulation being based on certain classes of approved securities. Many Chicago and Illinois banks held large lists of state bonds from Missouri and other southern states. The panic of 1857 sent the values of these securities to the lowest ebb, and as a result the bank notes depreciated ten, fifteen and twenty per cent of face value. It became necessary for a business man to scrutinize every bank note, and if not familiar with the standing of the issuing bank to refer to the *Bank Note Reporter* to enable him to fix the proper

rate of discount. Anyone going east with western bank notes found it necessary, before he could exchange them in New York, to go to a broker and buy New York or eastern exchange at a premium over the western notes. Great confusion existed in the issues of the various banks, and the situation, from the modern point of view, seems intolerable in a business world. Soon after the panic of 1857 came secession and the Civil war. The Illinois banks, with their large holdings of southern state bonds, lost almost the full value of these securities, and depreciation continued until during the first years of the war state bank notes were worth less than half their face in gold. The National Banking Act, though a war measure, was an assumption of control of credit circulation by the nation which doubtless the conditions among the state banking institutions would have forced upon the country eventually under a state of peace. By taxing the issue of state banks ten per cent, the National Banking Act forced the state banks to discontinue this feature of their business, or take out charters as national banks. The business of some of the old state banks was continued as private institutions, without powers of issuing notes. Mr. Scammon and his associates conducted the Marine Bank through various vicissitudes during the war and up to the panic of 1873, and its affairs were finally wound up in 1874. In 1861 it was unable to liquidate its notes except at heavy discounts. In 1863 the Marine Bank was reorganized as the Marine Company, with Mr. Scammon as president, and as a private banker he brought the complicated finances to a close. It is said that Mr. Scammon was the first in Chicago to profess adherence to the doctrines of Swedenborg, and the original five dollar bills of the Marine Bank had engraved in vignette the bust of that distinguished philosopher and theologian. He organized the first Church of the New Jerusalem west of the lakes.

We are told that Lyman J. Gage resigned a position as night watchman in a sash and door factory to begin his career in banking as bookkeeper for the Merchants Loan and Trust Company. Both among the organizers of this institution and among the men who were trained by their association with it, were some of the remarkable financiers of Chicago's history. Isaac N. Arnold, one of the venerated names of the Chicago bar, William B. Ogden, foremost as a leader of Chicago's civic development, Walter L. Newberry and others of note were among the thirteen original trustees who organized the Merchants Loan and Trust Company in 1857.

This bank, now the oldest in Chicago, was the result of an effort on the part of Chicago business men, whose character is well represented in the above names, to apply conservative methods to the finance of the time and furnish a reliable banking and currency medium for the transaction of business. George Smith had just left Chicago, and it seemed possible, in the opinion of these men, that the wild-cat banks would be left in control and eventually bring complete disaster to the financial system. Isaac N. Arnold and John H. Dunham were elected to the legislature to secure the necessary legislation for a new bank, and in face of much opposition secured approval of a charter on January 28, 1857. The bank was opened for business in the following May. The first location was at the northwest corner of Water and LaSalle streets, on the first floor of the old Board of Trade building, which then stood there. From the spring of 1860 until the fire it was in the Dickey building at the southwest corner of Lake and Dearborn. It is related that while the fire was rapidly advancing upon this locality, Solomon A. Smith, who was then president of the bank, and Charles Henrotin, the cashier, opened the money vault and extracted all its contents, consisting of about a million dollars in bonds and greenbacks of large denominations; and about three million dollars in securities and notes, etc. A clerk who ran by at the moment was pressed into service, and the treasure was divided into three bundles of equal weight. Then during the early hours of Monday morning, the three men, each with over a million of wealth in his arms, went out into the panic-stricken crowd that thronged the streets, and made for Michigan avenue. Men crazed by whisky and thieves and toughs ready for any opportunity to pillage, were everywhere; but in their slouch hats and old coats the treasure-bearers were unmolested, the very crowd being their safeguard. They ran down Michigan avenue to Terrace Row, where P. L. Yoe, one of the directors, lived. The treasure was dumped on the floors of his house. At ten o'clock in the morning it was removed to the residence of John Borland on Indiana avenue, and from there to the house of Mr. Smith, who lived at the corner of Harmon Court and Wabash avenue. The basement dining room of his residence was fitted up as a bank, and there, eight days after the fire, the bank opened for business. That was the bank's home until the completion of the Manierre building at Madison and Dearborn, which was occupied from the spring of 1872 until 1881,

when the bank secured a new location in the Portland block at Washington and Dearborn streets. In 1900 it was moved where it is now located, in the bank and office building at the corner of Clark and Adams streets.

Solomon A. Smith, president of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company from 1860 until his death, was a specialist in banking

SOLOMON
A. SMITH.

and devoted his time and attention to that and concerned himself little about other interests that did not relate in some way to his life work. He was not inclined toward varied interests like J. Young Scammon, W. H. Brown and others of the earlier bankers; but during the period of his financial activity he was not excelled for ability and business capacity by any of the financiers of Chicago. He was almost as strong a figure in the financial affairs of the city from the beginning of the war until the fire, as George Smith had been during the forties and early fifties. Born in Massachusetts in 1815, he became interested with his father in the manufacture of powder, and peddled the product through the country. He came by Erie Canal and lake steamer to Chicago in 1840, where he was connected with the Laflins, powder manufacturers, the firm being Laflin and Smith for a time. Mr. Smith was considered one of the successful manufacturers and business men in the days before the war, and being among the original promoters of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, he was called to succeed the first president, J. H. Dunham. He assumed the position during one of the most trying periods of Illinois finance, when the country had hardly recuperated from the panic of 1857 and when the outbreak of the war caused a decline and often an almost total loss of the value of the southern securities that were then held as bank resources in Illinois. Mr. Smith continued in the performance of duty to the close of his life, not allowing a lasting illness to interfere with the work to which he was devoted. He died November 25, 1879. He is remembered as being very frugal and plain in habits and dress, was reserved and quiet, and seldom allowed any distractions to interfere with his methodical habits of life at home and in his office. Most of all, his credit lies in upholding the commercial soundness of the city during times of national panic. His only living son is Byron Laflin Smith, founder and president of the Northern Trust Company, and formerly one of the officials of the Merchants Loan and Trust.

The Civil war made enormous demands upon the national treasury, and the government within a few months after the beginning of the war was seriously embarrassed by the difficulties of providing funds from the regular sources. Permission to duly empowered organizations upon certain conditions to put into circulation bills furnished them by the government, their redemption in specie to be guaranteed and regulated by the government, was the means of making the national debt an available capital for banking purposes that was proposed by Secretary Chase, and out of which grew the National Banking Act. In order to give the national currency thus created preference over other forms of credit currency, it was proposed to tax the issues of state banks to such an extent that these institutions could not profitably issue notes. Naturally the state banks opposed the measure. But the necessity of securing "one sound, uniform circulation of equal value throughout the country upon the foundation of national credit combined with private capital," forced Congress to act, and a bill passed the senate February 12, 1863, and the house eight days later, and the National Currency act received the signature of the president, February 25, 1863. While the practical results of the act did not realize expectations during the war, the national banking system eventually remedied the great financial ills from which the country suffered under the miscellaneous and loose methods of state banking.

Although the National Bank Act was an emergency or war measure, yet the law stands today practically, and particularly in important features, in its original form. The fact that the national banking system has been, since February, 1863, the central pillar of America's financial power, is an evidence of the wisdom and foresightedness of our law-makers during that critical time when they had to act in a hurry. By the national bank act, the credit of this country has not only been maintained, but gradually grown beyond that of any other country of the world. Proof of this was furnished during the panic of 1907, when bonds guaranteed by sound security and bearing five per cent, sold many points below par, yet government bonds, bearing only two per cent, were selling freely all along at four to five per cent premium or more. This resulted largely from the demands by national banks to use government bonds to secure increased circulation and government deposits. It is estimated that three-fifths of the United States

government bonds are carried by the national banks for these purposes. Much comment has been indulged in and no little criticism that the act favored the national banks, whereas, in fact, it works to the advantage of the United States government. It is argued that the banks make a profit on this circulation, which is true, but the profit is of little moment compared to the benefit derived by the government. The profit to banks averages only about one per cent, as the following computation will show. For \$100,000 of the two per cent bonds at a premium of four per cent, a bank will pay \$104,000. On these it will get a maximum circulation of \$100,000. The current rate of interest makes but little difference, as it operates both ways. Putting the interest at five per cent, the bank will thereby receive \$2,000 interest on the bonds and \$5,000 on the circulation, provided the full amount is loaned and no loss attends, making the gross receipts \$7,000. The following deductions must be made:

Interest on \$104,000 paid for the bonds	\$5,200.
Tax	500.
Expense estimated	100.
Sinking fund	61.25
Total	<u>\$5,861.25</u>

leaving a possible net profit of \$1,138.75; but an average of \$1,000 is a fair estimate.

"The First National Bank of Chicago" was the eighth institution under the new law to receive the approval of Comptroller McCulloch to begin business. Its organization was planned while the legislation was still under discussion in Congress and, the first articles of association were adopted May 1, 1863. The day before the formal opening of the bank the *Tribune* published the following:

"The First National Bank of Chicago goes into operation tomorrow, July 1st, E. Aiken, Esq., President, and E. E. Braisted, late of the Loan & Trust Co., Cashier. The stockholders are among the most active and substantial business men, representing our merchants, lumber, produce, and stock dealers, with a number of our leading capitalists. The bank opens with a cash capital of a quarter million dollars, and a further increase will be added as the wants of the business public shall require. The president has long been known to the business community as one of our most active

and prudent bankers, and the stockholders and the public are fortunate in the selection of a gentleman for so important a position, who so thoroughly understands the business of the city. The bank will open at the former office of the president, No. 22 La Salle street, immediately north of Coolbaugh & Co.'s Bank, northwest corner of Lake."

As this announcement stated, it was a remarkable group of business men who founded the bank. Edmund Aiken, the first president, was of Scotch ancestry, a New Englander by birth, and had attended Yale College as long as health permitted. On coming west in 1835 he clerked for a while in a store at Mishawaka, Indiana, then returned east and became a lawyer, teacher and farmer, until, finally yielding to the fascination of Chicago in 1856. His office was on the east side of Clark street, on the alley between Lake and Randolph, and in a year he was joined by a Syracuse capitalist, John D. Norton, and the firm of Aiken and Norton was then best known as loan agents and private bankers. The office was moved to the old Board of Trade building at La Salle and South Water in 1862, where the business of the First National Bank was opened. Mr. Aiken was president of the First National Bank until his death in 1867. While a man of impressive business ability, he was more than a banker. He was one of Chicago's early lovers of music and the fine arts, and the old Academy of Science was organized in his home, with Professor Agassiz as the guest of honor. The Home for the Friendless and the welfare of the Union soldiers were objects of his charitable activity. The Auditorium Annex covers the site of the old Aiken home.

Samuel M. Nickerson, Benjamin P. Hutchinson, Samuel W. Alerton, John B. Sherman, James C. Fargo, Byron Rice and other well known figures in Chicago finance were among the original directors of the First National. S. M. Nickerson was president, succeeding Mr. Aiken, twenty-seven years, for more than half the bank's existence. He was a distiller at the time of the organization of the bank.

S. M. A native of Massachusetts, he had spent his youth in
NICKERSON. indigent circumstances, had clerked in a store, had sailed before the mast, had once lost all his invested capital by fire, and at the age of twenty-eight had begun at the bottom in Chicago and in five years reached a position where he was one of

the influential business men whose co-operation proved so valuable in the establishment of the First National Bank. In 1864 he became president of the Chicago City Horse Railroad Company, and about the time he became president of the First National he headed the



RUINS OF FIRST NATIONAL BUILDING.

group of men who organized the old Union Stock Yards National Bank. During his presidency, the First National passed the crises of the fire and the panic of 1873. In the year after he became president the location of the bank was moved from the Exchange block, at the southwest corner of Lake and Clark, to the first building erected for the bank's home, on the southwest corner of State and Washington. The five-story stone building, with its principal entrance on the corner, reached by a flight of steps, was swept by the fire and only the walls and interior vaults spared, but it was restored for business by the first of the year, and during the decade of the seventies was

considered one of the best business structures of Chicago, ranking with the Palmer, Tremont, Field and other structures. The site of the present bank building was, before the fire, the location of the post-office building, and later the Haverly Theatre, and the ground is school property. When the old building at State and Washington was outgrown a new site was sought. The northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe was leased for ninety-nine years, and on it the building so familiarly known until recent years was erected, being occupied by the bank on November 27, 1882. With the expiration of the second bank charter, in 1902, the present bank and office building was planned. To give frontage on Monroe street, the ten-story Montauk block, one of the early Chicago skyscrapers, was removed.

During most of these changes Mr. Nickerson remained president, and was directing the growing activities and prosperity of the bank. He served until 1891, and then in 1897 was again called to the office for three years. He has been a resident of New York since 1900.

C. R. Field resigned the position as cashier of the First National in 1868, and Lyman J. Gage was chosen his successor. Two years later Mr. Gage had become a director, and for nearly thirty years he was the pivot of the bank's affairs. He was cashier from 1868 to 1882, vice president until 1891, and succeeded Mr. Nickerson as president in 1891. He was aggressive in upholding sound-money standards, and through his position and as a public speaker dominated a large section of public opinion on financial matters. His active interest in behalf of sound money during the campaign of 1896 resulted in President McKinley offering him the treasury portfolio, for which Mr. Gage was so well qualified. He resigned his position as president of the First National in February, 1897, and remained a member of President McKinley's cabinet until after the assassination, his resignation becoming effective in February, 1902. For several years he was president of the United States Trust Company of New York, and since 1906 has lived retired at San Diego, California. In the work of organization and pledging of financial support which preceded the Chicago Columbian Exposition, Mr. Gage was so prominent that his name will always be identified with the success of that fair. He was president of the board of directors until his election as president of the First National Bank necessitated his withdrawing from the executive post, though he remained on the board of directors and

was constantly at work in behalf of the great enterprise. He was also at one time president of the Chicago Civic Federation, and while a resident of Chicago was one of the strongest supporters not only of movements for the material and commercial development of the city, but of undertakings that promoted the æsthetic and intellectual progress.

January, 1900, the directors of the First National Bank by unanimous vote chose James B. Forgan to succeed Mr. Nickerson as presi-

JAMES B.
FORGÁN.

dent. In strength of personality, in thorough knowledge and ability, as a financier, and in the extent to which his opinions are quoted and his influence carries weight, Mr. Forgan is one of the most eminent bankers of America. By birth a Scotchman, and trained for his career in the banks of the British Empire, he came to Chicago in 1892 from Minneapolis, where he had been cashier of the Northwestern National, and after eight years' service as second and then first vice president of the First National Bank, he was elevated to his present position in 1900.

Under the presidency of Mr. Forgan the Union National Bank and the Metropolitan National Bank have been merged in the First National Bank, the capital has been increased from \$3,000,000 to \$8,000,000, with \$7,000,000 surplus; while the deposits have increased from \$35,000,000 to \$100,000,000. In December, 1903, under the Illinois laws, Mr. Forgan organized the First Trust and Savings Bank, with a capital of \$1,000,000, the stock being paid for by an extra dividend of \$1,000,000 from the First National Bank. The stockholders and directors in both institutions are identical, the First Trust and Savings Bank now having deposits of over \$35,000,000. The National Safe Deposit Company, of which Mr. Forgan is president, and which is controlled by the bank, is the subsidiary corporation which completed the eighteen-story building on Monroe and Dearborn in 1905. The general office of this bank is the largest single banking room in the country, and the grand court of the building is one of the finest in the city.

Of the national banks that have had a continuous existence since the issue of their first charters, the Commercial National is the second oldest in Chicago, having been organized in December, 1864, and beginning business in the January following, about a year after the First National Bank. Henry F. Eames was president of this bank for thirty

years, and the length of his service and his ability as a financier lend prominence to his name among the bankers of the past century. He succeeded P. R. Westfall, the first president, in 1867. At that time the bank was in a comparatively prosperous condition, having deposits of over half a million. When Mr. Eames resigned in 1897, deposits were over nine million. During the following ten years the institution continued its growth to rank among the largest of Chicago banks, a condition largely due to the management and ability of President James H. Eckels, who as comptroller of the currency during President Cleveland's second administration had won the admiration of financiers by his adroit handling of the problems presented during the crisis of 1893. When Mr. Eckels died in 1907, the Commercial National Bank was in a most prosperous condition, with deposits over forty million dollars. At that time a bank home had been built for this institution at the corner of Clark and Adams, and has since been occupied, which is one of the finest and largest business structures in the down-town district. George E. Roberts, for about ten years director of the United States mint, succeeded Mr. Eckels as president.

The Corn Exchange National Bank, now located in a sixteen-story modern bank and office block on LaSalle street, is the successor,

BENJAMIN P. HUTCHINSON. by consolidation, of two noted banks that were founded before the fire of 1871, and their history involves two of the great men of Chicago finance. Of the Merchants National Bank and its founder, Chauncey B. Blair, an account is found elsewhere. Under Mr. Blair and his son Chauncey J. this bank had a continuous individual existence from 1865 until 1903, when it was consolidated with the Corn Exchange Bank. The latter institution was founded as a national bank in 1870, by Benjamin P. Hutchinson, who during his active connection with Chicago's commercial history was the most familiar figure on the Board of Trade, and one of the shrewdest operators in the trading activities that make up the history of that institution. He came to Chicago in 1859, having failed in the shoe business at Lynn, Massachusetts. He was then thirty-one years of age. For five dollars he is said to have bought a membership in the Chicago Board of Trade, and in the next four years through his operations on the grain market had paid all his Lynn debts and had a comfortable fortune. He became a pork packer, his establishment forty years ago being one of the largest in the yards.

Though a promoter and one of the first stockholders in the First National Bank, he soon afterward helped to found the Corn Exchange National Bank. Benjamin P. Hutchinson died in 1900, having been for more than forty years a resident of Chicago. His son, Charles L. Hutchinson, though for over thirty years identified with banking and now one of the vice presidents of the reorganized Corn Exchange National Bank, has given much of his time to the development of the æsthetic side of Chicago's life, especially as president of the Chicago Art Institute, for the founding of which on a permanent basis and its subsequent progress he has been largely responsible. The Corn Exchange National Bank, on its present basis, has a capital of \$3,000,000, surplus \$3,000,000, and deposits of over fifty million. Ernest A. Hamill is president, with Chauncey J. Blair, Charles L. Hutchinson and D. A. Moulton as vice presidents. The old Corn Exchange National Bank surrendered its national bank charter in 1881, at which time the Hutchinsons and S. A. Kent organized the state bank, which continued to bear the original name until the founding of the new Corn Exchange National in 1903.

Of the banks that have lost their identity through consolidation, one of the most substantial until within the last decade was the Merchants National. This bank had a character of solidity apart from its strength in capital and deposits.

CHAUNCEY B.
BLAIR.

Among bankers and in the financial world generally it was known as the bank of Chauncey B. Blair, whose name was a power in Chicago banking circles until his death in 1891. He is accorded the unanimous credit of having twice saved the financial situation in Chicago, restored public confidence and averted a general disaster to its banks and a far-spreading financial calamity. Conservative while treading the safe paths of prosperity, he always met the threats of commercial and financial disaster with a confident and brave bearing and was most bold when he seemed to be leading a forlorn hope. In his early years Mr. Blair was identified with banking and business in northern Indiana, especially at Michigan City, and for some years conducted the LaPorte branch of the famous Indiana State Bank. Like some other prominent bankers of Chicago, he conducted a private bank for a time after locating in this city in 1861. The Merchants National, which he organized in 1865 and of which he was president continuously until 1888, when he was succeeded by his son

Chauncey J. Before the fire of 1871 this bank was one of the strongest then in the city, having over a million dollars in deposits, and capital and surplus of nearly a million. In the crisis that followed the fire, when only one of the nineteen banks in the city had a home, Mr. Blair firmly dissented from the majority opinion of his fellow bankers that the institutions suspend payment. He announced his intention of keeping his doors wide open and paying dollar for dollar, and, following his example, the banks commenced to pay out small sums for immediate use.

Until a little more than ten years ago, the bank architecture of Chicago had little to commend it from an artistic point of view, though some of the earlier buildings were considered, in their time, splendid in proportion and design. The improvement in bank architecture was subject to the same influences that caused an advance in other types of building construction during the years following the Columbian Exposition. In 1894 only three banks had invested their capital in bank buildings, the others being tenants. Not one of these three buildings is now considered among the fine structures of the business district, while one of them was torn down a few years ago to make room for the sixteen story bank and office building of the First National Bank. The Illinois Trust and Savings, the Chicago National, the First National, the American Trust and Savings, the Northern Trust Company, the Commercial National, and the Corn Exchange have, one after another, within the past twelve years erected homes that are among the conspicuous landmarks of the modern down-town district. The Illinois Trust and Savings and the Chicago National were the pioneers, after which came the First National, completed in May, 1905; the American Trust and Savings, in 1906; the Northern Trust, also in 1906; the Commercial National, in 1907, and the Corn Exchange National, in 1908.

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank building was completed in the spring of 1897. At the time it was far in advance in architectural symmetry and beauty of any buildings in Chicago devoted wholly to business purposes. Much of the credit for this departure from the

old models belongs to the man whose personality and character during the past twenty-five years have become a part of the institution which he has guided as president. The Mitchells, father and son, have been identified with

JOHN J.
MITCHELL.

Chicago banking since the year of the panic in 1873, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank having been organized on May 7th of that year, William H. Mitchell being one of the promoters, and for many years has served as its first vice president. John J. Mitchell became president in 1880, his predecessors having been L. B. Sidway and H. G. Powers. The extraordinary growth of the bank is sound reason for Mr. Mitchell's eminence among western bankers.

The Comptrollers of the Currency during three successive presidential administrations, after resigning their positions as government

managers of the national banking system, came to
EDWARD S. LACEY. Chicago and became heads of leading banks in the city. The confidence of the nation in western finan-

ciars was illustrated in the selection of these men, and their subsequent careers are proof that this confidence was well bestowed. Edward S. Lacey, who since 1892 has been president of the Bankers National Bank, was the first of these men. The Bankers National, which began business on August 11th of that year, has enjoyed a prosperous growth. A year after its opening its deposits were less than a million dollars, which since that time have increased to upwards of twenty millions. In his early business career Mr. Lacey was identified with banking in Michigan, served in Congress from that state, and was President Harrison's selection for the office of Comptroller in 1889.

When Grover Cleveland became president in 1893, his choice for Comptroller of the Currency rested on a lawyer of Ottawa, Illinois,

who up to that time was unknown in the world of fi-
JAMES H. ECKELS. nance. The financial panic that followed and the ex-
treme difficulties which beset the treasury depart-

ment were an extraordinary test of the capacity of the Comptroller in handling the complicated machinery of national finance. It is said that during the first year of James H. Eckels' term of office, there were more national bank failures than during all the twenty years preceding. Mr. Eckels' tact and skill in the management of his office gave him a broad reputation, and towards the close of the presidential term he resigned his office to accept the presidency of the Commercial National Bank. He continued at the head of this institution until his brilliant career was cut short by death, only a short time before the bank was moved to its new home.

Charles G. Dawes, who followed Mr. Eckels as Comptroller, was also a citizen of Illinois, and at the time of his appointment was a resident of Evanston. He was the youngest man who ever held that office, but his conduct of the business of the office was not only successful but showed unusual ability.

CHARLES G.
DAWES.

At the end of four years' service as Comptroller, Mr. Dawes resigned and organized the Central Trust Company of Illinois, of which he is now president. This company purchased and occupies the building erected for the Chicago National Bank. The main banking room in this building is pronounced by many to be superior to any in existence.

After the resignation of Mr. Dawes, the president again came to Illinois for a Comptroller of the Currency and William B. Ridgely, a Chicago business man, was appointed, who showed the same quality of ability as his predecessors. Mr. Ridgely held the position about four years, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Ridgely's successor is Lawrence O. Murray, who was also for a time a resident of Chicago.

Three of Chicago's bankers have been called to the position of president of the American Bankers' Association. Lyman J. Gage filled this place in the year 1883, being the fourth to be elected to that position. In 1894 John J. P. Odell was elected. Mr. Odell was then president of the Union National Bank. George M. Reynolds is filling the position at this writing, having been elected October 1, 1908, at Denver. Mr. Reynolds, though yet comparatively young in years, has become prominent in the financial world. He is president of the Continental National Bank, of Chicago, which institution has shown rapid growth, having now deposits of about seventy million dollars, with capital \$4,000,000 and surplus \$2,000,000.

One who was familiar with Chicago's banks twenty-five years ago would look in vain for many of the institutions of that time. As a result of failure, consolidation or voluntary liquidation, the bank directory of Chicago has recorded many changes.

A list of the national banks that have been discontinued, with the year of establishment and of closing, would contain the following:

Second National, 1864, failed September, 1873.

Third National, 1864, closed November, 1877.

Fourth National, 1864, failed September, 1875.

Fifth National, 1864, voluntary liquidation December, 1882.

National Bank of America, 1883, succeeding the Fifth National and later consolidated. (See below.)

Mechanics National, 1864, went into voluntary liquidation December, 1874. The late E. B. McCagg was its last president.

Northwestern National, 1864, merged in Corn Exchange National September, 1900.

Manufacturers National, 1864, suspended September, 1873.

Union National, 1865, absorbed by First National, September, 1900.

Merchants National, 1865, merged with Corn Exchange National, 1902.

City National, 1865, voluntary liquidation April, 1876.

Traders National, 1865, surrendered charter in 1878, and the Traders Bank suspended in 1888.

Union Stockyards National, 1867, in 1887 changed to National Live Stock Bank, and in 1907 to Live Stock Exchange National.

National Bank of Commerce, 1870, went into voluntary liquidation December, 1876. P. C. Maynard was president.

German National, November, 1870, receiver appointed December, 1878.

Cook County National, 1871, failed January, 1875.

National Bank of Illinois, 1871, failed December, 1896.

Central National, 1872, failed in 1877.

Scandinavian National, organized May, 1872, and receiver appointed December, 1872.

Hide and Leather National, 1880, purchased by Union National, 1897.

Chicago National, 1881, liquidated 1906.

Home National, 1882, voluntary liquidation January, 1898.

Metropolitan National, 1884, absorbed by First National, May, 1902.

Park National, 1886, receiver appointed June, 1890.

American Exchange National, consolidated in 1898 with National Bank of America, under name of America National, which was merged in the Corn Exchange National, September, 1900.

Atlas National, 1887, in voluntary liquidation, 1897.

Lincoln National, merged in the Bankers National, July, 1900.

Prairie State National, became Prairie State Bank, 1897.

Globe National, 1890, purchased by Continental National, November, 1898.

Chemical Trust, 1890, changed from a state to a national bank in December, 1891, and receiver appointed in 1893.

Columbia National, 1887, failed in 1893.

The deposits of the Chicago National Bank were by agreement paid by the other banks of Chicago, each bank included advancing amount proportionate with its capital, the banks as a whole being secured by a pledge of sundry collaterals. This plan was reached after an all night conference between William B. Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency; Capt. W. H. Eubanks, deputy state auditor of Illinois; John R. Walsh and F. M. Blount, president and vice president respectively of the Chicago National, and representatives of the Chicago banks furnishing the money. Like agreement was entered into at the same time to liquidate the Equitable Trust Company and the Home Savings Bank, which were located in the Chicago National building, and practically under the same management, John R. Walsh being president of each of them.

Of the notable failures among the national banks of Chicago, several had points of distinction that make them unique in the history of finance. The Cook County National, which collapsed in 1875 as a result of the operations of its former president, D. D. Spencer, has been regarded as the most complete failure under the national banking system. The liabilities of the institution aggregated nearly two million dollars, and a considerable portion of the assets did not bring two cents on the dollar. After a receivership of eight years the creditors had to be satisfied with fifteen per cent of their claims. Besides having the most complete failure, Chicago was also the home of the bank which was reckoned as the biggest national bank failure. The National Bank of Illinois, when it suspended in December, 1896, had liabilities of about twenty million. The suddenness of this unexpected failure caused a severe though temporary crisis in financial and business circles.

One of the interesting matters of record of former banks concerns the old Third National, of which J. Irving Pierce was president. At the time the bank suspended, in 1877, it was in a solvent condition, and

under the receivership the creditors were paid. Among the assets was some South Side real estate, near the World's Fair district. The real estate enhanced in value until at one time, though the bank was in the hands of a receiver, the stock was worth \$150 a share. The real estate was held too long, and the value of the stock afterward was seriously reduced.

Of other national banks now enjoying substantial growth and having a capital of one million dollars and over, is the Fort Dearborn National, which was chartered in May, 1887. H. N. Hibbard was its first president. William A. Tilden is now its president, Nelson N. Lampert vice president, and Henry R. Kent cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic was chartered in 1891, its first president being John B. Mallers, who was succeeded by John A. Lynch, the present official. W. T. Fenton, now vice president, was one of its organizers.

The National City Bank was organized in January, 1907, by David R. Forgan, its president, who for this purpose, resigned as vice president of the First National Bank.

The first report of the auditor, under the new state banking laws, showed the state banks in Chicago in November, 1889, to be the following:

- American Trust and Savings.
- Bank of Illinois.
- Chicago Trust and Savings.
- Corn Exchange Bank.
- Dime Savings.
- Hibernian Savings Association.
- Home Savings Bank.
- Illinois Trust and Savings.
- International Bank.
- Merchants Loan and Trust Company.
- Northern Trust Company.
- Northwestern Bond and Trust Company.
- Prairie State Loan and Trust Company.
- Union Trust Company.
- Western Investment Bank (discontinued next year).

To this list the following additions were made, in 1890: Chemical Trust and Savings; in 1891, Bank of Commerce, Commercial Loan and Trust Company, State Bank of Chicago, Central Trust and Savings Bank, Industrial Bank, Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, Royal Trust Company, Globe Savings Bank, Garden City Banking and Trust Company, and Homestead Loan & Trust Company.

Most of these banks passed through the crisis of 1893 without change. The Bank of Illinois disappeared from the list, and the Chemical Trust and Savings was changed to a national bank, which failed. The year 1896 was marked by the suspension of the Central Trust and Savings, the Dime Savings, the Globe Savings. In the following year the Bank of Commerce was discontinued, its assets being purchased by the Union National. In 1898 the International Bank was purchased by the Continental National, and the Commercial Loan and Trust by the Royal Trust Company. The Prairie State Loan and Trust Company was merged under the new Prairie State Bank in 1897. In recent years the most conspicuous failure among state banks was the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, in 1906. The failure was notable not so much for the aggregate loss involved as because the creditors were largely among the poor classes of the northwest side, most of them foreigners.

Of the state banks during the early period of Chicago banking the most influential have been mentioned, but reference should be made to the Old Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, better known as the "Bee Hive," which was established in 1861, and, after a two weeks' run in 1877, was found to have but sixty-two cents in the vaults. The State Savings Institution went down about the same time. D. D. Spencer, who formerly had been connected with the Cook County National, was president of this institution.

Before the fire of 1871 there were seventeen national and twelve state or private banks in Chicago. The combined capital employed by the national banks was \$6,550,000, and by the other banks, \$6,950,000. The surplus of the national banks at that time was \$3,000,000; and the aggregate of deposits in the twenty-nine banks was a little less than \$35,000,000.

Two years later, in June before the September panic of 1873, a table of the thirty national, state and private banks then in business,

indicates that while the total banking capital had decreased to a little less than twelve millions, in other respects the banks were in better condition than before the fire, the surplus and undivided profits amounting to about four and a half millions, and the deposits to over forty millions.

From the conditions of Chicago banking as presented by the above figures, it is possible to contrast later growth by comparative statements that seem almost incredible. At the close of 1885 the fourteen national banks alone had deposits of over seventy-one millions, an increase of three hundred per cent since 1872. In 1890 the deposits in state and national banks were \$130,224,654. This amount, large as it is, was only a beginning, for in spite of the hard times of the nineties deposits went on growing, shooting above the two hundred million mark in 1897, thence in the following year to three hundred million, in 1903 made a total of half a billion, and in 1907, just before the panic, the combined deposits in the seventeen national and thirty-one state banks then reported equaled over seven hundred million dollars. The capital, surplus and undivided profits of the banks show a corresponding growth. In October, 1893, the twenty-four national banks were capitalized at \$21,300,000, and had surplus and undivided profits of over fourteen million. The capital stock of the state banks in 1892 was twelve and a half millions, with surplus and undivided profits of six and a half millions. By May, 1905, there was a wonderful increase, especially by the state banks. By that time the thirty-four state institutions had combined capital of \$23,750,000, and the profits and surplus were slightly less than twenty millions. The same date found the fifteen national banks represented by \$24,600,000 capital, and over eighteen millions in surplus and profits. The growth in capitalization represents concentration rather than aggregation. In 1871 there were seventeen national banks, the same number as in 1907. But in 1871 the national banks had only \$6,550,000 capital, while in 1907 the capital was a total of \$27,950,000, showing an increase of four hundred per cent on the average for each bank.

Statistics that will indicate the enormous aggregate power of Chicago in finance are contained in the following table of national and state banks, showing the deposits, loans and cash resources of each at the close of business September 23, 1908:

NATIONAL BANKS.

	Deposits	Loans & Dis.	Cash Resources
Bankers	\$ 21,166,268	\$ 12,896,429	\$ 9,519,834
Commercial	45,691,137	29,908,472	17,838,739
Continental	69,151,043	46,399,544	29,804,653
Corn Exchange	58,524,847	37,043,238	23,294,555
Drovers Deposit ...	5,731,955	4,063,900	2,282,967
National Produce ..	869,338	656,455	346,660
First National	105,564,867	65,038,528	46,435,352
First of Englewood.	2,224,478	1,696,167	452,208
Fort Dearborn	11,057,891	7,110,285	4,396,462
Hamilton	7,245,963	4,344,834	2,778,817
Monroe	1,141,452	709,115	493,904
National City	9,270,496	6,917,582	3,926,583
National Republic .	20,914,342	14,512,933	9,678,166
Live Stock Ex. Nat.	8,595,212	6,704,156	3,340,753
Oakland	1,002,020	902,300	171,100
Prairie National ...	1,486,157	1,110,904	641,521
Total	\$369,637,466	\$240,014,842	\$155,402,274

STATE BANKS.

	Deposits.	Loans & Dis.	Cash Resources.
American Trust ...	29,126,898	16,853,569	17,909,149
Austin State	1,040,437	821,595	298,280
Central Trust	13,347,540	8,711,824	4,137,848
Chicago City	1,654,513	1,452,890	693,952
Chicago Savings ..	3,894,853	2,559,036	958,216
Citizens' Trust	132,404	119,744	30,286
Colonial Trust	3,110,895	2,723,620	1,036,643
Cook County State.	308,312	237,899	90,214
Drexel State	1,524,521	1,184,117	287,371
Drovers' Trust	1,800,780	1,301,700	255,319
Englewood State ..	728,332	622,444	210,267
First Trust	35,274,418	15,008,996	11,953,722
Foreman Brothers .	6,500,388	5,497,640	2,329,077
Harris Trust	9,221,616	2,478,136	5,150,297
Hibernian	20,615,494	14,237,016	5,219,938
Illinois Trust	78,654,806	48,899,414	29,015,946
Kaspar State	2,167,940	1,937,509	409,881
Kenwood Trust ...	595,000	735,312	97,896
Lake View Trust ..	613,317	720,861	119,347
Metropolitan Trust.	3,995,955	3,251,585	930,154

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY

	Deposits.	Loans & Dis.	Cash Resources.
Merchants' Loan ..	31,980,734	27,334,595	22,504,401
Mutual	2,147,582	1,537,499	683,069
North Side	435,763	316,160	129,903
Northern Trust ...	26,107,500	9,871,099	10,099,191
People's Trust	984,451	1,031,939	133,338
Prairie State	6,263,978	4,026,743	1,175,147
Pullman Loan	2,083,819	1,693,843	722,224
Railway Exchange..	757,648	584,040	300,561
Royal Trust	4,630,297	2,424,909	1,840,865
Security Bank	1,607,796	1,383,214	256,712
State Bank of Chi..	19,080,352	14,400,567	5,429,104
Stockmen's Trust .	814,819	638,861	277,956
Stock Y'rds Savings	1,872,985	1,043,566	324,283
Union Bank of Chi.	829,384	672,560	236,000
Un. St'k Y'ds State	733,721	631,330	207,405
Union Trust Co....	12,491,890	7,530,010	3,766,249
West Side Trust ..	1,248,632	1,200,782	266,419
Western Trust	7,098,820	5,220,018	2,298,733
Woodlawn Trust ..	632,840	608,994	134,829
Total	\$336,111,430	\$211,505,636	\$131,950,182

While state banks during the last thirty years have grown, in resources and liabilities, much more rapidly than the national banks in the corresponding length of time, so that the strength of the two classes of banks is now about equal, the savings banks as a special institution have not reached the same status in this city as elsewhere. Savings departments are now features of all state banks. The Hibernian Banking Association originated with the Merchants' Association in 1867, and was chartered the following year. John V. Clarke was founder of both institutions, and guided the Hibernian Bank through the hard financial years of the seventies when several other savings institutions failed, and remained president of the bank until his death in 1892. He was succeeded by his son, John Vaughan Clarke, who is still president of what is claimed to be the oldest savings bank of Chicago. Its deposits amount to \$20,000,000.

To do justice even in a measure to a history of banking and finance in Chicago, would fill many books. In this review, we are expected to cover but a part of a book, in fact, but a limited number of pages.

In the vicinity adjacent to the Union Stock Yards, a number of

banks have been started and are meeting with success. Six institutions at this time are adjoining the stock yards and depending upon that class of business principally. In other sections of the city outside of the central district, there are a number of banks, usually with \$200,000 capital, but a review of them is not possible here. A number of state banks in Chicago in the central district, under capable management and having a capital of \$1,000,000 have interesting histories certainly worth more than a passing notice, were the space permitted; notably, the Union Trust Company, organized in 1869 by Samuel Rawson, who, as president, is succeeded by his son, F. H. Rawson, showing thirty-nine years of continued success; also the Western Trust and Savings Bank, successor to a banking business established in 1873, reorganized and successfully managed by J. E. Otis and Walter H. Wilson, president and vice president respectively.

In 1879, Haugan and Lindgren, then young men, started a private bank in a small way, with a few thousand dollars capital. From this plant, the State Bank of Chicago was incorporated and has grown to be one of the strong institutions of the city, having \$1,000,000 capital, \$1,000,000 surplus and deposits of \$19,000,000.

The American Trust and Savings Bank, organized in 1889, has shown large growth in the handsome new bank building and under the direction of President Edwin A. Potter.

Foreman Bros. Banking Company, with \$1,000,000 capital, \$500,000 surplus, and a successful business, enjoys the unique distinction of having but three stockholders, Edwin G. and Oscar G. Foreman owning 4,950 shares each, and Geo. N. Neise, cashier, 100 shares.

N. W. Harris is the pioneer in dealing in high-grade bonds with unbroken eminent success and for years a recognized leader. His business was incorporated in 1907, in the name of Harris Trust and Savings Bank.

The records of the Chicago Clearing House Association, more than those of any individual bank, index the growth of Chicago's banking and business. A central institution for making exchanges and settling balances between the city's banks was first established in 1865, and from the beginning of business on April 6th until December 23rd, the total clearings were about \$315,000,000. William F. Coolbaugh was the first president. Mr. Coolbaugh was an influential figure in Chicago banking during the sixties and seventies. He

opened the banking house of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. in 1862, and in 1865 this was merged into the newly organized Union National Bank, with Mr. Coolbaugh as president. At its organization the Clearing House comprised nineteen members and in 1870 the Chicago Clearing House Association was formed, which in subsequent years, besides its regular functions, has exercised a large influence in regulating and maintaining high standards of banking.

From less than half a billion dollars in 1866, the clearings of Chicago banks grew to over twelve billions in 1907. The balances alone during the past two or three years have approximated the total amount of clearings in 1870. The figures for ten-year periods will show the expansion of trade and finance:

Clearings—

1870, \$ 810,676,036.

1880, \$1,725,684,894.

1890, \$4,093,145,904.

1900, \$6,799,535,598.

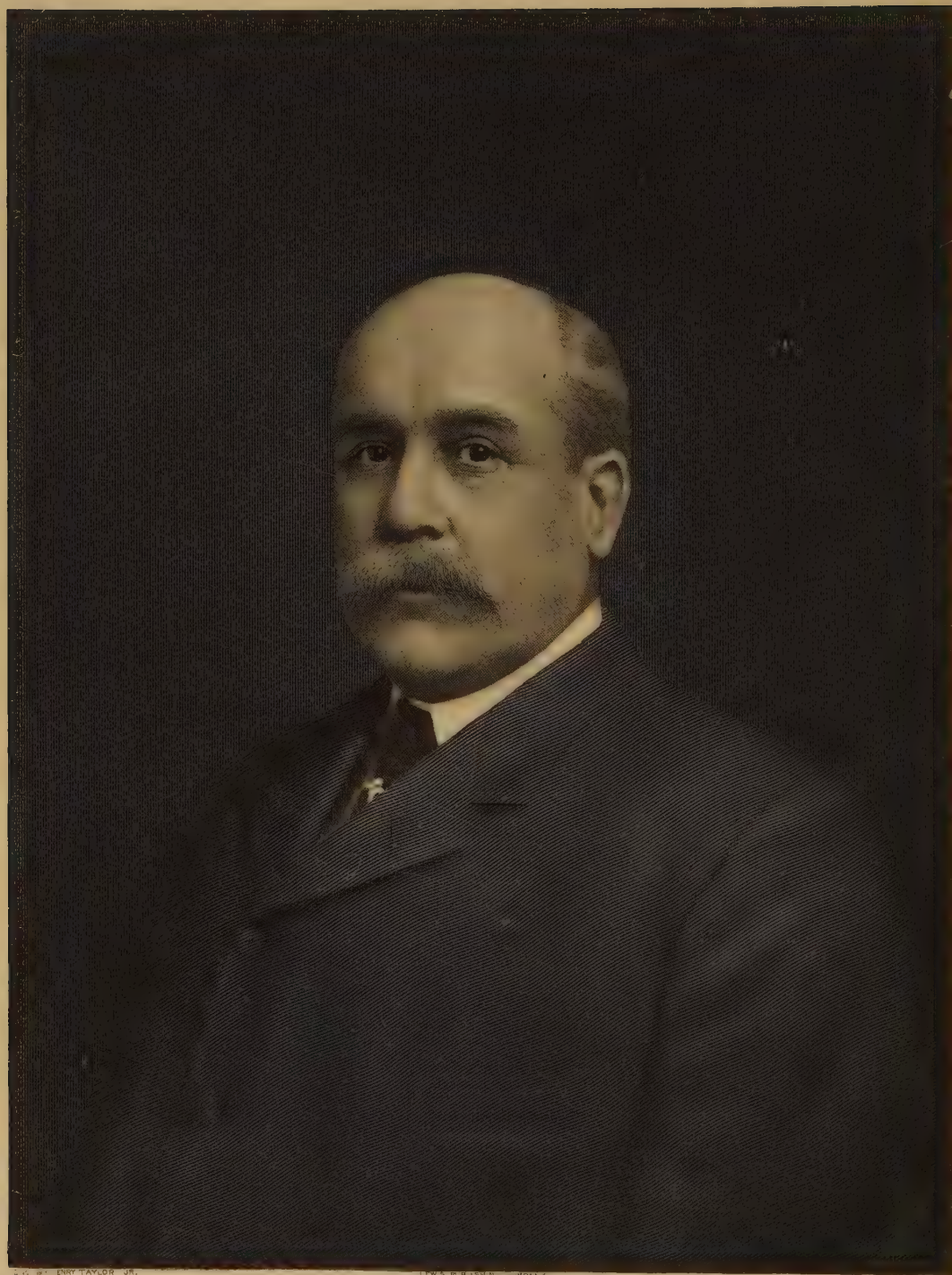
The total of \$12,087,647,870, the amount of clearings for 1907, shows that the increase has been nearly doubled within the past seven years.

The present officers of the Chicago Clearing House Association are Joseph T. Talbert, president; H. A. Haugan, vice president, and W. D. C. Street, manager. Mr. Street is also secretary and treasurer of the board.

The members of the Clearing House committee are James B. Forgan, John J. Mitchell, Orson Smith, Ernest A. Hamill and George M. Reynolds. This committee is charged with grave responsibilities and at times is confronted with problems of the most serious nature, affecting financial conditions, financial institutions or individuals.

Second only in volume and strength to New York City, the Chicago Clearing House Association is a strong factor in the world of finance. Conditions could arise under which its action or the position taken by it would have great weight and influence throughout the universe.

Early in 1907 the association devised a system of examination and supervision of all the Chicago banks enjoying the privileges of the Clearing House, whether members direct or not. Examiners were employed and the plan has met with such endorsement that it is being



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LEWIS PUBLISHED BY J. W. WALKER

CHICAGO, ILL.

Geo. J. Mitchell

adopted by the clearing house associations of many of the other leading cities of the country.

The history of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank is largely the history of one man, whose career is so intimately identified with its

J. J. existence and progress that this institution may be
MITCHELL. regarded as a monument to the financial ability of
John J. Mitchell. It is seldom that history and biography so coincide in illustration of the sententious generalization—"An institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man."

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank was organized in 1873, only two years after the fire, and during the year of the severest panic ever endured by Chicago banking houses. One of the organizers was William H. Mitchell, who rather reluctantly yielded to the ambition of his son to enter the practical world of business and finance instead of continuing his education through the university, as the father had desired. At the age of twenty John J. Mitchell became a messenger boy in the new bank. Observant, modest, cheerful and capable of unusual and continuous concentration, ambitious and having a quenchless thirst for knowledge, the young man was always looking ahead to duties superior to those which engaged his immediate attention, and, without neglecting the present, he was always in readiness to assume a more responsible position than the one which he filled. In 1875 the bank was moved to Clark street, between Washington and Madison streets, and Mr. Mitchell, then a teller, had already come to be recognized as one of the most popular and thoroughly posted men connected with the institution. In 1878, upon the retirement of L. B. Sidway, president of the bank, and the election of H. G. Powers to succeed him, Mr. Mitchell was advanced to be assistant cashier.

The following two years formed a crisis in the affairs of the bank. The capital stock was reduced from \$500,000 to \$100,000, and some of the directors favored dissolution of the institution. Mr. Mitchell brought forward a plan for enlargement of the business on a conservative basis, and owing to his influence in the board rooms, his plans were adopted and the downward tendency was stayed. In 1880 Mr. Powers retired from the presidency. Mr. Mitchell was then twenty-six years of age, but because of the ability he had shown in conducting the bank through its critical period, and in spite of

the opposition of his father and a few of the other directors (solely on the ground of his age), he was chosen to the head of the bank's affairs, being one of the youngest bank presidents in the history of Chicago banking. Energetic and unhampered work soon had its results, and the deposits of the institution reached \$1,000,000—a wonderful showing for a new bank of those days. In 1888 the business had so increased that larger and more appropriate quarters were demanded, and the ground floor of the Rookery building was chosen. The capital stock had now increased to \$2,000,000—a sum twenty times greater than when Mr. Mitchell first became identified with the bank. For twenty-seven years he has now been at the helm of its affairs, and unimpeded progress has been its record. The home of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank is now the magnificent structure erected in 1897, at the northeast corner of Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street, costing nearly \$750,000, and considered one of the handsomest bank structures in the new Chicago.

The president of this bank, who was born in Illinois in 1853, is the son of an eminent Chicagoan. His father, William Hamilton Mitchell, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, March 9, 1817, his parents having removed from a Scotch-Irish settlement in Pennsylvania, in 1800, and located in the section of the Buckeye state named above. He was a California forty-niner, was a builder of the original line of what is now the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and for many years has been prominent in banking and business affairs of Chicago. John J. Mitchell was reared in the midst of comfort and liberal advantages, and, although the household was old-fashioned, it was progressive and dominated by sound principles, both intellectual and moral. Education, especially, was held by the parents at a high value, and the son, whose life lines are here traced, was sent to the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Kent's Hill, when he was sixteen years of age, and after a two-years' course there, entered the Waterville Classical Institute in the same state. It was shortly after this, and without delaying his career for a university education, that he entered the bank just organized in Chicago, and began his connection with finance that has been described.

Besides directing the affairs of this great institution, Mr. Mitchell is vice president and chairman of the Western Board of Control of the Audit Company, of New York, as well as a member of its ad-

visory committee; trustee of the American Surety Company, of New York; a director of the Chicago & Alton, Kansas City Southern, Mexican Central, Burlington, and Rock Island railroad companies, and also the Pullman Company, the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, the Union Elevated Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, United States Brewing Company, Commonwealth-Edison Electric Company, Illinois Trust and Safety Deposit Company, Mississippi River Bridge Company, Frank Parmelee Company and the Continental Trust Company and the First National Bank of New York.

Mr. Mitchell was married February 11, 1890, to Louise Jewett, daughter of James R. Jewett, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Their children are Gwendolyn, William H., John J., Clarence B. and Louise. Although a member of numerous clubs, Mr. Mitchell is not actively identified with any of them, preferring the domestic recreation in which the home circle participates. The beautiful family residence is at 5012 Woodlawn avenue.

The Mitchells of Chicago, father and son, hold a phenomenal record in the banking history of the country. At the age of fifty-three John J. Mitchell, the younger, has held the presidency of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, one of the leading financial institutions of the country, for more than half of the total period of his life, and his father, William H., who was one of its founders, twenty-seven years ago, and even then a man long past middle age who had acquired a standing in the primal development of the west, is still connected with that institution as its first vice president. At the age of ninety-two the senior Mitchell is still a power in the modern financial world, as he was in the pioneer times of the early fifties, when he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Alton and a promoter of early packet lines and railroads.

William H. Mitchell was born on a farm in Belmont county, Ohio, March 9, 1817, the son of James and Elizabeth (McCullough) Mitchell, who were among the earliest settlers of southeastern Ohio. He comes of Scotch-Irish stock, his first American progenitors coming from a Pennsylvania settlement known as Scotch Ridge. The early life of William H. was spent on his father's Ohio farm, but when he was about twenty-three years of age he made his first business ven-

ture by navigating a flat boat down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, where he disposed of his cargo of flour to such good advantage that within the following eight years he made several similar trips. In 1848 he removed to Illinois and, with his brother, engaged in the transportation of freight from Quincy to New Orleans. Two of these trips, in which flour was taken from the Quincy mills to the southern port, proved so profitable as to really constitute the basis of Mr. Mitchell's fortune. Toward the close of 1848, with his brother, John, he bought the business of the Alton Manufacturing Company, which was engaged not only in milling but in loaning money and trading lands. Under the new proprietorship all but the milling trade was dropped, and that proved very profitable. In 1849 leaving the business in his brother's hands, Mr. Mitchell set out for California by the overland route and ox-team travel, his journey occupying 110 days, and after spending about fifteen months in trading with the miners, returned home by the Panama route.

Returning to Illinois in 1852, Mr. Mitchell at once became an active promoter and stockholder in the Alton Packet Company, whose steamboats run between St. Louis and Alton, but not long after both he and his brother sold their interests in the enterprise, as well as in the Alton Manufacturing Company. They then engaged in the construction of the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, but before the line was completed it was purchased by the Chicago & Alton Company. While a resident of Alton Mr. Mitchell also engaged quite extensively in farming. He was instrumental in organizing the First National Bank of Alton, and was elected president after the death of Isaac Scarrett, its first head. After fifteen years of successful business the bank went into liquidation, having paid good dividends throughout and finally paying its stockholders \$1.60 on the dollar.

Mr. Mitchell's masterly management of the Alton bank brought him into most favorable association with the financiers of Chicago, and in the spring of 1873 he became one of the organizers of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, soon after locating permanently in the city, in 1874, being elected second vice president. At the death of John B. Drake, November 12, 1895, he assumed his present office.

In politics Mr. Mitchell has been either a Whig or a Republican, and has been a lifelong Episcopalian—for many years a member of the Trinity church, of Chicago. He is not a club man, the recrea-

tions of his later years being largely confined to simple country pleasures and light agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Mitchell has been thrice married—in 1853 to Mrs. N. Small, in 1858 to Miss Barnes, of Wellsburg, Virginia, and in 1868 to Mrs. Jennie L. Plaisted, of Westport, Maine. The surviving children of the first marriage are John J. Mitchell and Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair, while Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Charles Adams, of Kenilworth, is of the second union, and Guy Hamilton, Hortense Lenore and Marguerite Mitchell, of the third.

When, in the spring of 1897, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank completed its palatial home on the northeast corner of LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard, extending north to Quincy, a decided departure was made in the construction of bank buildings in the United States. A classic Greek temple, standing diagonally from the board of trade building, it is located midway in the territory covered by the commercial, financial and mercantile activities of Chicago—a magnificent and fitting memorial of the city's power, as well as of her artistic aspirations and realizations. Unlike most of the great banks of the city and the world, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank is not buried in some massive office building, but stands clearly forth in its own graceful outlines. The credit for this innovation, as well as for many of the original features of the financial policy of the institution which has reached the position of a national power in its field, is chiefly due to the clear mental vision and the untiring energy of John J. Mitchell.

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank was organized May 7, 1873. The bank commenced business on the northeast corner of Madison and Market streets, with a capital stock of \$100,000, its first president being L. B. Sidway. In 1875 a change of location was made to Clark street, between Washington and Madison, and in 1878 it occupied the old Fidelity Bank building on Randolph street. During that year President Sidway retired from the presidency and H. G. Powers assumed the management, thus continuing until the commencement of Mr. Mitchell's administration in 1880. In the meantime the business of the bank had been increasing, although its affairs were in rather a precarious condition when Mr. Mitchell assumed the presidency. On July 1, 1873, about two months after its organization, its deposits amounted to \$24,058, which, by January 1st of the following year,

had been increased to \$112,418, while ten years from that time, or January 1, 1884, the showing was as follows: Capital stock, \$500,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$50,000, and deposits \$2,740,713.

The finances of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank took even greater bounds within the following decade, so that by 1888 it became imperative that more commodious quarters be chosen. The ground floor of the Rookery was selected, as furnishing accommodations which would be ample for any possible future growth. But the institution in all its departments—banking, trust and savings—outgrew the most sanguine anticipations. In January, 1894, its capital stock was \$2,000,000, surplus and undivided profits \$1,657,642, and deposits \$19,258,785.

It became evident, even in the nineties, that the bank must have its own building, with the result that, after several years of preparation and actual construction, the great and beautiful building was finished, now occupied by the bank—a structure not only as fine architecturally as any financial home in the country, but containing all known modern devices to facilitate the transaction of business and insure the health and comfort of employes.

The present officers of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank are as follows: John J. Mitchell, president; William H. Mitchell, W. H. Reid, Frederick T. Haskell and Chauncey Keep, vice presidents; B. M. Chattell, cashier; J. I. Cooper, F. I. Cooper and E. S. Layman, assistant cashiers; William H. Henkle, secretary, and F. M. Sills, assistant secretary. The directors are Chauncey Keep, William H. Mitchell, J. Russell Jones, John G. Shedd, Henry A. Blair, Charles H. Hulburd, James C. Hutchins, Clarence Buckingham, Frederick T. Haskell, W. H. Reid and John J. Mitchell. John P. Wilson, James C. Hutchins and Max Baird act as counsel for the bank.

The building is faced with Hallowell granite, having Corinthian pilasters at the angles of the corner pavilions, and is two stories on the outside and one story in the center. It has a frontage of a little over 176 feet on LaSalle street, and 167 feet on Jackson and Quincy streets each. The recessed portico on LaSalle street, which is really the only exterior feature of architectural note, is 100 feet in length. The chief architectural feature of the interior is the colonnade supporting the gallery front, the ornamental stone being Sienna marble.

In the north gallery are the extensive offices of the trust and real estate department, which is continued around the east side. In the northwest corner is the secretary's room, with retiring and reception accommodations, while the offices and rooms for other officers and the directors occupy the whole of the south gallery except the corridor. The president's room is in the southwest corner, and adjoining it is that of the vice president. A new wood, never before seen in Chicago, called vermilion wood, constitutes the finishing of the bank's interior, and the effect is both rich and delicate. The safety deposit department is installed in the basement. To facilitate the transaction of business, not only is the bank provided with a complete telephone system, but papers, orders and all written messages are transmitted through pneumatic tubes, thus doing away with call boys and messengers.

Bertram Mathews Chattell, cashier of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, is a native of Treves, kingdom of Prussia, Germany, where he was born on the 12th of November, 1856.

BERTRAM M. CHATTELL. He is a son of John and Margaret (Olk) Chattell, and his parents came to Chicago in his early life.

His father is a highly educated man, holding a professorship in a higher institution of learning in the Fatherland, and therefore carefully supervised the education of the son. The latter obtained his mental training at home, in the public schools and at the old Chicago University, but entered business life at quite an early age. His initial experience was with a stationery and book house, and his next business connection with Franklin P. Elliott & Co., paper manufacturers, remaining their credit man and bookkeeper until June, 1882.

At the time mentioned above Mr. Chattell entered the employ of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank as a general utility man, but after a short trial was made assistant cashier. In February, 1902, he was advanced to the cashiership, which he has since continuously and efficiently filled.

In 1884 Mr. Chattell wedded Miss Laura Condee, and they have one child, Clarence. Mr. Chattell is not bound to any political party and in his religious faith is an Episcopalian. He is a member of the Union League and the University and Homewood Country clubs, and popular in both financial and social circles.

George Evan Roberts, president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, is both a prominent financier and a leading Republican.

GEORGE E. He is a native of Colesburg, Delaware county,
ROBERTS. Iowa, born August 19, 1857. Educated in the public schools of his native place, in 1874 he commenced

to master the printer's trade on the Fort Dodge *Messenger*, and not only became an expert at that vocation, but a thorough newspaper man. Early in his newspaper career Mr. Roberts acquired political influence, and in 1882 was elected state printer of Iowa, a position to which he was twice re-elected.

Mr. Roberts first won wide attention in the monetary world with his pamphlet, "Coin at School in Finance," which was a reply to "Coin" Harvey's arguments in support of free silver. He also became the author of several books on financial and economic subjects. In 1898 Mr. Roberts was appointed director of the United States mint by President McKinley, reappointed in 1903 by President Roosevelt, and in July, 1907, resigned that office to assume the presidency of the Commercial National Bank.

How this selection was viewed by the Chicago public was reflected in the following, quoted from a leading city paper: "The treasury department of the United States government is becoming more and more prominent as a financial educational institution from which are graduated men, most young and mainly reared in the west, into the bank presidencies and other positions of highest trust and responsibility. The selection of George E. Roberts, director of the mint, as president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, was not needed to prove this. But citing the instance only serves to emphasize the demand that exists in the more prominent financial institutions of the country for men brought into prominence through their political connections and trained in the rigid school of the federal treasury.

"Another thing worthy of note in this connection is the incentive which this preferment of federal office holders is giving to young, capable and energetic men to enter politics. In the illustrious examples which may be pointed out in Chicago alone are the records of men who have risen to commanding positions through their connection with politics, who might otherwise have plodded along for years as country bankers, lawyers, newspaper men and in other professions.

Through the door of political activity they have entered into the innermost sanctum of the commercial life of the country in a comparatively short time."

Aside from the fact that Mr. Roberts' coming to Chicago added a strong factor to its remarkable body of financiers, he settled in the community at a most opportune time; for soon afterward commenced the financial stringency which culminated in the temporary suspension of cash payments by many commercial and industrial institutions of the city. The Commercial National Bank, headed by Mr. Roberts, accomplished its good part, with the other financial institutions of the city, in the restoration of local confidence, and was an earnest advocate of the proposition to issue clearing house certificates, which proved such an efficacious measure of relief, pending the time when the banks should receive their generous and reassuring quotas of gold and special government issues.

Since 1850 the Adsit family has been prominently identified with the financial interests of Chicago, James M. Adsit, the father of

JAMES M. Charles C. (long a leading stock and bond broker),
ADSI. was for many years prior to his death in 1894,
known as the oldest banker in this city. The elder

Adsit was born at Spencertown, Columbia county, New York, in the year 1809; arrived in Chicago on the 2nd of April, 1838, and in 1850 established a private bank at No. 37 Clark street. In July, 1856, he removed his establishment to 39 Clark street, where the great fire of 1871 found him, sweeping away not only the building, but all his early books and papers, which would have been of such value to the historian of Chicago's pioneer times. After the fire he removed successively to No. 422 Wabash avenue (near Congress), and to the Mason and Ogden buildings. In January, 1882, Mr. Adsit became vice president of the Chicago National Bank, of which his son, J. M. Adsit, Jr., became assistant cashier. At this time Charles C. Adsit, the other son, was connected with the wholesale grocery house of Bannard, Lyman & Co.

James M. Adsit, the elder, continued to follow the banking business with marked success until 1885, or a period of thirty-five years, when he retired from active work, being in his seventy-seventh year. He was also active in many of the most useful of the early city in-

stitutions, among which was the Mechanics' Institute, of which he was one of the founders and the first vice president.

John Farson, who has been a private banker in Chicago for more than a quarter of a century, is also widely known for his connection with various transportation and industrial enterprises, and is even more prominent for his artistic tastes, culture, sociability and originality. Of late

JOHN FARSON. years, especially, his unique residence at Oak Park, Illinois, known as "Pleasant Home," has been the center of a polished circle of friends and acquaintances, young and old, which has been as remarkable as it has been interesting.

Mr. Farson is a native of Indiana, born in Union City, on the 8th of October, 1855, being the son of Rev. John T. and Harriet C. (Page) Farson. His father was a Methodist clergyman, and Mr. Farson himself is one of the most prominent laymen of the denomination in the state. He received his education in Champaign, Illinois, where his father was at the time located, graduating from the public school system of that city and spending two years in the University of Illinois. In 1876, soon after leaving the state university, he came to Chicago and commenced the study of law in the office of James R. Doolittle, United States senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. Farson was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1880, but after practicing a year embarked in the banking business. His venture so prospered that he has continued in that line ever since. In 1889 he organized the firm of Farson, Leach & Co., his chief associate being Arthur B. Leach. The firm conducted a general banking business, and also dealt in bonds, continuing intact until 1906, when Mr. Farson formed a partnership with his son, John Farson, Jr., under the style of Farson, Son & Co., dealers in investments and securities.

In addition to his identification with this house Mr. Farson is president of the Calumet Electric Street Railway Company, Chicago, and vice president and director of the Rockford & Interurban Railway Company, and vice president of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Gas Company. Mr. Farson has long been an enthusiastic automobilist and naturally has taken a deep interest in the good roads movement, having served as vice president of the national association and being now vice president of the New York and Chicago Road Association.



John H. Lynch

He was president of the American Automobile Association in 1906, and served as president of the Chicago Automobile Club in the same year. He is also identified with the Oak Park (Ill.) Horse Show Association, and belongs to the following clubs: Union League, Chicago, Chicago Athletic, Illinois, South Shore Country, Chicago Yacht, Mid-day (ex-director), Glen View (Chicago) and Lawyers' (New York).

On September 1, 1881, Mr. Farson wedded Miss Mamie A. Ashworth, their children being John Farson, Jr., already mentioned as his father's business associate, and William. The family are leading members of the Methodist church, Mr. Farson serving as president of the Illinois State Sunday School Association in 1898, and of the Chicago Methodist Social Union in 1900. He has also been much interested in educational matters, and as trustee is especially prominent in the management of the American University, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Farson is a thirty-second degree Mason and ex-member of the Commandery, Shrine, Knights Templar and Elks.

John A. Lynch, president of the National Bank of the Republic, was born in Chicago, June 11, 1853. He attended the Chicago public schools, was graduated from Dyrenforth College, and entered the commercial world as a member of the firm of H. H. Shufeldt & Co—his father, Thomas Lynch, being at that time head of this pioneer distilling business.

When H. H. Shufeldt sold out in 1891, Mr. Lynch decided to lay aside the cares of business indefinitely, and was making plans for an extended course of travel, when the directors of the National Bank of the Republic (which he had been largely interested in organizing) prevailed upon him to give the benefit of his remarkable executive ability to the affairs of that institution, then in its infancy and needing wise and able management to insure its healthy growth. Once persuaded to undertake the responsibility thus thrust upon him, with characteristic thoroughness and singleness of purpose he gave it his undivided attention, and so effectually that in January, 1902, he was unanimously besought to accept the office of president, which he has filled continuously since that time.

Mr. Lynch confesses that the change from the merely commercial

to the financial aspect of business life has been a happy one to him, and certainly it has been to the great advantage of the bank whose affairs he has so successfully administered. Of course, his previous experience has been of great value, especially in a bank doing a strictly commercial business; and his clear discernment, sound judgment, conservatism of policy and personal integrity have done much toward developing the institution with which he is identified and establishing its substantial growth.

Among the qualities which distinguish Mr. Lynch and especially fit him for the position he occupies are his keen sense of honor and loyalty to the institution over which he presides. Striking evidence of these were afforded during the run on the Chicago banks in June, 1893, when he arose from a sick bed, went to the bank and tendered his personal fortune to meet the demands of depositors. That the spirit of its president has become the spirit of the bank in this respect, was conclusively proved during the recent panic which originated in New York. In November, 1907, the National Bank of the Republic, at considerable expense, imported a million dollars in gold to meet the possible currency requirements of its customers and correspondents, and increased its own circulation an additional million, which was also converted into gold, thus obviating the necessity for calling a single loan or distressing a single customer during the entire period of disturbance.

In appearance Mr. Lynch is young, of marked distinction of bearing, and has a manner at once dignified and gracious. He lives an active life, and every motion is instinct with that quiet, quick precision of purpose which is noticeable in the mental processes by which he decides the various questions presented to him. He is interested in many civic and charitable movements; is president of the board of trustees of St. Mary's Training School (a million-dollar industrial institution for boys, located near Des Plaines, Illinois); is a member of the Bankers', Chicago, Chicago Athletic, South Shore Country and City clubs, and a governing member of the Chicago Art Institute.

In 1896 Mr. Lynch married Miss Clara M. Schmahl, of Chicago, and they have a handsome home at No. 44 Burton place. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lynch enjoy traveling and spend a portion of each year in the pursuit of their favorite pastime.

“Until time laid its restraining finger upon him, Thomas Lynch was one of the most prominent Irish-American citizens and business men in Chicago,” so comments the *Chicago Tribune*, upon the occasion of the death of this successful and charitable pioneer, who passed away on the 22nd of September, 1893, after a residence in this city of more than forty-eight years. He was born in Ireland sixty-seven years before, and at the age of nineteen came to Chicago where he became connected with one of the old-time distilleries known as the Crosby distillery. He finally came into possession of this establishment and it was known for years as Thomas Lynch & Co. He afterward formed a partnership with H. H. Shufeldt, and the business was conducted under the name of H. H. Shufeldt & Co., at Larrabee street and Chicago avenue, and for many years was one of the most determined opponents in the west of the whisky trust. This position resulted not only in continuous threats of injury to person and property, but several actual attempts, and at least one successful act of violence. In 1898 his distillery was blown up by dynamite and badly crippled, but the damage was quickly repaired. Several attempts were also made to burn it, and although no direct proof was ever obtained as to the culpability of the trust in these lawless acts, this continued succession of misfortunes was at least quite suggestive and suspicious. By the final sale of the Shufeldt & Co. distillery to the whisky trust in 1901, the local triumph of the combine was complete. Mr. Lynch insisted to the last that he was not aware, even then, that he was selling to the combine, but that the ostensible purchaser was Lyman J. Gage, of the First National Bank of Chicago. It is stated that the distilling business, with all its trials and losses, brought him something like \$1,750,000, and as he left an estate of more than \$1,000,000, this is undoubtedly true.

At one time Mr. Lynch was quite prominent in the affairs of the Democracy, and in 1881 was a candidate for the county treasurership. He was a prominent Catholic and a generous giver to the charities of his church. This fine trait of his character was particularly exemplified at Christmas time, when his offerings were unusually large.

The deceased left one daughter and three sons, as follows: Mrs. Alexander Mackay; John A. Lynch, president of the National Bank

of the Republic, whose biography precedes this; James D. Lynch and Thomas Lynch, Jr.

Nelson Norman Lampert, vice president of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, has acquired a high standing in other fields besides

NELSON N. that of finance, being one of the most prominent
LAMPERT. Masons in the west. He is a Wisconsin man, born

at Newton on the 19th of March, 1872, and, notwithstanding his substantial and varied progress, is therefore still a young man. His parents are Bartholomew and Mary (Stork) Lampert, who came to Chicago with their family when Nelson N. was but fourteen years of age. He is a Chicagoan by right of education and training, graduating from the Garfield Grammar School and in May, 1887, first entering the service of the Fort Dearborn National Bank as a messenger boy. He has, therefore, passed his majority with that institution, and has earnestly, ably and faithfully filled every position leading to the vice presidency.

As stated, Mr. Lampert is a strong and prominent figure in Masonry, on December 18, 1907, being unanimously elected illustrious potentate of Medinah Temple. He is past master of Garden City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and now its treasurer; past thrice illustrious master of Tyrian Council, Royal and Select Masters; past commander of Apollo Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; a member of Oriental Consistory, and an honorary thirty-third degree Mason. He is also widely known in the social organizations of Chicago, being at the present time treasurer of the Chicago Athletic Association, in his second term of service; director and chairman of the finance committee of the Hamilton Club, and a leading member of the Bankers' and Columbia Yacht Clubs.

William Taylor Fenton, president of the National Bank of the Republic, which he assisted in founding, was born on a farm near the city of Madison, Indiana, on the 2nd of June, 1848.

WILLIAM T. He is the son of William Logan and Cynthia Fen-
FENTON. ton, and both his father and grandfather were na-

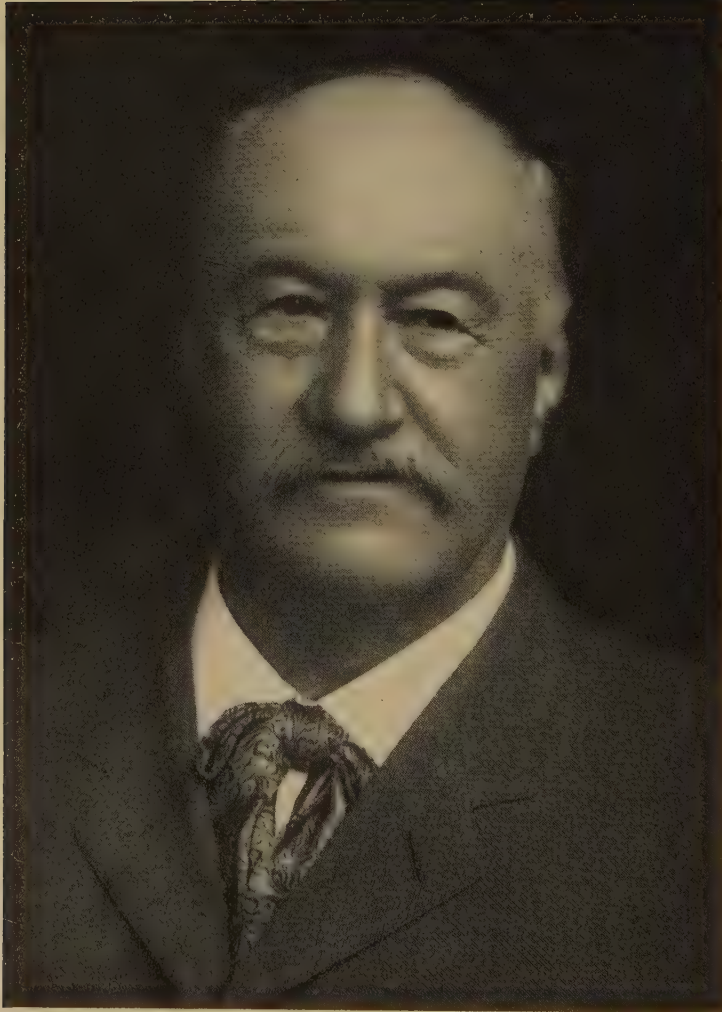
tives of Kentucky, the former, however, spending the greater portion of his life in the Hoosier state.

The early years of William T. were spent upon his father's Indiana farm and in the acquirement of a fair education in the district schools. While still a boy he entered the banking house of



PHOTO BY GIBSON, SYKES & FOWLER.

Robert H. La Follette



SAMUEL ALLERTON

Fletcher & Sharpe, Indianapolis, by whom he was employed for ten years in various confidential relations. This training was of great value to him when he made his next move in the financial field by going to Chicago and becoming identified with the Merchants' National Bank as discount clerk. Later, for six years, he served as cashier of the First National Bank of Ottumwa, Iowa, but returned to Chicago in 1891, and in that year assisted in the organization of the National Bank of the Republic. At the outset he was appointed cashier, became vice president in 1897, and has been active in the management of the institution since its organization.

Mr. Fenton's general standing is deservedly high, and has been fittingly recognized by his fellow bankers by his selection to such positions as the president of the Illinois Bankers' Association, the Chicago Clearing House and the Chicago Bankers' Club. He is also identified with such prominent social organizations as the Chicago, Union League and Mid-Day clubs. Politically, he is a Republican.

In 1871 Mr. Fenton was united in marriage with Miss Mary Inskeep, and their children are Mary Alice and Howard Withrow Fenton. The family residence is at No. 4749 Ellis avenue.

It is a positive philosophy founded upon the universal experience of mankind that those industries which are founded upon the earth yield a safer and, on the whole, a more generous return to faithful labor than any other fields of effort. While man often fails, nature is the great dispenser of compensations. She says "Work, and you shall be fed and clothed," and she adds: "Labor with your head, as well as your hands, and with the years the harvests of plenty shall roll in with ever increasing momentum and magnitude."

The successful and broadly useful life of Samuel Waters Allerton is founded upon this philosophy, although he himself disclaims any philosophy of life. He simply says to the country boy: "Get some land with your first savings, work it hard, hang on to it, get married, get a character and then, if you have time and want to spread, come to the city—at the same time, while investing in city enterprises or city property, hang onto your farm or farms." He says to the city boy, to his own son, for instance: "Get an education and then get in touch with a farm somewhere; while you work it, your good returns will not only be coming in, but you will be laying up

health, vitality and character, which are always welcomed by metropolitan enterprises."

Now nearly eighty years of age Mr. Allerton, still vigorous and keen, is a striking example of the philosophy which he has unconsciously followed. He was born in Amenia Union, Dutchess county, New York, on the 26th of May, 1828, and comes of substantial agricultural stock. As he himself says: "When I was a boy and lived on a farm I was considered the best boy to work in Yates county, New York. I had a small interest in the farming and this individuality gave me courage to work for something of my own. With self-denial I saved \$3,200, and established a character that enabled me, on my name, to borrow \$5,000 more. In this way my credit as a worker was worth more to me than the money which I had worked twelve years to earn. No boy can succeed unless he can build up a character and credit."

Mr. Allerton worked on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, and then began stock raising on his own account, buying also in Wayne county, New York, for the New York markets. But his operations drew him further and further toward the west, and, having already purchased a stock farm in Piatt county, Illinois, he located at Chicago in 1856. He bought his first cattle shipment in the old Merrick yards on Cottage Grove avenue, and as the city had no bank he had to depend upon express shipments of money from New York. In May, 1860, upon a sharp decline in the market, he bought every hog in Chicago (\$80,000 worth), cornered the market, and, although he was for a time in desperate straits to find a house which would cash his sight draft on New York, he finally got the money of Aiken & Morton at one per cent, and out of the profits of the deal laid the foundation of his fortune as a farmer, a stock dealer and a financier. His experience of this period also suggested to his practical Yankee mind the need of union stock yards and better banking facilities for Chicago.

In the sixties there were three live stock-yards in Chicago. In 1865 Mr. Allerton and John B. Sherman commenced to agitate the proposition of a combination of their interests through the public press and among public spirited citizens, especially those connected with the trade. In 1866 their efforts bore results in the firm establishment of the Union Stock Yards, which have perhaps done more for the business and commercial advancement of Chicago than any

other enterprise which can be named. In the succeeding years Mr. Allerton also became interested in the stock yards at Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Jersey City (New York yards), St. Joseph and Omaha. For many years he was president of the Allerton Packing Company and is now president of the Allerton-Clarke Company.

Mr. Allerton was also largely responsible for the establishment of the pioneer bank of Chicago founded under the national banking law, so widely known as the First National Bank, of which he was an original director and in which he still holds large interests. There are two things which he says he never offers for sale—stock in the First National and Illinois farm lands. It is said that he is now the owner of 40,000 acres of agricultural realty in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming.

Mr. Allerton's most valuable estate, and one of the model live stock farms of the world, comprises 19,000 acres near Monticello, Illinois. "The Farms," as the place is known, lies in two counties, and there are three railroad stations upon it for the reception of its products and their transportation to market. Although every acre is tilled to perfection, fine horses, cattle and hogs are the chief sources of revenue. "The Farms" house is of brick, simple yet tasteful, and modeled after the typical residence of the English country gentleman. Then there is the Allerton summer home at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, standing at the center of two beautiful farms of eighty acres each, with a velvet lawn in front, and a superb garden, greenhouses, barns and dairy in the rear. A steam launch is ever ready for the family or visitors. One of Mr. Allerton's near neighbors on the lake is R. T. Crane, a king of industry in another line. Mr. Allerton's winters are spent in California, and here again he has shown his artistic tastes and originality, having converted one of the old Spanish mission buildings into a quaint, elegant winter home.

Returning to what Mr. Allerton has done for Chicago, it is not generally remembered that he introduced the cable system of transportation to Chicago, and, although its usefulness has been long outlived, it was a vast improvement over mule and horse transportation. In 1880 he saw the cable at work in San Francisco, and, being a stockholder in the South Side Traction system, induced Superintendent Holmes to investigate the innovation himself, with the result of giving the city its pioneer rapid transit line. Mr. Allerton is still a

director of the Chicago City Railway Company. In addition to filling the positions of trust already mentioned, for so many years, he is a director in the First Trust and Savings Bank, National Safe Deposit Company, North Waukegan Harbor and Dock Company, Weaver Coal and Coke Company, Arcade File Works (president) and Art Marble Company (vice president). He has also large real estate interests in the city.

Mr. Allerton's broad and sound judgment have long been recognized and utilized by the foremost citizens of Chicago, not only in the conduct of large business enterprises and financial institutions, but in matters of public concern. He was on the directory of the World's Columbian Exposition, and in the World's Fair year he was also put forward by his friends for the mayoralty on the Republican ticket. But he was never a politician, and as it was also an "off" year, he failed of election. His ideas as to practical benevolence are well illustrated by his establishment, in conjunction with the late Henry E. Weaver, of the St. Charles Home for Boys, several years ago, the mainstay of that institution and its inmates being agriculture.

Mr. Allerton's first wife, whom he married at Peoria, Illinois, was Miss Paduella W. Thompson, who died in 1880, leaving two children, Robert H. and Katie R. In 1881 he wedded Miss Agnes C. Thompson, the sister of his first wife, who is still living. His ancestral history has brought him membership in the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and his political, social and outdoor proclivities have induced him to join the following clubs: Calumet, Union League, Washington Park, Chicago Golf and Marquette. His Chicago residence is at No. 1936 Prairie avenue. His book "Practical Farming," was published in 1907.

Norman B. Ream is one of the strong men of Chicago who have made its influence national, and even international. He is a past master of details, but has never rested content with the accomplishment of small things. Starting life with becoming modesty, he mastered one field after another until he is now a power in finance, real estate, railroad management, and the municipal and political activities which naturally accompany such broad influence in practical affairs.

Mr. Ream is a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, born

November 5, 1844, and is a son of Levi and Highly (King) Ream. The Ream family originally came from Germany, the maternal branch being of intermixed Scotch and German blood. For many generations the American ancestors have resided in Pennsylvania, Mr. Ream's father, until of recent years, having been a Somerset farmer; he is now a resident of Sacramento, California.

Norman B. Ream was brought up in the section of Pennsylvania named above, and had so rapidly advanced in his studies that he commenced to teach district school when he was only fourteen years of age. As he became absorbed in the new ambrotype process of photography he abandoned his pedagogical aspirations and for three years studied and practiced the art of photography in connection with the more prosaic work of the farm. He then dropped everything for the Union cause and enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, participating with that command in the McClellan peninsular campaign of 1862 and subsequent operations in the Carolinas, including the siege of Charleston, as well as the operations around Savannah, Georgia. In an engagement near the latter city, Mr. Ream, who had been promoted to a first lieutenancy and was then acting adjutant of his regiment, was so severely wounded as to be incapacitated for service until the following June, about four months. He then rejoined his regiment, which had been transferred to the Army of Virginia, under General Butler, and in almost the first engagement in which he participated was again badly wounded. In the month of August he again joined his regiment, but found that his health had been undermined by repeated injuries, combined with the physical strain incident to incessant campaigning, so that he was soon afterward obliged to accept his honorable discharge and return to his Pennsylvania home.

After taking a course at a commercial college in Pittsburg and clerking for a short time in a general store, Mr. Ream located at Princeton, Illinois, where he served as a clerk in a dry goods store. This was in 1866. His next advance in the business field was to form a partnership with Charles Mosshart, under the firm name of Mosshart & Ream, selling his interest in the business in the following year and removing to Osceola, Iowa. For the succeeding three years this was his headquarters for extensive and profitable operations in the grain, live stock and implements business.

In 1871, just before the great fire, Mr. Ream became a resident of Chicago, and locating at the Union Stock Yards engaged in the live stock commission business, later venturing into the railroad stock market, being for some time a member of the New York Stock Exchange. In 1888, however, he ceased to operate on the exchanges, profitable as his operations had been, and commenced to invest largely in Chicago real estate, as well as in other city property. His investments in this direction have resulted in the erection of such structures as the Rookery, of Chicago and the Midland Hotel, of Kansas City. He has also obtained large interests in cattle ranches in the west, and farm and timber lands in various parts of the country.

Mr. Ream's wide influence in the management of transportation systems and financial and industrial institutions is but faintly indicated by a mere mention of his directorship in the following: Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, Erie Railroad Company, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, Colorado Southern Railway Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Seaboard Air Line System, Chicago Union Traffic Railway Company, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, United States Steel Corporation, First National Bank (Chicago), International Harvester Company, Pullman Company, National Biscuit Company, Central Safety Deposit Company, Federal Trust and Savings Bank, First Trust and Savings Bank, Guaranty Trust Company (New York), Metropolitan Trust Company, National Safe Deposit Company, New York Security and Trust Company, Reliance Company, Corn Products Company, Federal Trust Company (Chicago) and Mount Hope Cemetery Association. In politics, Mr. Ream is an independent Republican, and is a member of the Chicago, Calumet, Athletic and Commercial clubs, of Chicago, and the Union and New York, of New York City.

In 1876 Mr. Ream was married to Miss Carrie Putnam, daughter of Dr. John Putnam, of Madison, New York, and they have five sons and two daughters.

Charles Lawrence Hutchinson represents the modern type of progressive citizenship, which stands for the higher life based on material prosperity; for the clear, practical mind, which can wisely guide the affairs of the world without being blinded to the beauties of nature, art and spir-

CHARLES L.
HUTCHINSON.

itual influences. So, while he has been identified actively and influentially for more than thirty years with the Corn Exchange Bank, of which he is now vice president, he is far more than a financier. After being president of the Chicago Art Institute for twelve years, while it was struggling for a firm foothold in the appreciation and confidence of the community, he secured from the city the imposing lake front site for the installation of a permanent collection of art treasures, which should remain a constant uplifting influence for the incalculable benefit of the present and the future. Since the firm founding of the Art Institute he has continued at its head, and his labors and zeal in its behalf and the public cause have never slackened. Neither has he rested content with doing all in his power to push on the high cause of art, to the limit of his abilities and strength, but has been almost equally active in church work, his firm and living faith in the final triumph of good being symbolized by his adherence to Universalism.

Charles L. Hutchinson was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, on the 7th of March, 1854, being the son of Benjamin P. and Sarah M. Hutchinson. His father, who was known for many years as one of the most successful operators on the Chicago Board of Trade, as well as a leader in business, commerce and finance, died in 1900. In 1873 Charles L. graduated from the Chicago high school, and, after spending two years in the grain and packing house businesses, entered his father's banking house, even then known as the Corn Exchange Bank. The readiness with which he seized upon the intricacies of finance was only exceeded by the industry with which he mastered one department after another, until he was made its president. He acted as such for more than twelve years. Although the son of a rich man, his wealth never clogged his activities nor spoiled his unaffected democracy, and, cultured man that he is, he has never shirked work nor been anything but approachable to those whose motives and propositions appeal to his sense of justice, manhood and morality. His was among the powerful personal influences which brought the World's Columbian Exposition to Chicago, and which, when located here, kept the great enterprise on a high plane. In the final organization he was chairman of the fine arts committee, and, in that capacity, was largely instrumental in ensuring the permanency of the Chicago Art Institute.

The extent of Mr. Hutchinson's activities and the varied influence which he exercises cannot be better illustrated than by a mention of some of the official positions which he at present holds. Besides those already mentioned, he is a director of the Northern Trust Company, treasurer of the Auditorium Association and the University of Chicago, trustee of the Carnegie Institution, president of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, director of the Presbyterian Hospital, and trustee of the Old People's Home. He has also been an active and leading member of the St. Paul's Universalist church for twenty-five years, having been superintendent of its Sunday school. He also belongs to the following clubs: Chicago, University, Union League, Caxton, Literary, of which he is president, Onwentsia, South Shore Country, Cliff Dwellers and Bankers'.

In 1881 Mr. Hutchinson married Miss Frances Kinsley, daughter of H. M. Kinsley, and their home at 2709 Prairie avenue has long been a center of cultured, artistic and charitable life.

Charles Gates Dawes, president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, ex-comptroller of the currency and a financier of national

CHARLES G.
DAWES.

repute, both in practice and the clear enunciation of theories, is a native of Marietta, Ohio, born August 27, 1865. He is a son of General Rufus R. and Mary B. Dawes, his father serving in the war of the Rebellion as the brave colonel of the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment, a brilliant unit of the famed Iron Brigade. He was brevetted brigadier general for distinguished services and gallant conduct at the head of his regiment.

Charles G. Dawes was educated in the common schools of his native town and at Marietta College, graduating from the latter institution in 1884, and two years later from the Cincinnati Law School. He had already done considerable work as a railroad civil engineer, and after graduating in law became chief engineer of a small line which is now a part of the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad. In 1887 he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and for seven years was there engaged in the practice of the law. Having made a special study of railroad freight rates he was retained by many Nebraska shippers in their suits against the railroads, whose hearings brought about the passage of the Interstate Commerce law. In the pressing of these suits he came into marked prominence as a lawyer, and at the same time obtained high standing as a Republican leader and campaigner.

In 1894 he removed to Evanston, Illinois, having acquired an interest in the local gas company, his activities in this direction afterward extending to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and other points.

Mr. Dawes had long been an ardent admirer of William McKinley, and in 1895 inaugurated the work in Illinois which led the Republican State Convention of 1896 to instruct its delegates to support him for president in the national nominating convention. He was appointed on the executive committee of the Republican national committee and was regarded as McKinley's special representative. When Mr. Dawes was appointed comptroller of the currency in 1897, his relations with the President became even more confidential, and his businesslike conduct of the affairs of his office, especially his regard for the welfare of depositors in the national banks, met with the cordial approval both of the administration and the general public, irrespective of party. On October 1, 1901, he resigned the office to enter upon his campaign for the United States senatorship, but in May of the following year withdrew from the contest and, a few days later, was elected to his present position as head of the Central Trust Company of Illinois. Mr. Dawes was the youngest man who ever held the position of comptroller of the currency; but in his case comparative youth and inexperience seemed to be no drawback to advancement. His reputation as a financier has been strengthened by his management of the important banking institution of which he is president, while his book, "The Banking Systems of the United States," has for several years been recognized as a standard work.

On January 24, 1889, Mr. Dawes married Miss Caro Dana Blymyer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and their children are Rufus Fearing and Carolyn. The family home is still in Evanston. Mr. Dawes is a welcome, active and influential member of many clubs, his connection including membership in the Chicago, Union League, Glen View, Evanston, Evanston Country, Evanston Golf, Marquette and Hamilton.

Edward Samuel Lacey, president of the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago, enjoys a national reputation as an able financier, and has

EDWARD S. won his way to his present honored position in the
LACEY. business, social and political world through his pre-
eminent perseverance, foresight and integrity. He

was born in the town of Chili, Monroe county, New York, November

26th, 1835, and is a son of Edward DeWitt and Martha C. Pixley Lacey.

Edward D. Lacey was born in Bennington, Vermont, and died at Charlotte, Michigan, November 6th, 1862, aged nearly fifty-three years. He possessed in a notable degree those qualities of integrity, intelligence and tenacity of purpose for which the people of the Green Mountain state are notable. He removed with his parents to Monroe county, New York, when but ten years of age, and was educated at Henrietta, in that state. He engaged in mercantile business at Chili, New York, and in 1842 removed to Michigan, locating the next year at Kalamo, Eaton county—then a comparative wilderness. He was a man of prominence in that locality, filling many positions of public trust and responsibility, and was a leading spirit in the development and improvement of that section of the state. He was a son of Major Samuel Lacey and grandson of Ebenezer Lacey, natives of Woodbury, Connecticut. The latter served in the Connecticut Line through the Virginia and Pennsylvania campaigns of the Revolutionary war, under Generals Washington and Lafayette, becoming an orderly sergeant in the latter's command. He was a son of Thaddeus Lacey, who moved to Connecticut from Boston, Massachusetts. The first ancestor in America came from the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland, and located in Boston, in 1704.

Samuel Lacey was born at Woodbury, Connecticut, and went with his parents, Ebenezer and Mary (Hurd) Lacey, to Vermont, in 1784. He established the second cloth-dressing works in the state at Bennington, and in 1818 removed to Monroe county, New York, where he was a prosperous and influential citizen. During the war of 1812 he was major of the First Regiment of Vermont Militia, which was called into service on the northern frontier. He assisted in the first organization of the Whig party at Syracuse, New York, in 1835, and was for many years one of its ablest supporters. He died at Marshall, Michigan, May 9th, 1863, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He married Ruth, the eldest daughter of Anthony Sigourney, of Oxford, Massachusetts, a Revolutionary veteran who took part in the disastrous campaign of 1776 on Long Island and about New York City, being twice wounded in battle during that service. He was the fourth in line of descent from Anthony Sigourney, a prominent Huguenot who, with his wife, escaped from Ro-

chelle, France, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and became one of the founders of Oxford, Massachusetts. Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, the famous writer and poet, married a descendant of the same family.

The subject of this biography was about seven years old when the family settled in Eaton county, Michigan, where he continued to reside until 1889. He was educated at the public schools and Olivet College. At the age of eighteen years, he began his business career as clerk in a general store at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

In 1857 he returned to his home at Charlotte, Michigan, and in 1862, in partnership with Hon. Joseph Musgrave, established a private bank which became, in 1871, the First National Bank of Charlotte. He was the active manager of this institution from its organization, officiating as director and cashier, and upon the death of Mr. Musgrave, became its president. He was distinguished for ability and thoroughness in methods, and became identified with many important business interests. He was a director, and for many years treasurer of the Grand River Valley Railroad Company, which he helped organize.

Early in his career his fellow citizens began to recognize his fitness for the discharge of public duties, and his opinion on financial questions has always been accorded great consideration. His first official position was that of registrar of deeds of Eaton county, which he held for four years, beginning in 1860. In 1874 the governor of Michigan appointed him a trustee of the State Asylum for the Insane and he continued to fill this position for six years. In 1876 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Cincinnati, and from 1882 to 1884 was chairman of the Republican state central committee of Michigan. He also served as the first mayor of Charlotte, and assisted in inaugurating its excellent system of public improvements. In 1880 he was elected to Congress from the Third Michigan district, and served two terms. He was nominated by acclamation and elected by a vote far ahead of his ticket in each instance. He declined to accept the candidacy for a third term, but in 1886 became a candidate for the United States senate, in which he was unsuccessful, although he showed great strength and popularity.

In Congress he served on the committee on postoffices and post-

roads, and coinage, weights and measures; but he was distinguished chiefly through the ability displayed in the consideration of financial questions. In the Forty-eighth Congress he attracted wide attention by a masterly speech on the silver question. His address on the use of silver as money, delivered before the American Bankers' Association in Chicago in 1885, was received with marked attention, and increased his popularity among financiers. His prominence in monetary circles caused him to be recommended by friends in Michigan, New York, Boston and Chicago for the position of comptroller of the currency, to which he was appointed in 1889. This office, so far as regards national finance, is second only to that of secretary of the treasury. His administration, extending from 1889 to 1892, covered one of the most critical periods in the history of the national banking system. He pursued a vigorous and yet conservative policy, keeping in view the protection of depositors and creditors, and his conduct of the office was endorsed by the ablest financiers. His integrity and ability have always been recognized, and his national reputation caused his services to be sought by many of the leading financial institutions of the country. Believing in the resources and future of Chicago, he resigned in June, 1892, to accept the presidency of the Bankers' National Bank of that city.

On New Year's day, 1861, Mr. Lacey married Miss Annette C. Musgrave, daughter of his business partner, Hon. Joseph Musgrave, of Charlotte, Michigan. Two daughters and a son, named Jessie P., Edith M. and Edward Musgrave, complete the family. Since coming to Cook county the family has resided at Evanston, where it is identified with the First Congregational church. Mr. Lacey is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Union League Club, Bankers Club (of which he has been president), Evanston Club and Glen View Golf Club. He has always been an enthusiastic Republican, and wields a strong influence in the party councils.

Personally, Mr. Lacey is a man of fine physique, ready discernment and pleasing manners. All who have occasion to approach him in regard to social or business matters, are certain of receiving courteous attention, notwithstanding the attention necessarily bestowed upon the financial and business matters of great magnitude entrusted to his management.

John Clarke Black, a leading Chicago financier for a quarter of a century, is a native of Middlebury, Addison county, Vermont, born on the 3rd of July, 1837, son of Daniel and Jean (Lawrence) Black. He received his education in the public schools of his native state, and in March, 1856, at the age of nineteen years, became a resident of Chicago.

Mr. Black was first employed in this city as bookkeeper and cashier for Ross & Rambler, dry goods merchants at No. 41 Lake street, and later with Armour & Co.. This period of his career covered a quarter of a century, or until 1881. In March, 1883, he had attained so substantial a standing among the business men and capitalists of the city that he joined others in the organization and incorporation of the Continental National Bank, of which he has been president since. He is also president and director of the Northwestern Safe and Trust Company, and a member of the western board of control of the Audit Company of New York, as well as a trustee of the Prussian National Insurance Company, of Stettin, Germany.

Locally Mr. Black is also a trustee of the Art Institute and the Armour Mission, and a member of the Board of Trade. He has a wide identification with the city clubs, as witness his membership in the Chicago, Union League, Bankers', Union and Saddle and Cycle.

The late Chauncey Buckley Blair was for nearly thirty years the president of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago; more than that, he was for several decades one of the financial powers of the city and the west, and still more, he is accorded unanimous credit of having twice in his remarkable career saved the financial situation in Chicago, restored public confidence and averted a general disaster to its banks and a far-spreading and incalculable financial calamity. Conservative while treading the safe paths of prosperity, he always met the threats of commercial and financial disaster with a confident and brave bearing and was most bold when he seemed to be leading a forlorn hope. Moreover, in his character as friend, father and husband he was helpful, tender and thoughtful, combining in his character the strength and gentleness which spell the true man and gentleman.

Chauncey B. Blair was a Massachusetts man, born on the 18th of June, 1810, son of Samuel and Hannah (Frary) Blair, and himself

and parents were all natives of the town of Blanford. In 1814 the family removed to Cortland county, New York, where the boy remained until he was eleven years of age. From that period until he attained his majority Chauncey lived with an uncle, working on a farm near his native town and afterward rejoining the family in Cortland county. In 1835, without business experience, but with a strong body and a strong character, the young man came west and commenced to locate and sell lands in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Guided only by the imperfect maps then furnished by the public land offices, he rode over this vast territory on horseback, and thus gaining intimate knowledge of the property which he offered for sale was enabled to do a "land office business" until 1837, when, by the withdrawal of such lands by presidential proclamation he was obliged to abandon this profitable field. In the fall of that year he associated himself with his brother, Lyman, in the grain business in Michigan City and the operations of the firm covered a large territory, as Michigan City was then the only shipping point to eastern markets. The Blair brothers built hundreds of miles of plank road into the interior of Michigan and Indiana in order to bring the produce to their warehouse and store, but the later building of the railroads destroyed the monopoly and dissipated their business. While at Michigan City Mr. Blair organized a bank, whose notes had a wide circulation through the west and south, and he also became largely interested in the old State Bank of Indiana, finally purchasing a controlling interest in the Laporte branch and being elected president. His experience of several years in these connections induced him to seek a more promising field, and in 1861 he located in Chicago, where he opened a private banking house. In 1865 he organized the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, becoming its president, as he was its principal stockholder. His management of its affairs was masterly, and at the time of the great fire of 1871 it was ranked among the most reliable financial institutions of the northwest.

A natural financial crisis followed the wholesale destruction of property in 1871, and although but one of the nineteen city banks had a home, Mr. Blair firmly dissented from the decision of a majority of the presidents that the institutions suspend payments. He announced his intention of keeping his doors wide open and paying dol-

lar for dollar, and following his example, the banks commenced to pay out small sums for immediate use. As financial assistance gradually came from outside sources the situation cleared up, and Mr. Blair was hailed as the savior of the day. Again he stood like a rock to avert the storm which beat against the Chicago banks in September, 1873, when the great financial house of Jay Cooke & Co. went down in New York. Then came the failure of Henry Clews & Co., of the metropolis, and the failure of the Union National of Chicago, precipitated the panic into the financial circles of this city. On the 26th of September the local bankers held a meeting in which they favored at least temporary suspension, Mr. Blair standing alone in his determination to meet all obligations. The meeting finally adjourned without definite action, and on the following evening had decided to stand by Mr. Blair and their city's credit. As in 1871 many wealthy merchants and several of the staunch New York banks again came to the assistance of Chicago, in response to her determined stand, first advocated by Mr. Blair.

In 1844 Mr. Blair wedded Miss Caroline O. De Groff, of Michigan City, who died in 1867. A family of six children was born to them, five sons and one daughter. Two of the former, George G. and William S., are deceased, while Chauncey J., Henry A. and Watson F. have become prominent as Chicago financiers and are all identified with the Corn Exchange Bank, which is the successor of the Merchants' National, founded by their father. The daughter, Harriet, is the widow of the late John J. Borland, of this city.

Chauncey J. Blair, vice president of the Corn Exchange Bank, was born in Michigan City, Indiana, on the 6th of April, 1846, and is the eldest son of Chauncey B. and Caroline O. CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR. (De Groff) Blair. His father was for many years one of the financial powers of Chicago and the west, and he perhaps more than any other citizen averted a financial catastrophe in this city which seemed imminent as results of the great Chicago fire and the Jay Cooke failures in 1871 and 1873, respectively. The elder Blair was a Massachusetts man, and in 1835, then twenty-five years of age, came west and entered into a profitable career of land speculations, the scope of his operations covering Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. With the proceeds of these land deals and

in association with his brother Lyman, in the fall of 1837 he opened a store in Michigan City, Indiana, under the firm name of C. B. & L. Blair. The business was confined to dealings in grain, Michigan City then being the principal shipping point to the eastern markets. In the development of their transactions the firm built hundreds of miles of plank roads into Michigan and Indiana, and while here Chauncey B. Blair also organized a bank and became its president. He also became largely interested in the old State Bank of Indiana, and later was elected its president. With the building of railroads and the strong indication that Chicago was to be a grand center of transportation and general development, Mr. Blair transferred the field of his operations to that city, whither he removed in 1861. Four years later he organized the Merchants' National Bank, of which he remained the principal stockholder and president up to the time of his death, January 30, 1891.

The deceased was married in 1844, and his wife died in 1867, having become the mother of five sons and one daughter. Of this family Chauncey J., Henry A. and Watson F. are living, as well as Harriet, who is the widow of the late John J. Borland, of Chicago.

Chauncey J. Blair was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and first became connected with the Merchants' National Bank in 1879. He was identified with that institution in various capacities until 1888, when he succeeded his father as its president. In the spring of 1903 the bank was consolidated with the Corn Exchange National Bank, of which Mr. Blair was elected president. He is also president of the Kennicott Water Softener Company and a director of the South Side Elevated Railroad Company. Mr. Blair takes a deep and practical interest in the charities of the city, and has served for some time as vice president of the Chicago Home for the Friendless. He is a Republican and a member of the following clubs: Bankers', Chicago, Union League, Washington Park, Chicago Athletic, Casino (Edgewater), Caxton, Homewood, Onwentsia, Quadrangle and Saddle and Cycle.

On October 26, 1882, Mr. Blair was married to Miss Mary A. I. Mitchell, by whom he has had the following children: Italia Mitchell, Chauncey B., Mildred M. and William M. The family home is at 4830 Drexel boulevard.

James Berwick Forgan, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, is of Scotch birth and education, received his first business

JAMES B.
FORGAN.

training in the Royal Bank of Scotland, and his noticeable characteristics of clear, practical judgment, strong physical and mental fiber, honesty, conservatism, farsightedness and cordiality, tinged with proper dignity, are all a part of his ancestry, breeding and training. But the most valuable estimates of a man's personality are those given in the words of his associates. Lyman J. Gage, ex-secretary of the United States treasury, one of the leading financiers of the world, so long an incumbent of the position now filled by Mr. Forgan and in close touch with him during the years that he was identified with the management of the Northwestern National Bank, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has this to say: "I take pleasure in saying that James B. Forgan's long training as a banker has given him a thorough knowledge of the business; that his perceptions are almost intuitive, and that he has filled with honor to himself and with satisfaction to his constituents every position of financial trust that he has occupied. He has the close, firm intellectual grasp so characteristic of the Scotch people, from whom he descended. His energy and power of application are very great."

The following, taken from the *Review*, a publication issued by employes of the First National Bank, gives a further idea of Mr. Forgan's personality, as well as of the character of the great institution of which his is the guiding mind: "Perhaps no one connected with the bank has a more complete mastery of its every detail than James B. Forgan, and his training in European and American banking institutions places him in the front rank as an authority on questions of finance. While it is of course impossible for him to keep in close touch with all of the 550 employes of the bank, that he has a deep interest in their welfare is best evidenced by the pension fund, now amounting to about \$350,000, which has been established under his direction and which is the first undertaking of this nature by a bank of the United States. That he has been successful in the training of young men in the profession is shown by the rapid promotion to official positions of his former employes in Minneapolis and the frequent inquiry made of him for official timber by other institutions. He expects from his employes absolute rectitude in their business and

private life, and applies the same rule to the bank's customers. He is a firm believer in organization, thorough investigation and the keeping of systematic records of everything pertaining to the bank's business. His chief strength is his decision of character, ability to analyze men and situations at a glance, and love of truth."

A resume of the main facts in the life record of Mr. Forgan is explanatory of such characteristics as those set forth above. He was born in St. Andrews, Scotland, on the 11th of April, 1852, the son of Robert and Elizabeth Forgan. In conformity with the thoroughness of education which is a racial trait of the Scotch, by attendance at Madras College, St. Andrews, and the academy at Forres, Scotland, he became well grounded in all those studies demanded by the requirements of the average practical life, and when quite young commenced his apprenticeship in banking with the Royal Bank of Scotland, at his native place. After remaining there for about three years, he had made sufficient progress to pass the regular civil service examination required for entrance to the Bank of British North America, and from London was sent successively to Montreal, New York and Halifax. In the last named city he transferred his allegiance to the Bank of Nova Scotia, first accepting a position therein as paying teller and being subsequently promoted to be manager of one of its agencies and soon after inspector of its branches. Altogether he remained in the service of the Bank of Nova Scotia for a period of thirteen years, and while holding his last position (inspector) established a branch at Minneapolis, Minnesota, of which in 1885 he assumed the management. In 1888 he became cashier of the Northwestern National Bank of that city, and as the presidency of the institution was more honorary than active its practical management fell to Mr. Forgan. His genius for finance was evinced by the readiness with which he mastered the details of the national banking system of the United States, with which, until he came to Minneapolis, he had enjoyed but a theoretical familiarity.

The Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis was a correspondent of the First National Bank of Chicago, and Mr. Forgan's conservative and successful management of its affairs soon attracted the attention of the management of the latter institution, who, in 1891, after a thorough investigation of his career, offered him the position of second vice president. Shortly after his arrival in Chicago,



Sincerely,
L. A. Goddard

on January 1, 1892, to accept his new and larger responsibilities, occurred the death of Mr. Symonds, the first vice president of the First National Bank, and Mr. Forgan was promptly advanced to the vacancy. By unanimous vote of the directors of the bank, he was elected president on January 1, 1900, succeeding Samuel M. Nickerson, who had followed Lyman J. Gage when the latter had been appointed secretary of the treasury in 1897.

Mr. Forgan's activities outside of those which are identified with the great interests of the First National Bank are barely indicated by the statement that he is a director of the Chicago Title & Trust Company, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, Guarantee Company of North America, Metropolitan West Side Elevated Company and American Radiator Company. He is also a member of the western board of control of the Audit Company of New York.

James B. Forgan was married October 19, 1875, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Miss Ellen Murray, and their children are: Robert D., Jessie Wilhelmina, Donald M. and James B., Jr. Elizabeth May died in infancy. Mr. Forgan is domestic in his tastes and democratic in his ideas. His chief sport and recreation is golfing, in which he is a true Scotch enthusiast, being one of the founders of the Chicago Golf Club, the first to organize in the west. He also has membership in the Chicago, Union League, Union Bankers', Commercial and Exmoor clubs.

Leroy Albert Goddard, vice president of the State Bank of Chicago, will on January 1, 1909, have completed thirty years of activity

in the banking business. Like many of Chicago's
LEROY A. foremost financiers, he began in a country town.
GODDARD.

Thirty years ago he had a small private banking enterprise in his home town of Marion, Illinois. For twelve years his enterprise and ability fostered this business to successful proportions, until, in November, 1890, he founded the First National Bank at Mt. Carmel, Illinois, and became its president. A country banker's influence and fine integrity are often counted a greater asset to a great city bank than the more highly skilled talent of local men, and the success with which he had conducted his institution at Mt. Carmel caused his selection as cashier of the Fort Dearborn National Bank on August 1, 1892. He was identified with this institution over fif-

teen years, having become vice president in January, 1897, and president in January, 1903. During this time the Fort Dearborn National came to rank among the large and most prosperous of Chicago banks. Its deposits in 1892 were about two million dollars; in 1906 they increased to nearly twelve million, and the record of the bank in other departments of its business showed corresponding strength.

On June 1, 1908, Mr. Goddard was elected vice president of the State Bank of Chicago, one of the oldest state banks of the city, having been established in 1879. With a capital stock of a million dollars, surplus one million, and deposits aggregating nineteen millions, its strength among state banks entitles it to first rank, and it is also recognized as one of the pillars of integrity in the entire financial district of the city.

To his position with the State Bank Mr. Goddard was able to bring the skill and experience of thirty years in the business, and also the financial character and integrity tested by the intensity of action and moral strictness of the great Chicago financial center. He had the advantages of a country training, and has always been loyal to his home town of Marion, where he was born June 22, 1854. He came of a pioneer family in this part of Illinois, his parents, James T. and Winifred (Spiller) Goddard, the former a Virginian and the latter a native of Tennessee, having settled there in 1832. His father was a merchant at Marion, but losing both father and mother when he was a boy, Leroy A. had to struggle in a self-dependent way for all his advancement. When still a boy he became assistant to the town printer, but after seven months forced issues with his employer and left the printing office, and later became a clerk in a village store, where he had the routine duties always connected with such employment. Mr. Goddard's education was obtained in the Marion schools, but only through the winter terms. In all his associations, both in early life and in the larger circles of later years, he has been identified with the progressive and moral forces of the community in which he lived. When twenty years old he was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school at Marion, and remained so for seven years, being also president of the board of trustees of the same church.

Mr. Goddard's active entrance into business life began when he reached his majority and received the benefit of a small inheritance, with which he bought a half interest in a small store. After continu-

ing for several years among Marion's merchants he turned to banking, and thenceforward has advanced to increasing success in this career. Marion still regards Mr. Goddard as one of its citizens, and he has shown his appreciation of this honor in various ways, especially by his interest in the city and county schools, having established and donated prizes for an annual oratorical contest in the schools of the county. Of Mr. Goddard, one who for years has been in close if not affectionate intimacy with him says:

"He has always been a willing worker and never shirked anything, no matter what the work might have been; I think possibly his greatest forte is his habitual willingness to lend a full hand in any part of the work. He has a remarkable faculty for sympathetic consideration for those associated with him, commanding their respect and confidence, especially for those who are beginners; he never treats anyone as a servant, but more as a partner. He is absolutely devoted to the interests of those who appeal to him, is remarkably unselfish and is utterly devoid of contentiousness."

In January, 1908, Mr. Goddard was elected president of the Union League Club of Chicago, of which organization he had been an energetic member for some years. Fraternally he is one of the leading Masons of the United States, having attained the thirty-third degree and filled most of the stations in the various Masonic organizations. His interest in Masonic affairs has been active and continuous from the time he became twenty-one years old. He attained the master's degree in Ancient Craft Masonry on December 16, 1875, and among his honors and services since that time was for two terms grand master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois; also was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, and is now treasurer of the Grand Lodge. He has membership, honorary and active, with half a dozen blue lodges in Chicago and elsewhere, and belongs to Chevalier Bayard Commandery No. 52, Knights Templar. Though a Republican, Mr. Goddard's active connection with practical politics began and ended soon after he attained majority, when at the age of twenty-one years he was elected treasurer of Marion, followed two years later by his election as mayor, serving two terms. In this way he served his home city six years, but declined further honors. At the present time he is trustee, by appointment of Governor Deneen, of the Northern State Normal School at De Kalb. Mr. Goddard was married at Vincennes,

Indiana, November 14, 1888, to Miss Anna Bridenthal, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. H. B. Bridenthal. Mrs. Goddard is a member of the Chicago Woman's Club, is active in benevolent and charitable affairs, and is well known in educational and literary circles. Their sympathies are mutual and harmonious in whatever is broadest and best in all lines of thought.

Elias Greenebaum, the widely known banker and dealer in loans based on Chicago real estate, has been a resident of this city for nearly sixty years. He came here in the prime of his young manhood, when even the material city was unformed—its streets unpaved, and its water and sewage systems things of the future. But there was electrical vigor in the atmosphere and the young German remained and became an energetic factor in its mercantile and financial development, his sons following in his footsteps. Neither did Mr. Greenebaum rest content with the making of this record, for he early participated in the liberal and charitable movements of his faith, and became one of the founders of the Sinai Congregation, whose religious and reformatory forces have of late years been so wisely guided by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch. Of this noted divine, deep scholar and good, earnest man, Mr. Greenebaum is a great admirer, and has been his strong and faithful supporter.

Elias Greenebaum was born in Eppelsheim, Grossherzogthum, Hessen, Germany, on the 24th of June, 1822, the son of Jacob and Sarah Greenebaum. He received not only a thorough education in the public schools of his home neighborhood, but pursued courses in the agricultural, commercial and trade schools of Kaiserlantern, thus acquiring a training by which he could readily move in the cultured circles or among the practical people of the world. His education was especially adapted for progress in such a land of diversified industries as the United States, and was pursued with that ultimate destination in view. In September, 1847, Mr. Greenebaum emigrated to America, first locating at Uniontown, Ohio, whence, after remaining there for some six months, he removed to Chicago, becoming a resident of this city April 14, 1848.

Mr. Greenebaum began business in Chicago as a merchant in general merchandise, but on January 1, 1855, established a bank which he conducted until a comparatively recent period. He early became



Franklin A. Heed

impressed with the stability of the city's growth and therefore of the value of its real estate as financial security. As land which, on the whole, was constantly increasing in value, was the general foundation of his business, its history is a record of substantial advancement and solidity.

On March 3, 1852, Elias Greenebaum married Miss Rosina Baum and their children are as follows: Henry Everett, Moses Ernst, Emma E. (Mrs. Gutman), and James E. The sons, who obtained their business training under their father, afterward became members of the banking house of Greenebaum Sons, which was founded thirty years ago and is among the substantial financial institutions of the city.

Mr. Greenebaum always thoroughly appreciated the value of an education as an asset in the capital of a practical man, but has never held official position save as school agent in 1856. At the age of eighty-five he is now retired from the strenuous activities of life, but as a wise counselor of the highest character he is in constant demand by those interested, as he is, in all forward movements pertaining to the city.

The distinction of Franklin Harvey Head as a representative citizen of Chicago is based on two marked qualities which are seldom found united in one man—both a pronounced literary talent and that practical instinct which is an assurance of business and financial success. Even among those who have made literature their profession there are but few in the west who wield a more polished or trenchant pen than Mr. Head, and he is one of the most prominent of Chicago's citizens identified with its manufacturing and financial interests.

A native of Paris, Oneida county, New York, born on the 24th of January, 1835, Franklin H. Head is the son of Harvey and Calista (Simons) Head, both the maternal and paternal families having resided in that locality for generations. Going back to earlier American times, it is found that, on the maternal side, he is a lineal descendant of those historical Mayflower characters, John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, and that another of his noted Mayflower paternal ancestors was Samuel Warren.

Franklin H. Head received his preliminary education at Cazenovia (N. Y.) Academy, and was later enrolled as a student at Hamilton

College, New York. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1856 with the degree of B. A., three years afterward received his Master's degree, and in 1896 was honored with LL. D. In 1858 Mr. Head graduated from the law school of his alma mater, and, after spending a year in European travel and study, settled at Kenosha, Wisconsin, and associated himself with Orson Sherman Head, his uncle, in the firm of O. S. and F. H. Head. The partnership transacted a good law business for about nine years, when, on account of failing health, the junior partner was compelled to withdraw, and going to the west made a number of investments in the cattle and mining properties of Utah and California. He lived in Utah for about four years, and while there was entrusted by the Republican national administration with the supervision of the state's Indian affairs.

Mr. Head then returned to the States, coming to Chicago and entering into partnership with Wirt Dexter and N. K. Fairbank in the manufacture of lumber and charcoal iron, the plant being at Elk Rapids, Michigan. While exercising a general supervision over the enterprise, he resided at Evanston, Illinois, for several years, but with the acquiring of insurance, banking and manufacturing interests in Chicago he removed to the city, where he has lived since 1895. For a number of years Mr. Head served as president of the Chicago Malleable Iron Company, and as director of the American Trust and Savings Bank and of the Northwestern National Bank. He is vice president of the Continental Casualty Company and the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, and director of the Fay-Sholes Company, Street's Western Stable Car Line and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company. Aside from purely business, financial or industrial organizations, his connection is most prominent with the Bush Temple Conservatory, of which he is the president. He is also president of the Chicago Historical Society and of the Twentieth Century Club, and a member of the National Historical Association. Of the notable honors conferred upon Mr. Head are a directorship in the Columbian Exposition, a judgeship in the Paris Exposition of 1900, and the decoration of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, by France, in 1901. For many years he has been among the most popular members of the city clubs, having twice served as president of the

Union League Club, and being an active member of the Commercial, Chicago, University, Caxton, Literary and Quadrangle clubs.

Mr. Head's contributions to current literature have been varied and original. He has dealt largely with commercial and financial questions, of which he is one of the national masters, such standard magazines as the *Forum*, *New England Magazine* and *Current Topics* gladly opening their columns to him. He has also become a familiar and valued contributor to the newspaper press, while his more pretentious works of authorship include the following: "Shakespeare's Insomnia and the Causes Thereof," "A Notable Lawsuit," "The Boodling of Dante," "A Brief Biography of John Fiske," and the "Legends of Jeckyl Island."

On June 14, 1860, Mr. Head wedded Miss Catherine P. Durkee, who died in 1892, the mother of three daughters: Elizabeth, living at home; Margaret, now Mrs. Herbert J. Perkins, of Edgewater; and Catherine, Mrs. George W. Breck, whose husband is the director of the American Art Academy at Rome. Mr. Head lives in an elegant home at No. 2 Banks street, which is the center of a vigorous life of practical and intellectual activities fairly typical of the Chicago of today, by no means given solely to commerce and trade.



Jas B. Morgan

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